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CHICAGO CITY MANUAL

1914

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OFFICIAL CITY HALL DIRECTORY

Location of the Several City Departments, Bureaus and Offices in the City Hall

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FIRST FLOOR

The Water Department
Superintendent, Bureau of Water
Assessor, Bureau of Water
Meter Division, Bureau of Water
Shut-Off Division, Bureau of Water
Chief Clerk, Bureau of Water
Office of the Cashier of Department
Cashier, Bureau of Water
Water Inspector, Bureau of Water
Permits, Bureau of Water
Plats, Bureau of Water
The Chief Clerk, Assistants and Clerical Force

The Fire Department
The Fire Marshal
Hearing Room, Board of Local Improvements

Department of the City Clerk
Office of the City Clerk
Office of the Chief Clerk to the City Clerk

Department of the City Collector
Office of the City Collector
Office of the Deputy City Collector

The Saloon Licensing Division

SECOND FLOOR

The Legislative Department
The City Council Chamber
The City Council Committee Rooms

Department of the City Treasurer
Office of the City Treasurer
The Assistant City Treasurer

Board of Local Improvements
The President's Room
The Secretary's Room
The Bookkeeper's Room

The Board's Law Department
Board Members' Assembly Room

The Rotunda

The Chief Clerk and Assistants
The Cashier and Pay Roll Clerks

Private and Public Officers of the Division of Streets, Engineers, Sidewalk Inspectors, Special Assessment Section

THIRD FLOOR

First Deputy Superintendent of Police
The Secretary

Police Vehicle Department

Election Commissioners
The President's Room
The Chief Clerk

The Custodian of Police Department

Treasportation Committee Rooms

Clerks

The Assistant Chief Clerk
The Attorney

Council Committee Rooms

VAULTS FLOOR

Vaults for all Departments
Municipal Court Clerk's Vault

Department of Supplies
Office of Purchasing Agent

Printing Inspector

The Gas Inspector

The Compensation Bureau

Cement Testing and Chemist's Laboratory of Board of Local Improvements

The Stationer
The Chief Clerk

The City Sealer

FOURTH FLOOR

Public Works Department
The Commissioner of Public Works
The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works

City Engineer
Division of Water Pipe Extension
The Sewers Division
Bridges and Harbor Division

The Chief Accountant

The Bond and Contract Clerk

Bureau of Streets and Alleys

Bureau of City Maps and Plats

FIFTH FLOOR

The Mayor
Secretary to the Mayor

Department of Finance
The City Comptroller
The Assistant City Comptroller
The Chief Clerk
The Auditing Clerk

General Accountant Clerk

Department of Law
The Corporation Counsel
Assistants to the Corporation Counsel
Special Assessment Attorneys

Police Department
The General Superintendent of Police
The Secretary to the General Superintendent

The Real Estate Agent

Office of the City Paymaster

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Corporation Counsel

SIXTH FLOOR

Department of Civil Service
Office of the President
Civil Service Commission's Rooms
The Chief Clerk and Examiner

Department of Electricity
The City Electrician
Assistant City Electrician

Department of Public Service

The City Attorney

The Chief Clerk

The City Prosecuting Attorney

The Chief Clerk

Department of Smoke Inspection
The Smoke Inspector

The Assistant Smoke Inspector

Department of Boiler and Steam Plant Inspection

The Attorney to the Commission

The Clerical Division

Fire Prevention Bureau

Fire Alarm Telegraph

Police Ambulance

SEVENTH FLOOR

The City Health Department
Commissioner of Health
The Assistant Commissioner
The Secretary to the Commissioner
The Sanitary Bureau

The Vital Statistics Bureau

The Laboratories

Bureau of Food Inspection

Hospital and Ambulance Service

Department of Buildings
The Commissioner of Buildings
The Deputy Commissioner
The Secretary

The Assistant Secretary

The Chief Fire Escape Inspector

EIGHTH FLOOR

Department of the Municipal Court
Municipal Court Clerk
Municipal Court Bailiffs

Municipal Court Rooms One, Two, Three and Four

NINTH FLOOR

Department of the Municipal Court—Continued
The General Offices of the Chief Justice
The Chief Clerk

Municipal Court Rooms, Five, Six, Seven Eight, Nine Ten, Eleven and Twelve

TENTH FLOOR

Small Parks and Playgrounds
President of Commissions
The Secretary

Bureau of Statistics
Municipal Reference Library

Office of the Oil Inspector

Bureau of Architecture
The City Architect

The Civil Service Examining Rooms

Second Deputy Superintendent of Police

The Secretary of Police Department

Board of Examining Engineers

Board of Examining Plumbers

Custodian of the Building

Chief Janitor

Municipal Court Jurors' Assembly Rooms

Bureau of Police Records

ELEVENTH FLOOR

The Municipal Court Rooms, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Twenty-two, Twenty-three and Twenty-four.

BASEMENT

Office of the
Gas Inspector and Testing Room
Water Pipe Inspectors

Standard of Measures

Sewer and Flushing Gang

Storage Vaults for the Water Departments, for the City Clerk, for the City Collector, for the Board of Local Improvements and for the City Electrician

Public Comfort Stations, with entrances from La Salle and Washington Streets

PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICAL PROGRESS.

(John Stuart Mill's Essay on Individuality.)

There is always need of persons not only to discover new truths and point out when what were once truths are true no longer, but also to commence new practices and set the example of more enlightened conduct and better taste and sense in human life. This cannot well be gainsaid by anybody who does not believe that the world has already attained perfection in all its ways and practices. It is true that this benefit is not capable of being rendered by everybody alike: there are but few persons, in comparison with the whole of mankind, whose experiments, if adopted by others, would be likely to be any improvement on established practice. But these few are the salt of the earth; without them, human life would become a stagnant pool. Not only is it they who introduce good things which did not before exist; it is they who keep the life in those which already exist. If there was nothing new to be done, would human intellect cease to be necessary? Would it be a reason why those who do the old things should forget why they are done, and do them like cattle, not like human beings? There is only too great a tendency in the best beliefs and practices to degenerate into the mechanical; and unless there were a succession of persons whose ever-recurring originality prevents the grounds of those beliefs and practices from becoming merely traditional, such dead matter would not resist the smallest shock from anything really alive, and there would be no reason why civilization should not die out, as in the Byzantine Empire. Persons of genius, it is true, are and are always likely to be a small minority; but in order to have them, it is necessary to preserve the soil in which they grow. Genius can only breathe freely in an atmosphere of freedom. Persons of genius are, ex vi termini, more individual than any other people—less capable, consequently, of fitting themselves, without hurtful compression, into any of the small number of moulds which society provides in order to save its members the trouble of forming their own character. If from timidity they consent to be forced into one of these moulds, and to let all that part of themselves which cannot expand under the pressure remain unexpanded, society will be the better for their genius. If they are of a strong character, and break their fetters, they become a mark for the society which has not succeeded in reducing them to commonplace to point out with solemn warnings as wild, erratic, and the like; much as if one should complain of the Niagara River for not flowing smoothly between its banks like a Dutch canal.

I insist thus emphatically on the importance of genius and the necessity of allowing it to unfold itself freely both in thought and in practice, being well aware that no one will deny the position in theory, but knowing also that almost every one, in reality, is totally indifferent to it. People think genius a fine thing if it enables a man to write an exciting poem or paint a picture. But in its true sense, that of originality in thought and action, though no one says that it is not a thing to be admired, nearly all, at heart, think that they can do very well without it. Unhappily this is too natural to be wondered at. Originality is the one thing which unoriginal minds cannot feel the use of. They cannot see what it is to do for them: how should they? If they could see what it would do for them, it would not be originality. The first service which originality has to render them is that of opening their eyes: which being once fully done, they would have a chance of being themselves original. Meanwhile, recollecting that nothing was ever yet done which some one was not the first to do and that all good things which exist are the fruits of originality, let them be modest enough to believe that there is something still left for it to accomplish, and assure themselves that they are more in need of originality, the less hey are conscious of the want.

* * * * * * *

The despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement, being in unceasing antagonism to that disposition to aim at something better than customary, which is called, according to circumstances, the spirit of liberty, or that of progress or improvement. The spirit of improvement is not always a spirit of liberty, for it may aim at forcing improvements on an unwilling people; and the spirit of liberty, insofar as it resists such attempts, may ally itself locally and temporarily with the opponents of improvement; but the only unfailing and permanent source of improvement is liberty, since by it there are as many possible independent centers of improvement as there are individuals. The progressive principle, however, in either shape, whether as the love of liberty or of improvement, is antagonistic to the sway of Custom, involving at least emancipation from the yoke, and the contest between the two constitutes the chief interest of the history of mankind.

PORTRAIT

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON

MAYOR OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO CITY MANUAL

1914

PREPARED BY

FRANCIS A. EASTMAN

City Statistician

"And when, gigantic, willful, young,
Chicago sitteth at the northwest gates,
With restless, violent hands and casual tongue
Moulding her mighty fates,
The Lakes shall robe them in ethereal sheen;
And like a large sea, the vital green
Of springing wheat shall vastly be outflung
Over Dakota and the prairie states."

—WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY.

CHICAGO:
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
1914

LA SALLE'S PROPHECY OF CHICAGO

(From a letter written by Robert Chevelier de La Salle to a friend in France, in 1682.)

"After many toils I came to the head of the great lake and rested for some days on the bank of a river of feeble current now, flowing into the lake, but which occupies the course that formerly the waters of these great lakes took as they flowed southward to the Mississippi River. This is the lowest point on the divide between the two great valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The boundless regions of the West must send their products to the East through this point. This will be the gate of empire, this the seat of commerce. Everything invites to action. The typical man who will grow up here must be an enterprising man. Each day as he rises he will exclaim, 'I act, I move, I push,' and there will be spread before him a boundless horizon, an illimitable field of activity; a limitless expanse of plain is here —to the east water and all other points of land. If I were to give this place a name I would derive it from the nature of the place and the nature of the man who will occupy this place—ago, I act; circum, all around: 'Circago.'"

The Public Parks of Chicago

Their Origin, Former Control and Present Government

I.

THE PROPHET JOHN S. WRIGHT.

It was in the year 1849, and John S. Wright had the attention of the public more so than any other man of business in the entire population. He was the leader of the boosters and promoters of schemes for the rapid advance of the city toward greatness and splendor. He was a buyer and seller, for his clients, of lots and blocks in the downtown districts, and a purchaser for himself and two brothers, of lands that were outside the city. One tract of theirs was far up on the North Side; it extended from the present Fullerton avenue south to below Diversey boulevard, and from Clark street west to the north branch of the river. It was filled with trees and the public gave it the name of Wright's Grove. Naturally he tried to look forward to a time when this large tract should be in request by home builders. Thus he acquired the practice of gazing a little into the future and of prognosticating the wonderful growth of the young city. As prophets—not of the Lord—sometimes do and will, he once in a while over-shot the mark, as for example, in 1849 he predicted that the population would in 1885 mount to 1,000,000, whereas the population in that year was 297,293 less than his estimate—it was 703,817 souls. Not an unforgivable guess, but there will be occasion further on in this history to cite the estimate of another prophet, which will se seen to have been atsonishingly correct. However, the subject of this writing is the parks, and John S. Wright saw them all, with—if the outlandish name of their connections must be used—their boulevards constructed and complete. In 1849 he had printed in a Chicago newspaper a letter in which he said: "I foresee a time, not very distant, when Chicago will need for its fast increasing population a park or parks in each division. Of these parks I have a vision. They are all improved and connected with a wide avenue, extended to and along the lake shore on the north and south, and so surround the city with a magnificent chain of superb parks and parkways that have not their equals in the world." Having related the particulars of his vision, his printed letter concluded with a proposal that was all his own. He proposed that there be bought land outside the city for a large park in each division, to be improved in after years and connected by a wide avenue to be extended to and along the lake shore at the north and south, and so to surround the city with avenues and parks. When we come later to the question of who was the author of the parks, it may be well to remember this remarkable vision and first specific proposal.

II.

THE ORIGINAL OF PRESENT-DAY SMALL PARKS.

By compulsion almost, rather than desire, Chicago acquired its first small park. It was an ungracious gift from the United States government and was hesitatingly and sourly received.

Down to the year 1839 the United States government owned a considerable quantity of land at the northeast end of the South Division. It was the Dearborn Reservation, in which Fort Dearborn stood. It pressed on the west hard against the then narrow State street and extended east to the lake front and south from the river to Washington street. It was coveted by the city, but the federal authorities would neither sell nor lease lots therein until in 1839, when they decided to subdivide it, and put the whole tract on the market—to the surprise and disappointment of the citizens. They had hoped that the tract would ultimately be given to the city for its own use and behoof. The many lots, if the property of the city, would have been sold and the proceeds of the sale covered into the city treasury. But less liberal views were held in Wash-

ington; the sale was advertised and ordered to be proceeded with. The Mayor at the time, Benjamin W. Raymond, however, made haste to represent to the Secretary of the Treasury the facts as here they had been understood, and to plead for a change of purpose in the case, and in a small measure he succeeded. The result of the negotiations that were had was the deeding to the city of one and eight-hundreths of an acre, with the condition that that bit of land be improved and fenced-in as a park in perpetuity. Ungenerous gift! but, of course, it was accepted as the best that could be had. It was the first city park, the original starter on the way to establishing the great number of small pleasure grounds that now adorn so many districts of the city and that have made Chicago justly famous because of them throughout this country and large portions of the world. There could be no other name for this park but Dearborn, after General Henry Dearborn, who, as Secretary of War under President Jefferson, ordered Fort Dearborn to be constructed. It was between Washington and Randolph streets, fronting on Michigan avenue. It received some improvements inside the iron fence by which it was surrounded by the planting of trees, which, however, soon ceased to thrive and finally were despaired of; and by equally useless attempts to confirm a lawn. Along the west side of the enclosure were some, for the day, fine houses occupied by prominent families. In 1864 the Board of Public Works permitted the occupancy of Dearborn Park for the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, held for the benefit of soldiers from the Northwest lying in army hospitals or fighting at the front in the civil war, on condition that it should be restored to the city in as good condition as it was before this patriotic use of it. But it was not left in a proper condition, the fence and walks were much injured, the trees and sodding destroyed, and the grounds defaced. In consequence the fashionable families residing there one by one moved away and their houses were torn down or moved to a distance southward. It remained an uninviting barren enclosure till in 1872, when it was acquired, by arrangement with the state, for library purposes—library and grand army purposes.

Washington Park, commonly called "square," was established in 1842, a reservation in Bushnell's addition and given by Bushnell to the City of Chicago with one condition—that the city improve and fence it in. But little was done till 1869, when a few trees were set out there and two concrete walks were made. The fence was of boards. This park contains two and three-tenths acres. Now there are a hundred more or fewer trees in fairly good condition. Concrete walks lead through from corner to corner, crossing each other at the center of the grounds, where is a fountain standing in a basin made of concrete. Benches placed along the walks invite occupancy. The Lincoln Park Commission, which has jurisdiction there, have forgotten Mr. Bushnell's stipulation for a fence; instead there is stone coping around the grounds. And, too, the owners of lots on the east side of North Clark street have long since forgotten or disregarded the Bushnell building line, which, in his day, was fifty feet from the street and "so nominated in the bond," that is to say, in the conveyance deeds in each and every instance. The layer-out of the addition thought to make of North Clark a fine residence street.

Astor Park, on Astor street, originally occupied an entire block of land that once belonged to John Jacob Astor. Early, this land was acquired by Mr. H. O. Stone, who had other holdings in the vicinity; and for the presumed benefit of his property he reserved this little park. He had day dreams and some came true, others did not. Once he owned all the land traversed by Goethe street, and regarding that tract he had a great scheme in mind. There he designed to build a water slip, and he went so far as to give it a name—Grand Haven Slip. It was to extend from the lake to the north branch of the river, and be an arm of commerce. The present writer has seen an old abstract of title to a lot fronting on Grand Haven Slip, the present Goethe street, on which is a picture of a water channel and two sailing vessels; the sails by the west wind belleyed forward, drawing ship and cargo toward the lake. There were to be reaped millions for wharfing privileges along on the to-be-made waterway.

The Court House Square, so called by reason of the county's superior rights there, though in popular speech now the ground is seldom mentioned specifically, had somewhat the appearance of a park until the twin buildings, the Court House and the City Hall, were built. The two and eight-hundreths acres the square contains were ornamented with trees, and were enclosed first with a wood and afterwards with an iron fence. With the extension of public buildings from

ıe to time, the area for ornamentation became too insignificant to be regretted en the whole was required by the architects and builders.

Jefferson Park was established in 1848. It was given by the Canal Trustees. is located in what was the old town of Jefferson, which was annexed to the :y in 1889 and whose expansive territory is now shared by the Twenty-seventh, ıirty-third, and Thirty-fifth Wards, with the lion's share, two-thirds, assigned the Twenty-seventh Ward. The park has five acres. It is situated at Win-ɜmac avenue, North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue, and North Lockwood ave-ıe, but it no longer bears the original name. A larger Jefferson Park has ɜcently been created in the West Division, and to avoid a duplication of names, hat which rightfully belonged to the historic park, so long known as Jefferson, ınd the gift of the Canal Trustees (a truly historic executive body of citizens hat may be styled ancient), has been dropped and that of Roberts Square sub-ıtituted. It is now under the jurisdiction of the Small Parks Commission and ıas been beautifully improved.

Union Park, described in the instrument of conveyance of the ground to the city in 1854 as situated on Bryan place, Ogden avenue, Warren avenue, and Ashland avenue, and containing seventeen acres, was a part of a large tract owned by Samuel Snowdon Hayes. The purpose of his handsome gift was to provide for a public park. Certain conditions were attached in order to secure that the grantor's intentions regarding it should be fulfilled by the city. As in nearly every instance—strike the adverb out and say as in every instance—where an individual has given of his real estate holdings for a like purpose, the motive of this act was rather of a personal than of a benevolent nature. But this is only to intimate that not the public itself, but enterprising units of that public, ever must be credited with the effecting of needed and lasting improvements of the kind. It may be recalled that Mr. Hayes was perhaps the largest operator here in real estate in his time. He was one of the remarkable group of men—most of them from the South—S. S. Hayes, James H. Walker, H. H. Honore, and Carter H. Harrison—who settled on the West Side, bought land by the many acres, and projected improvements that were designed to make of that division the most attractive, as it was the largest, quarter of the city. Some of the number built them fine houses, on ample grounds, whence they beckoned to constantly arriving settlers to come into their quarter and do as they had done. All but one of the original group ultimately met with failure. The exception was Carter H. Harrison, who brought with him ready money and paid down for the lands he bought. He could not be classed as a speculator. Mr. Hayes and the rest made their purchases on time; and while there were some periods of prosperity, there were more of adversity, and a large part of their hoped-for profits were not realized. The last general panic that overtook S. S. Hayes was that of 1873; this reduced him almost to the ranks of the poor. Union Park remained, but as it does not bear the donor's name it deplorably fails to commemorate his memory.

Ellis Park was given to the city in 1885. It contains four acres and is situated at 37th street, Langley avenue, and Elmwood court. It, as also does Ellis avenue, keeps in memory the name of its donor, who came to Chicago when there were government lands to be had at a dollar and a quarter an acre, just outside the city limits to the south, as well as in other directions. Mr. Ellis took up a quarter section below the present 35th street and between Grand boulevard and the lake. He cultivated the tract as a farm for a long time and eventually laid it out in two additions to the City of Chicago. As these were sold off, large purchasers laid out more additions, until all were owned in small parcels and built upon. Mr. Ellis died the year before Ellis Park and avenue were named for him, by provision filially made by his sons.

Vernon Park was next in order; it was given to the city in 1857 by Henry D. Gilpin of Philadelphia, who, with associates, had purchased at the sale of canal lands in 1839 a tract a mile long and half a mile wide, lying between the present Harrison street and Twelfth street, west of the river. The name of the park—Vernon—was intended to carry a thought of General Washington's estate at Mount Vernon. It contains six and fourteen-hundredths acres, and is situated at Macalister place, Lytle street, Gilpin place, and Sibley street—names all of them rightly chosen.

Henry D. Gilpin was of national repute, a scholar, statesman, and high official in the government of the United States. He was born at Philadelphia

in 1801, and received the best education that could be had in this country, supplemented and enriched by periods of study in England. He entered the profession of the law, in which he early achieved distinction, and in 1832 was U. S. District Attorney at Philadelphia; in 1835 he was nominated governor of Michigan territory, but was rejected in the Senate by a strict party vote; in 1837 he was solicitor of the U. S. Treasury, serving during the time of turbulence and triumph in Jackson's administration. Upon his retirement from office in 1840, he was chosen president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Equally deserving with Henry D. Gilpin of honorable mention, is Mrs. Eliza Sibley Gilpin, who was his wife and conscientious sharer in good works. She was a daughter of Dr. John Sibley of Louisiana, and was married first to Joseph H. Johnston, who, at the time of the marriage, was a United States Senator from that state. He died in 1833, and in 1836 the widow became Mrs. Gilpin by marriage in Washington. She came with her husband to Chicago in 1859 and is remembered by some who then saw her as a person of singular beauty and charm. The Gilpin library of the Chicago Historical Society is maintained by a legacy made by Mr. Gilpin to the society. The sum thus bequeathed, with interest accumulations, now amounts to $69,000. In this library hang portraits in oils given by Mrs. Gilpin of herself and her husband. It further shows the confidence that Mr. Gilpin had in the stability of Chicago, that he directed in his will that his bequest to the society be invested in the City of Chicago's securities.

On the several maps of Chicago, made by J. W. Riley, Superintendent of the Map Department, are seen many bits of green sprinkled almost over the whole city. These mark the locations of small parks, and of them are a number that antedate the Special (Small) Parks Commission. They are located between intersecting straight and diagonal streets and are mere triangles. Slightly improved as they are, they have become places for a few minutes' rest and shade to casual pedestrians. Thus they serve a good purpose, while not meriting attention for any scenic features; with one exception—the tower park must be excepted. In the City Manual for 1913 the tower there was described and illustrated, but a few additional particulars have been gathered, and at the present writing further labors on its restoration to its original state are to be noticed. This beautiful structure stands on the west side of Lincoln parkway, and immediately opposite the engine house of the water works. It rises to a height of one hundred and fifty feet and affords from the cupola magnificent views of the lake and city. The pile foundation was constructed by O. B. Green, a brother of the distinguished Andrew J. Green of New York City, at a cost of $2,100, and the construction of the tower was by August Wallbaum, for $55,000. The architectual design was by W. H. Boyington. Of course, the object of the tower was to attain an elevation whence could be forced water into all parts of the city; but such use of it was abandoned after the 1871 conflagration, which sadly damaged the elaborate structure. During the year 1913 Charles W. Kallal, the City Architect, by direction of Mayor Harrison and Commissioner McGann, undertook the tower's perfect restoration, and now are seen the satisfactory final results. A new cupola in copper has been built, following the lines of the original design, windows are furnished for the purpose of observation, and the stairway of steel (this has been altered) is provided with platforms, instead of being continuous from the ground to the cupola.

III.

FIRST GREAT PARK HAD VARIOUS NAMES.

Various names were in succession given to the first great park in Chicago, which likewise had fathers and fathers, "and then some." The designation it was started with was Cemetery Park. As a pleasure ground its origin was neither obscure nor doubtful. The first official notice of it was in the report for 1862 of the Board of Public Works, a body composed of Benjamin Carpenter, Fred Letz, and J. G. Gindele—one member, as the custom was, for each division of the city. In an extension of their work upon the City Cemetery they had done much improving of some forty acres of unoccupied ground at the north extremity of the city's cemetery property. These are described as public grounds of diversified surface, bordering on the lake, covered with a young growth of wood, where the prescient commissioners saw promise of an attractive park at small expense. They already had done a good deal toward giving the grounds an

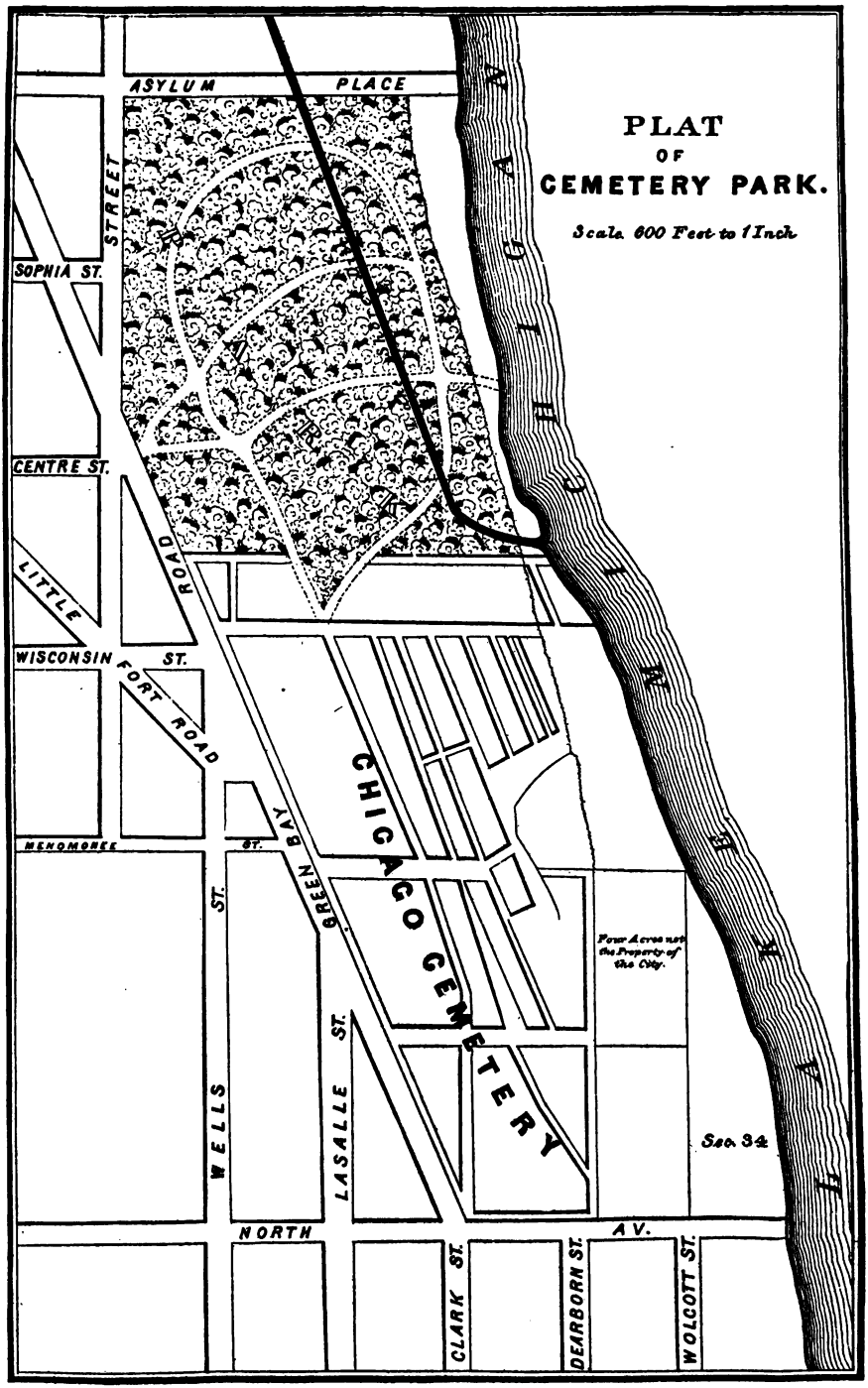
inviting appearance by trimming up the young trees to secure a good growth and shape to such as were left standing, and a gate had been built in this part of the grounds and several small bridges thrown across the country ditch flowing through and discharging into the lake; and they proposed to themselves to construct continuous drives through the cemetery and park, that there might be made a pleasant place of resort for parties either riding or walking. Mr. John C. Ure, then the Superintendent of Parks, of all the parks of the city, had been called on to supervise the work.

The next year, 1863, the report of the Commission of Public Works admitted that the work done in the parks and cemetery was disappointing, as the expenditures were necessarily limited to $3,000. Then they recommended a more liberal appropriation for this object for the coming year. "It would, doubtless," they contended, "gratify the citizens to see well ornamented the small amount of public grounds to be used for a park north of the cemetery. That their location may be understood, we submit a sketch appended herewith.". (That a correct understanding of the locality as it then was may at this day be had, this sketch is here reproduced. Green Bay road as seen indicated upon it is the present Clark street, Little Fort road is the present Lincoln avenue, and Wolcott is now State street.) Mr. Ure, besides his having the care of the parks scattered over the city, had the superintendence of the cemetery, and was required to make report concerning it once every year to the Board of Public Works. His report for 1863 is still interesting. After telling of what had been done in the actual cemetery, he continues: "We have trimmed the trees in the northern part of the cemetery, generally known as the park; planted a row of maple trees along the first road by the fence on the west side, which are all alive and doing well." Then again as to the cemetery: "About six months ago a large portion of the fence of the cemetery was blown down and damaged by a strong wind, and we have repaired it as well as possible under the circumstances. A portion of the fence on the east side of the cemetery was almost covered by drifted sand. The boards of this fence being rotten, we considered it best not to raise it, but put new boards above the old ones where the sand had covered them. There have been buried in the public grounds during the time specified, 2,218 persons, exclusive of the rebel (civil war) prisoners, who were 615 in number; making the total of interments in these grounds 2,833. There was no record of interments in the public grounds until June, 1861. The number of burials in private lots I cannot report, for the reason that the grave diggers were not under my charge until January 23, 1863. Since that time and up to date, there have been interred in private lots, sixty-two persons. There was expended for the improvements herein named $3,943.11."

It is another story, but it will be well here to explain abruptly the acquisition by the city of the land for its cemetery. By act of the Legislature approved Feburuary 10, 1837, the inhabitants of the Town of Chicago, under the direction of the president and trustees of said town, were authorized and permitted to use a lot of canal land, which was described as being the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, in township forty, range fourteen, east of the third principal meridian. The authorities of the town were to pay to the state whatever sum the land might be valued at by the agent of the state, whenever the canal lands should be offered for sale. The trustees of the town were prohibited from ever selling or leasing the ground, but were permitted to lay off a part thereof for a public burying gound. That was done in 1842.

Concerning Washington Park, then as now a square of ground between North Clark street and Dearborn avenue, at Walton place, the superintendent made this strange report: "There have been set out in this park the past season seventy trees. Twenty-seven have been broken or destroyed. I have replanted them without expense to the city. The posts at all the gateways have been reset to keep out the cattle. I am informed that the posts are taken up to let the cattle into the park. If this evil continues, we shall be compelled either to maintain a watch, or use steps inside the posts, as at Union Park. The board having ordered that there be none but larger trees planted for the city parks, we have planted eight on each side of the cross walks." As to Union Park he says that "repairs have been made on the fence, and some of the trees which had died have been replaced. About six tons of hay were cut, which was taken by the water department."

In 1865 Superintendent Ure complained that "the limited appropriation placed at the disposal of the Board of Public Works for the benefit of the


PLAT
OF
CEMETERY PARK.
Scale 600 Feet to 1 Inch
ASYLUM PLACE
STREET
SOPHIA ST.
CENTRE ST.
LITTLE
WISCONSIN ST.
FORT ROAD
MENOMONEE ST.
WELLS ST.
GREEN BAY ROAD
CHICAGO CEMETERY
LASALLE ST.
Four Acres not the Property of the City.
Sec. 34
NORTH AV.
CLARK ST.
DEARBORN ST.
WOLCOTT ST.
LAKE

cemetery grounds and the various public squares and parks of the city, have been barely sufficient to maintain their fences and sidewalks, and to keep the grounds in tolerable condition."

Now it will be necessary to retrace our steps to some distance, that we may note in their order larger things, and more important developments concerning the then future parks of Chicago.

For the North Division of the city, a great park was privately proposed, and much discussed, several years before ever it was formally revealed to the general public. A number of prominent citizens had part in this. To nam the principal of them: William B. Ogden, John B. Turner, Charles V. Dyer, James H. Rees, and V. C. Turner—all of whom were made corporators in the charter of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, obtained on February 14, 1859. About that time, H. S. Kerfoot, Jacob Rehm, W. C. Goudy, Iver Lawson, Dr. Dyer, and others, bought each his acres of land in Lake View, in anticipation of the appearing of the horse cars. These were delayed, but not for long. The projectors of the railroad had obstacles thrown in their way by persons interested in ominbus lines and by short-sighted cavilers who after their kind were opposed to all improvements. The most, however, that they succeeded in doing was to make it harder for the railway company to place a sufficient amount of stock to enable them to construct and equip their one line on North Clark street. The idea that the road would ever pay was scouted. It was pointed out that almost nobody lived or had frequent occasion to go much above Chicago avenue; while by way of refuting them, the company proposed by their road to rapidly fill up the district with home builders. More: they declared that soon the cemetery would be transformed and become an attractive park, to which throngs of people would repair, if not daily, then on Sundays and all holidays. The aldermen were convinced; and by an ordinance passed on May 23, 1859, the City Council authorized the North Chicago Railway Company to build a horse railroad on each of five streets named, in the North Division; on the principal of the five, Clark street, from the river to the city limits. This line was completed and the horse cars were running before the close of the year 1859.

The next year, the Council took the necessary action. On March 20, 1859, an ordinance was passed directing that the sale of lots in the cemetery should cease after May 1, 1859; and on the recommendation of the Board of Public Works, on the 13th day of February, 1860, an ordinance was passed limiting the cemetery to that part then surveyed and sub-divided (twenty acres), prohibiting burials in the north sixty acres, and reserving them to be used for a public park, or such public purpose as the Common Council might devote them to. Now there was little in the way of progress, as grounds for a new cemetery had finally been chosen, to the north of the city, between Clark street and the lake, in the town of Lake View. Thomas B. Ryan was the moving spirit and financial promoter of this enterprise. He was a citizen of remarkable intelligence and energy, who foresaw many of the future needs of Chicago, and was ambitious to establish a cemetery here that should in time rival, in respect of scenic attractiveness and the nobility of its commemorative monuments, the finest of eastern burying grounds. He lost no time; with the aid of imported landscape gardeners he very soon realized in promising part his expectations. The chosen name for his cemetery was Graceland.

The public had been given two years of education in sanitary matters by Dr. John H. Rauch and Dr. N. S. Davis, and enough of prodding to forward steps by a number of anxious citizens, among whom were Judge Grant Goodrich, Judge Mark Skinner and Christian Wahl, an alderman of the old Eighth Ward. A pamphlet was composed and issued by Dr. Rauch, inviting the attention of the authorities to the subject of intramural interments and their pernicious effect, and also urging them to prevent further interments in the city cemetery; this was followed by a petition, signed by the most influential residents of the North Division, and presented to the City Council, asking that the bodies already there, be exhumed as soon as possible and the ground be converted into a park. Dr. Rauch declared that "The patients who died of the smallpox have been buried in the public part of the cemetery, at on average depth of four feet, owing to the fact that graves cannot be dug deeper on account of water." This publication had the intended effect.

At about this time Mr. Bryan purchased outright a small burying ground—too small to receive more of the dead—on Calumet avenue at Twenty-second

surveyed and divided into cemetery lots (tract described) is hereby set apart and declared to be a public park, and shall be known by the name of Lake Park.

By an amendment to the ordinance authority was given to sell the outlying three-acre piece, the proceeds of the selling to be used in improving the park in such manner as the Board of Public Works should direct. Thus the park was a whole city affair, under the management of city officials.

The name, Lake Park, for the at last dedicated recreation and pleasure grounds, was almost immediately changed for that it still bears—Lincoln Park. On June 5, 1865, Alderman Lawson presented to the Common Council and had at once passed the following resolution: "Whereas, there appears by the records of the city that there are now two public parks designated by the name Lake Park; Therefore, be it resolved that the park recently set apart from the unoccupied portion of the old cemetery grounds shall hereafter be known and designated as Lincoln Park."

Alderman Iver Lawson, who presented this resolution, was from the old Fifteenth Ward. He was the father of the present Victor Lawson, editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily News.

IV.

LINCOLN PARK.

Cemetery Park—Lake Park—Lincoln Park—three names given in succession to one and the same tract, both on the records and in popular speech, during the early stage of Chicago's first great park. So far this public pleasure ground, together with all the small parks in other parts of the city, had been under the management of the Board of Public Works, with a superintendent of parks as the board's efficient agent. What moneys were required for their upkeep and improvement had been voted by the Common Council. In the development of this history, the conditions theretofore existing will continue for a while longer.

For the year 1866, the Board of Public Works reported to the Mayor and Common Council that at Lincoln Park the work contracted for included the excavating for and formation of artificial lakes and artificial elevations of ground, the sodding around the borders of the lakes, and the trenching and grading of small portions of the park. This work done, said the report, "the park already begins to disclose something of the beauty which it is believed it will bear when the plan begun shall be fully carried out." In pursuance of the political agreement, or gentlemen's pledge, made when the North Division park measure went through the Council, a considerable amount of work had been done at Union Park, which consisted mainly of preparation of the soil. Four thousand loads of manure were deposited on the grounds. The whole of the surface was sub-soiled to the depth of eighteen inches and graded. The drives and walks were laid out and excavated to the depth of six inches. The main sewer at Randolph street was extended through the park, and the board was preparing for the laying of lateral drains to connect with it. Jefferson Park had not been neglected nor, in fact, had any of the small parks been without improving attention. The reports for the next three years showed little variation in the details.

The operations on the parks during 1870 were in the control of a new Board of Public Works, composed of John McArthur, W. H. Carter and Redmond Prindiville. Their report of work done in that year showed marked advance. Of the city's money, they had expended on Lincoln Park, $38,0322.58; on Lake Park, $18,032.58; on Union Park, $12,813.40; on Ellis Park, $5,593.28; on Vernon Park, $1,627.70; on Jefferson Park, $20,868.63; on Dearborn Park, $131.75; on Washington Park, $14.30; on Wicker Park, $15.75. The principal expenditures upon the parks, in addition to their care and maintenance, were, on Lincoln Park, for the introduction of lake water, the construction of drinking hydrants and fountains of rock work, a rustic carriage bridge, and for an artesian well, bored to the depth of 1,173 feet. In Union Park, for the introduction of gas pipes and erection of lamp posts, the construction of rustic houses and a new carriage entrance from Washington street. In Jefferson Park, for the finishing of the lakes, the construction of walks, three rustic bridges, of a music pavilion, of a large fountain and basin, and for the sodding and seeding of most of the surface of the park. In Ellis Park, for the construction of walks, of a picket fence around the park, of a music pavilion, and of a small fountain. In Vernon Park, for grading walks and transplanting of trees.

The first notice made by any of the Boards of Public Works of Lake Park in the South Division occurs in the report for 1870. Probably it is not necessary to say here that the Lake Park of that day became the Grant Park of the present time. In view of the enormous enlargement of it to date by filling, all that the Board of Public Works said of work there in 1870 will be of interest now. "Four years ago, the strip of land called Lake Park, lying between Michigan avenue and the lake, and extending from Randolph street to Park Row, was so narrow as to be unsuitable for improvement, to any considerable extent. About that time the Board, for the purpose of putting it in a more desirable condition, asked of the Council a small appropriation, which was made, and which has been continued from year to year, to the present time. The amount appropriated has been expended in filling and making land as fast as it could be done economically, with a view to some permanent improvement that would be beneficial to the city. The result has been that, during the last four years, more than fourteen acres of land have been made at a cost of less than $50,000. After some delay from various causes, a plan was fixed upon for a systematic improvement, and the work has since been prosecuted with considerable energy. The plan is for a water-way through the center, with walks, lawns, terraces, etc., with fountains and such other ornaments and attractions as may be thought desirable. It is the purpose of the Board to continue this improvement as fast as an economical expenditure of the appropriations made by the Council from time to time will allow. Four years more, at the present rate of progress, will be sufficient to fill the entire basin and complete the present designs, so that Lake Park will have a local 'habitation' as well as a 'name' and be an ornament to the city."

The next report of the Board of Public Works covers the year of the great fire—1871—and the following year. In that period $17,110.58 were expended on Lincoln Park, on Lake Park $30,906.75, and on the West Side parks, $13,182.20; moneys appropriated by the Council. The report says: "A large amount of filling was done at Lake Park during the year, and considerable progress was made in grading, sodding and constructing walks, prior to the fire; soon after this, however, that portion of the ground fronting Michigan avenue was rented temporarily for business purposes, and on that account the work of grading and finishing was suspended. It is the design of the Board to resume this work as soon as the ground is vacated."

Great, and even splendid, as had been the progress with respect to the parks of the city, it had been too slow to please some people who were real estate speculators or otherwise interested in the material and artistic improvement of the North Division. These decided to move on Springfield and procure from the General Assembly special relief. This was done in 1869. Besides, there was a party motive animating the move. They were all prominent members of the political party at the time dominant in the state, but that was not at all sure of dominating the city. In the other two divisions there were strong men like-minded with themselves. It was foreseen that, should there be created for each of the three divisions of the city a corporation vested with the control and management of its quota of the parks, and should there be commissions three, all the members of them to be appointed by the Governor, they would have patronage and power hard to be resisted.

It was the year before the adoption of the new State Constitution which was to do away with all special legislation, and the event was in anticipation of that prohibition. The General Assembly in that year passed "An Act to fix the boundaries of Lincoln Park in the City of Chicago, and provide for its improvement;" which Act was approved on the 8th of February. It had been pretty well understood that the constitution then about to be framed would forbid the granting of special charters to corporations of whatever kind, and so in the same year—1869—certain enterprising men in the West Division and in the South Division procured each group the passage of an act, differing only in some of the details from that for the North Division improvers.

So far as the present writer knows, the fact that this legislation for the parks was of the same nature essentially as that had in 1865, by which the Ninety-Nine Years Horse Railroad Company was incorporated, has never been animadverted upon, nor even casually noticed. An act of incorporation—this latter—that, after long weary years, the Supreme Court of the United States declared so invalid as to be absolutely void.

In the act authorizing the creation of Linciln Park, there were definite limits prescribed to the grounds to be occupied by it. These were the same, with

slight additions, that in 1837 the Legislature gave to the canal lands conveyed to the city for cemetery purposes exclusively, forever. Thus at the start it was necessary to clear the grounds, and that was done in the second section of the act. The city was authorized to appropriate such land for the park, without compensation to the city; and the title to any land that was embraced in the park limits, and not belonging to the city, might be acquired by purchase or condemnation. Next, when appointed, the Board or Commissioners of the park were empowered to purchase such land out of moneys that should come into their hands, "the same to vest in the city, to be used as part of the park." The cemetery, now having been cleared of one form of incumbrance, another, that of the dead buried there, needed to be raised. It shall be the duty, said the Act, of any person or persons owning cemetery lots included within the lands described, to remove any bodies interred there, inside of six months from the confirmation required to be made, relating to such lots; and if such removal shall not be made within the said six months, the Board of Park Commissioners may, at any time thereafter, make such removal. Other grounds were authorized to be laid out, to bring the park to the lake, at points where it fell short, and for a driveway. For the purpose of paying for such added ground, and upon a fair price being reported by appraisers, the bonds of the City of Chicago were directed to be issued, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. This section of the Act was subsequently repealed, but still it is interesting as tending to show the intention, respecting the city, together with Lincoln Park, of the original framers of this park measure. The commissioners were authorized, on or before the first day of October in each year, to fix upon the amount, not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars, necessary to be expended for the improvement and repair of the park and drive during the next succeeding year, and to certify the same to the County Court of Cook County. Thereupon it became the duty of the clerk to apportion the amount upon the taxable property returned by the town assessors of North Chicago and Lake View, and compute the same in a separate column, headed "Lincoln Park Tax," and to include the amount in the warrant issued for the collection of taxes, and collected as other taxes. In case of failure to pay the tax, judgment was to be rendered against the real estate assessed, and the like proceedings had as for other taxes. The moneys so collected must be paid to the park commissioners, to be used by them in improving and keeping in repair the park and drive.

A supplementary act was passed by the Legislature and approved April 19, 1867, repealing the section of the original act containing the above described provision, and substituting a more drastic one. This was made necessary in order to overcome opposition and to place the matter more securely in the hands of the commissioners. Town supervisors were substituted for court-appointed appraisers. Now, as before, it was the duty of the commissioners of Lincoln Park to make an estimate of the amount of money required to pay any debt contracted by them, which would fall due during the next year, and for the improvement, maintenance and government of the park during that period. This estimate was to be made and certified to the supervisors of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, on or before the first of October in each year; and it was made "the duty of the supervisors to meet in the office of the County Clerk of Cook County on the second Wednesday of October, in each year, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when they shall examine the returns of the assessors of said towns, and ascertain the amount of taxable property in each town; and they shall then and there proceed to fix upon and determine the amount of tax necessary for the purpose aforesaid, making the same so that there shall be uniformity with respect to persons and property in said towns; and each of said supervisors shall immediately certify to the County Clerk the amount to be raised for taxation for the purposes aforesaid, in their respective towns; and the County Clerk shall compute and extend the same as other town taxes, but such tax shall be placed in a separate column, headed 'Lincoln Park Tax.' The taxes so levied and collected shall be paid to the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, and by them applied to purposes aforesaid."

Owing to the temper the supervisors were in, influenced as they were by many objectors, there was added this further section: "If the said supervisors of North Chicago and Lake View shall refuse, neglect or omit to fix and determine the amount to be raised, as aforesaid, or if they cannot agree with respect thereto, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park to meet at the County Clerk's office on the next day thereafter, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and fix

upon and determine the amount to be assessed and collected in each town for the purposes aforesaid, and certify the same to the County Clerk, who shall thereupon proceed as if such sums were certified by the supervisors; and for the performance of this duty the said commissioners shall be deemed officers of said towns, and responsible as such." Thus, in such possible exigency, were the park commissioners authorized and empowered themselves to levy and collect taxes at their need. This was designed to give a whip into the hands of the commissioners to be used when necessary upon the supervisors. It was never used. Easier was it parleying with them. Political bargaining ensued on occasion, and this grew to be a system which has lasted. The two interests that to appearance were fighting each other, under convenient cover came together and set up what virtually was a school of practical politics, open day and night to selected pupils.

Besides their laying out tentative plans for the park, and conducting various negotiations looking to the purchase of land, up to this time the Commissioners—E. B. McCagg, J. B. Turner, Joseph Stockton, Jacob Rehm and Andrew Nelson—had done nothing; and now their right to exist was about to be disputed. The matter came about in this wise. The Board, in the belief that Lincoln Park was designed to be, and that in fact it was, the city's park—established by and for the city, and to be maintained out of the funds of the municipality—the board applied to the Mayor—Mayor Mason—for an issue of bonds toward the purchase of land to be embraced in the park; and also to cause moneys to be appropriated to pay the salaries and wages of the officers and employes. At the time there appeared much popular feeling against the measure, causing the Mayor to demur. Then the commissioners made application to the courts for a mandamus compelling the issuance of bonds for their purposes. The mandamus was denied; and incidentally that part of the law naming the members of the Board was declared invalid. Now the persons most interested in the park scheme, in order to mend their broken fences, made racers' speed down to the capital of the state, and with little delay had passed an amendatory act, which authorized the Governor to appoint the commissioners; which at once he did. The new commissioners were S. M. Nickerson, Joseph Stockton, Belden F. Culver, William B. Bradley and Francis H. Kales. There was no change respecting the powers of the Board; they continued to operate independently of the city. All pretense that the Lincoln Park was a city park, to be maintained and governed by the city, was abandoned.

The first commissioners' assessment was made in 1873; it was confirmed by the Circuit Court. In that same year Lincoln Park was turned over to the commissioners—the precise date of transfer was July 1, 1873. All along, the city authorities had been mistrustful of the scheme, and now more strongly than ever they emphasized their withholding of approval of the Lincoln Park assumption. This sentiment was manifested in the more liberal appropriations for improvements and repairs on the city parks proper, the management and control of which remained with the Board of Public Works, and the superintendent named by them. This state of things continued for a number of years, or until the City Council had given, one after another, in irregular succession many of the small parks into the jurisdiction of the big parks commissions.

There is not space here available, nor was it the original design, to go deeply into the later history of Lincoln Park and trace its progress up to the present day. The sketch must close here; but it forces to be said that on the whole the management of this park has been successful; the commissioners have usually been men of public spirit and ability; and if the one-time general dislike to the contrived detachment from and sheer independence of the city, allowed to the park administration, in the progress of years has been to some degree mollified, the reason for the change is to be found in the splendor of the park itself, and in the attractiveness and beauty of its meandering boulevards. Provisions of the park law, that operate to the perversion of legitimate powers of taxation, and to make possible arbitrary practices on the part of the commissioners—if a question upon them shall hereafter arise—may perhaps be seen to be as objectionable in otherwise new conditions as many wise citizens thought them in the old days.

IV.

WEST PARK.

The act authorizing the making of the West Park was approved and in force

on the 8th day of February, 1869; thus in respect to this creation there was a wait of nine days after Lincoln Park became a legal entity. The prime movers in the enterprise were the West Side Horse Railway Company and a considerable number of boomers of real estate values in that division. J. Russell Jones—representing himself, and a wealthy coterie at Galena, and General U. S. Grant, who, through Mr. Jones, invested in the street railroad his savings on the war-field—had then lately secured his ninety-nine years' franchise. Naturally, he was desirous of extending the territory that was to supply his road with passengers, and that could only be done by extending his lines. Such extension resulted in great benefits to the West Division. Then was stimulated to a high degree activities in the real estate market; and that there might be no quick lessening of prosperity there, large holders of landed property united with the owners of the horse railroad in a scheme to establish a West Park that should attract more and more choice home builders and investors to the vicinity. So again it is seen that it is not alone a benevolent public spirit, but in major part, private interest, that originates and finances large improvements, that are of benefit to the population of a single locality or of a whole city.

The West Park act differed little as to vital particulars from that which preceded it, affecting the North Division; but necessarily, in some of the details differences appeared. A Park Commission of seven members was appointed by the Governor. They were Chas. C. C. P. Holden, Henry Greenebaum, Geo. W. Stanford, E. F. Runion, Isaac R. Hitt, Clark Lipe and David Cole—five Republicans (if memory serves) and two Democrats. An organization of the Board was effected on May 5, by the election of George W. Stanford, president; Henry Greenebaum, treasurer; and E. F. Runion, auditor. Chas. F. Loding was appointed secretary. The first business was the selecting of the lands necessary to the parks and public grounds contemplated in the law, but within prescribed limits. The conflicting interests of real estate owners made this very difficult. But there was a greater embarrassment; under the law the Board was required to locate and establish a boulevad "running from the north branch of the Chicago River, commencing at a point north of Fullerton avenue, running thence west, one mile or more west of Western avenue, and thence southerly, with such curves and deviations as the Board should deem expedient, to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line, and on the line of said boulevard to establish three parks; the north park to be in size not less than 200 acres, to cost not to exceed $250,000, to be located north of Kinzie street; the middle park to be located between Kinzie and Harrison streets, to be in size not less than 100 acres, and to cost not to exceed $400,000; the southern park to be not less than 100 acres in size, and to cost not to exceed $250,000, to be located south of Harrison street and north of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line." Thus it is seen that the aggregate cost of parks and boulevards was not to exceed $1,050,000. The commission labored with the problem and with the public for several months, without result other than to learn of formidable opposition to the scheme, to meet and if possible to remove which the commission formulated ten plans or suggestions for the location of the parks, and invited offers to sell or donate lands for the purpose. Not one of the plans was unanimously favored by the real estate owners, and volunteer critics, and they were all withdrawn and others substituted. On the 14th of November the Board was able to report that the substitute plans had been found acceptable, and that they had definitely established the lines and boundaries of the proposed parks and boulevards. Now ensued long negotiations between the commissioners and owners of lands, the demanded prices of which, in the excitement of the time had risen to a high figure. Finally it was agreed that the value of the lands should be determined by assessors appointed by the courts to condemn them. But how to pay for them? Payment must wait, as the resources of the Board from which to realize money were prospective merely in the power to levy and collect special assessments upon the real estate deemed benefited; the right to issue bonds for the amount found payable; and to issue bonds to pay any deficiency which might thereafter exist after exhausting the other resources of the Board. For current expenses they were to have the proceeds of a half-mill tax levied under a provision of the park law upon the taxable property of the town of West Chicago, after certain deductions made. The power to do these things lay in the park commissioners; the town officials were, under the park law, their instruments, as we found the case to be in the North Division with reference to its park management. The commissioners were and are state officers, and so were and are

the supervisors, elected by the people for township and county duty. They were and are separate and apart from the city government. The temptation to organize their forces jointly, for aggrandizement and defense, was great and increased with the years. The politicians at once saw and compassed the situation. As the park enlarged, and a park system began to be, little was thought of that had not been suggested either by speculators in real estate, or politicians, or by both these together. At every turn there were men of influence to be placated, and supervisors to be captured. This led in almost no time to the construction of a new political machine. Then was set up a second school of practical politics, like the first in Lincoln Park, and day and night pupils selected for it as fast as high and low employes could be placed on the park payrolls.

There now has been seen what obviously was the sole reliance of the commissioners for the necessary funds—the tax law specially made for the purpose. The resulting funds from this source, were slow in coming in and disappointing in the amounts. But just then hope of plenty revived at a new prospect, one that had not been dreamed of.

In the notice, in last year's City Manual, of City Comptroller Walter Kimball, mention was made of the fact that for nearly the six years that he held that office he had the custody of $200,000, money of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, that was tendered to the City of Chicago on a purchase of lands on the lake front, but refused pending a decision by the courts. Now, for its intended bearing on the question of improving the parks, an explanation of the case will be in order. It arose over an act of the Legislature, familiarly known as the Lake Front bill. By the provisions of the act the City of Chicago was required to quit claim to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the land lying north of the south line of Monroe street, and the south line of Randolph street, and between the east line of Michigan avenue, and west of the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the sum of $800,000. This large sum, by a provision of the act, was set apart as a park fund of the City of Chicago, to be distributed between the three divisions of the city, upon the basis of the taxable real estate of each of the divisions, to be applied to the purchase and improvement of public parks. This provision of the act brought to the support of the measure the powerful influence of the three park commissions. A portion of this money was paid to the City Comptroller; the precise sum was $200,000. Thence arose a critical point, namely, as to whether or not the comptroller received the amount in his official capacity. But the railroad companies at once came forward with the offer to pay over the remaining $600,000, and to pay all damages, if any, which might accrue to property owners from a change in the use of the property. At this stage a number of earnest citizens applied to the court for an injunction against the city, forbidding the execution of the deed provided for in the act of the Legislature. In consequence of this court action, the funds set apart for the parks were withheld, whereof the West Park Board sorrowfully complained. By a further provision of the act, the title of the City of Chicago was proposed to be confirmed to a strip of land 310 feet wide, east and adjoining Michigan avenue and extending from the south line of Monroe street to Park Row, with power to sell the same, the proceeds of any sale to be set apart as a park fund, to be equitably distributed between the three divisions of the city. This strip of land was said to have 4,500 feet frontage on Michigan avenue, running back to the railroad track, and the suggestion was to devote it all to business purposes. "At present," said the wiley tempters, "this tract is very valuable, with a prospective value for business purposes perhaps unequalled by any other equal amount of land in the city." Of course the daring scheme fell through; the $200,000 were taken back from the City Comptroller, and the Park Commissioners were thrown again upon their uncertain esources.

Often disappointed were the commissioners, but not cast down. They foresaw that it would not be long until a new resource would open up, in ready access to the law-making power at the state capital. The new constitution inhibited from special legislation, but soon enough it was found that under the public acts provisions of the same constitution, special favors a-plenty were to be had. All that needed to be done was to insert a clause that could be applicable only to one or more parks in Chicago, and then to declare it a general act, that might be availed of by parks in any other city, should any ever be in need of similar relief. At several other instances of want, the Legislature authorized the West Park Commissioners to issue bonds outright in considerable but varying

amounts; and more than once the Board was permitted to fund indebtedness by putting out bonds—as in 1881, when they so funded an indebtedness of $300,000. As there will not be opportunity, in this writing of so short a history of a rather lengthy period, to do more than glance at this park board's finances, a few more items shall fall in where most convenient. So here it may be stated that the Board was helped over one difficulty by the Legislature allowing them to take a second half-mill out of the general tax; and when in a stress for money to improve and extend certain of the boulevards, they in the same way received authority to levy a tax not to exceed 25 cents on contiguous and abutting property. An injunction to restrain from the collection of this tax was asked for in the County Court, but it was refused. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, but with adverse result. By this time, the annual increase in the assessments on real estate within the West Park district yielded progressively greater amounts in taxes.

Right here, too, may be made an allusion to quite another matter. It was when Governor Altgeld's Board of Commissioners took hold of their job. Up to then (1895) from the date (1869) of the establishment of this park, the commissioners had been appointed by Governors Republican in politics, and the majority on each board had been of that party. Governor Altgeld, a Democrat, appointed enough members of his party on the board to make up the majority. Their report for the first year of their sevice did not make cheeful reading. They complained that their predecessors, "possessing a million dollars realized from a bond issue appropriated by the Legislature four years ago, began extensions and improvements in the parks on a scale which far surpassed the limit of the money appropriated; and when the Board appointed by Governor Altgeld succeeded, they were confronted with a depleted treasury and much unfinished work." A second complaint was that they had inherited an indebtedness of ninety thousand dollars ($90,000), which had been borrowed from the million dollar fund and had not been paid back. A third complaint was that the supplanted board had incurred an indebtedness of $90,000 for paving Washington boulevard and Halsted street and Western avenue, "of which $15,000 matures every year, and it seems the intention of the old board was to pay these amounts out of the general fund." The fourth complaint was, "the condition of the special assessment on West 12th street and Ogden avenue, to unravel which will demand a great deal of attention and patience."

At that juncture, as at every other time of reckoning, property owners complained bitterly of their taxes, and always they were answered by the calling of their attention to land values. As impressive as anything in this line still is the report of the commissioners made in 1873, when about one-quarter of the park taxes were delinquent. This report says:

"In 1868, the year before the park act was passed, the lands added by this act to the city were assessed and paid taxes on a valuation of $429,660; in 1872, the same lands were assessed and paid taxes on a city assessment of $9,506,230; the whole amount of general taxes collected by the city from these lands since the law took effect in 1869 is the sum of $433,820.40, and the state, county, and town taxes received from the same lands during the same time on the increased values is, in round numbers, $223,000, making a total of $656,820.40 of revenues received in the four years from this added territory. This amount is more than 40 per cent of the total amount so far expended for the purchase and improvement of the parks."

Emphasis was laid on the fact that this increase in the value of real estate had been attained during the time most trying to the City of Chicago; allusion thus being made to the great fire of 1871 and to the depression of business generally over the country. But the circumstance of the sudden transference of population from the districts burned over to the West Division was discreetly omitted from the statement, avoiding the necessity of predicting a resurgation of such population in the near future. However, the West Division had gained an impetus from its parks and from street railroad extensions that was tremendous, and has been continuous, with few instances of weakening, through all the subsequent years in which that division has become great and mighty. To the parks is due a large share of credit, and at this day they largely help to advertise the City of Chicago to the world. This praise merits to be given, although at the same time it may not be forgotten that the parks and boulevards there, as in both the North and South Divisions, are conducted on a system and on principles that, to say the least, have no proper place in what should be a self-governing municipality.

VI.

SOUTH PARK.

The act providing for the South Park, and authorizing the appointment of a Park Commission, was given the signature of the Governor on February 27, sixteen days after he had signed the Lincoln Park act and eight days after his signature was put to the West Park bill.

Three distinct groups of men, all of them prominent and influential and all residing in the South Division, had temporarily entered into an agreement to support at the next coming session of the General Assembly a bill for the location of a park in that quarter of the city. Some things were in the bill that all wanted, and others that many did not want. And it was foreseen that strong opposition would surely be organized in the community against the measure. The first step therefore was to induce a lively feeling in its favor among owners of realty from one river to the other—south of Water street to Stony Island and the Calumet.

As was the case with both Lincoln Park and the West Park—each brought into being in consequence of activities by men who had bought land on speculation, and by others whose hopes of gathering riches were centered in horse railroad enterprises—so was the case in the South Division, regarding the South Park. At last it had come to be generally believed that Chicago was to become a very large city. Necessarily, then, a city of several millions of people would cover greatly more ground than did the city of the day, with its 200,000 souls. Most of the contiguous territory south of a strip in Hyde Park on the lake shore, was as bare and desolate as the prairie a hundred years before. The wise thing to do, certainly, was to obtain possession of as much acreage as possible, and otherwise prepare for rich eventualities. Many hastily did this; they had recourse to old canal terms, a quarter cash down, and the rest in deferred payments; all trusting that high and higher values would be quoted a little later, that sales would be easy and quick, and that large profits might result. Such was the speculator in lands, and such his day-and-night dreams.

Never since the time when the United States Government had lands here for sale had there been a concerted booming of real estate such as there was in late 'sixties and early 'seventies. Bits of prairie and spreading swamps, away to the south almost to the county limits, was the field of the new generation of speculators. They saw millions in every five or ten acre tract. Merchants that had become established suddenly neglected their businesses, or entirely quit them, and plunged into trading in vacant lands. Lawyers retired from prosperous firms, and doctors abandoned their patients, all hoping to get rich quick by buying lots and blocks at a low and selling them at a high price. The Governor of Illinois, United States senators, and cabinet ministers, were enticed here and made to assist the booming. In August, 1866, George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, came and submitted to be told what they could and ought to do in the excited and exciting situation. The Calumet River and region already then to be exploited was feverishly pointed out to them. A steamer decorated with flags and streamers, a band of music, and discreetly chosen citizens of influence—duly inspired hosts of the Washington officials—left the Chicago River for the Calumet River, all as though in triumph. The demonstration had the intended effect upon the real estate market of the South Division. The Bowen brothers, James H. and Chauncy T., Paul Cornell and his business associates, and resident representatives of eastern capitalists who had foreclosed on mortgages, suddenly all grew more and still more sanguine and active. A park! a park! was the cry of one and all. But there was lack of an agreement among them as to many provisions and details of an acceptable park measure. The Legislature was about to convene, a bill was drawn up and a lobby appointed to take it to Springfield and see it through the different stages of its passage through both Houses. And yet it was not more than half-heartedly supported by the majority of those in interest. The present writer knows that, that is here set down, for he was on the ground at the time of it. Indeed, there is no immodesty in his saying that he was the legislative author of the South Park, as also, with Representative (Major) Alexander F. Stevenson, each in his separate House of General Assembly, he had legislatively fathered Lincoln Park.

To quote from the 1867 Journal of the state Senate:

"February 4. Mr. Eastman introduced a bill (Senate bill 520) for the location, improvement, and regulation of a park for the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake. Read a first time and ordered to a third reading. On motion of Mr. Eastman the rule was dispensed with, the bill read a second time and ordered laid on the table and printed."

A few days subsequently this bill was taken from the table and referred to a select committee.

"February 18. Mr. Eastman, from the select committee to which was referred Senate bill No. 520, for an act to provide for the location, improvement, and regulation of a park for the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, reported the same back with a substitute, entitled, A bill for an Act for the Location, Improvement, and Regulation of a Park for South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake. Read a first time and ordered to a second and third reading." On the same day the Committee on Enrolled Bills reported that a number of bills had been correctly engrossed and among them was the substitute park bill, which at once was given its final reading and placed on its passage. It was defeated, yeas, 5; nayes, 17. Mr. McConnell entered a motion for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was lost, and on the following day this motion was carried, yeas, 21; nays, 2.

The two votes in the negative were those respectively of Mr. Ward of the West Division of Chicago and Mr. Addams of Jo Daveiss County, the father of Miss Jane Addams.

When this bill had passed the Senate it went to the House, where an amendment was attached, and at the last stage of it, says the House Journal, the speaker left the chair for the purpose of speaking on the merits of the bill. The bill passed and was returned to the Senate. The question being on concurring with the House amendment, it was concurred in and the bill passed, 17 to 4. It may be doubted if steps in any legislation ever more accurately represented the different mental attitudes of men and groups, interested for or against a particular bill, than did those taken in the instance of the South Park bill of 1867. The actuating motives of such as openly advocated and secretly opposed the measure, as many did, if they were not perfectly discerned then, are now seen by the light of subsequent events. Each group had a playing hand concealed and only waited a time when it could be played. The troublesome questions all related to park boundaries, location of boulevards, and extent of frontages. The bill became law and at once went into effect, or as soon as the park board had been appointed and organized.

There were jealousies and disagreements on the part of men and interests that were deemed in co-operation to be necssary to the speedy success of this park enterprise, and these were not easily reconciled. The next two years were occupied with efforts to bring them together. At the end of that time, again application was made to the Legislature—this time for an amendatory act that should promise to reconcile strenuous objectors to certain features of the first act. The Legislature agreed; the amendatory act was passed and signed by the Governor, and now all that the pharsology of a law could accomplish was accomplished. But, however, not careful enough note was taken of the effect of possible resistance, here and there, among the common people to the imposing of park assessments and taxation.

The act as passed provided for five commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, who should constitute a Board of Park Commissioners for the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake; in case of the failure of any person named as commissioner to accept of the appointment within a brief time specified, his place was to be declared vacant and the majority of commissioners accepting were to appoint his successor; and so on until five commissioners were appointed and qualified. Each commissioner was required to take a prescribed oath and to give a bond in the sum of $50,000. Tenure of the commission five years, their individual places on the board to be determined by lot; one commissioner was to retire in each year. All future vacancies in the board to be filled by appointment of the judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. The commission was empowered to elect a president and secretary and to fix the amount of compensation. The board was declared to be a body politic and corporate and clothed with all powers necessary to the purposes of the act. The act described the lands to be taken by the commission for the park "within ninety days after their organization, or so soon thereafter as practicable." They were authorized to proceed by purchase or otherwise. Section 7 was in terms following: "So soon as

the amount required for the condemnation of the grounds selected for said park shall have been ascertained by the commissioners, with reasonable certainty, they shall apply to the judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County for the appointment of three freeholders of the County of Cook as park assessors. The commissioners shall give notice in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in Chicago of the time when such application shall be made, and all parties interested may appear and be heard by said judge touching such appointment. At the time fixed for such application, the court, after hearing such persons as shall desire to be heard touching such appointment, shall nominate and appoint three assessors for the purpose provided in this act. The said assessors shall proceed to assess the amount so ascertained upon property in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, in Cook County, deemed benefited by reason of the improvement occasioned by the location of said park, as near as may be in proportion to the benefits resulting thereto. Then it was for the assessors to make the assessments at meetings to be adjourned from time to time, until the assessment roll was completed. The Circuit Court was to confirm the assessment, or to revise, correct, and amend in whole or in part, or make or order a new assessment. After the confirmation of the assessment the clerk of the Circuit Court was to file a copy of it with the clerk of the County Court of Cook County, "and said assessment shall be a lien upon the several lots, blocks, or parcels of land assessed for the benefits as aforesaid. Ten per cent of the amount so ascertained shall be due and payable annually, and the clerk of said Cook County Court shall include in the general warrants for each year, until the sum shall be paid, for the collection of state and county taxes in the said towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, 10 per cent of the said assessments in an appropriate column, to be termed 'South Park Assessment,' with the amount to be collected opposite the several lots, blocks, or parcels of land assessed as aforesaid; and like proceedings in all respects shall be had for enforceing the collection of same as is now provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes. For any deficiency arising through acquiring a title to the park and for the payment of expenses of enclosing, maintaining, and improving the park, and the disbursements and charges in the premises, the said commissioners shall have power to loan or borrow from time to time, for such time as they shall deem expedient, a sum of money not exceeding two millions of dollars, and shall have authority to issue bonds, secured upon said park and improvements, which shall be issued under the seal of said commissioners and shall be signed by said commissioners, and countersigned by the secretary of the board and bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum; and for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake shall be irrevocably bound."

The Board of Park Commissioners were empowered annually to make estimates of the amount of money that would be required for all purposes in each year and transmit the same to the Clerk of the County Court, when the clerk should proceed to determine what per cent said sum was on the taxable property of said towns, according to the several assessors' returns for the respective year. In the next general tax warrants for the collection of state and county taxes in the several towns he was to set down the amounts chargeable to the several persons, corporations, lots, or parcels of ground and proceed to collect the same in the manner provided by law.

An important power conferred upon the Judge of the Circuit Court was the removal of commissioners for cause, the sufficiency of which he alone was to determine, and to appoint others in their stead. The Governor had no say in the matter.

There was to be an election held in the towns concerned, at which the legal voters should vote for or against the act. The election was held and those who voted to sustain the act were the majority. Such, then, with some minor changes and numerous ordinances passed by the Board, is today the law under which the South Parks are managed.

The probable cost at the outset was estimated by the board at $1,865,750, and they, in accordance with law, made application to the Judge of the Circuit Court for the appointment of assessors to impose that amount upon property benefited and gave the required public notice. Then there went up a great cry in opposition to the entire park scheme. The judge took heed and refused to appoint the assessors. Nothing daunted, the commissioners carried the case up to the Supreme Court, where it rested for several months. In the meantime many

persons in the park district and over all Chicago took notice and got busy on their own account. They found the newspapers closed to them; but there were job presses at their service. The city was placarded with appeals and challenges. But all to no avail in the event. The voting went against the objectors, and without loss of time the first South Park Commission was appointed. It consisted of John M. Wilson, George W. Gage, Chauncey T. Bowen, and L. B. Sidway. They organized and proceeded to select the land designated by the act and to survey it. Then they estimated the probable cost, which mounted to $1,865,750, and made application to the Circuit Court for the appointment of assessors to impose the amount upon the property benefited. The court was friendly to the park promoters, but at the same time it had an ear to the ground to learn what was public sentiment regarding the questions involved. Already they knew that the opinion of the best lawyers in the city, or those of them who had not been retained by the Park Commission, was that some of the provisions of the act were in contravention of both the old and the new constitution. For prudence sake, therefore, the court denied the application, and the case went to the state Supreme Court, which awarded a mandamus directing the performance, by the lower tribunal, of the work the commissioners had petitioned to have done. But, truth to say, the hearing before the Supreme Court brought out in strong light facts, and deductions of law, that affected deeply the public mind.

In a pamphlet written and put out by Elliott Anthony, a learned lawyer and future Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, he mustered the legal points and arguments against the measure and resulting proceedings. These were the same that had been presented to the Circuit Court. He commenced by reminding his readers that the park boards of this city and county all were organized under the constitution of 1848, but that the laws regulating their management and control were passed since 1870; that they have a separate chapter set apart for them in the revised statutes; that they are an anomaly in the body politic and had thus far been upheld by the Supreme Court in direct contravention of both the letter and spirit of that of 1848 and that of 1870; that the constitution never contemplated the organization of any such body as that of park boards to become imperium in imperio. He quoted the fifth section of the seventh article of the constitution of 1848, which provided that "the corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns, and villages, may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, such taxes to be uniform with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same," and added, "that a duplex authority of the same municipality is certainly an anomaly and as difficult to understand as how two bodies can occupy one and the same space at one and the same time." And he asked, "Do the park boards exist outside or inside the constitution?" Next he cited a decision of the Supreme Court, case of Howard vs. St. Clair Drainage Company, in which the court held that the "constitution confers no power upon anybody to levy and collect taxes except the municipal corporations mentioned in the constitution, that all persons who undertook to exercise municipal powers, who were outside of those enumerated in the constitution, were usurpers of power, whether authorized by the General Assembly or not."

With respect to the parks hereabout, north, west, and south, the General Assembly had authorized by anticipation all their proceedings—that Judge Anthony admitted, provided the park bills were sustained by the Supreme Court—but that fact did not shield the park commissioners from the pamphleteers' attacks. "It was an outrage," he exclaimed, "when the South Park Commissioners were permitted to resort to the Mexican forced loan system and levy $1,800,000 upon the property in Hyde Park and nearly as much upon the property in the town of Lake, in order to purchase lands for a park." He went on: "By the law of 1867, under which these park assessors acted, it is required that they, the park assessors, in making their assessment, shall estimate the value of the several lots, blocks, or parcels of land deemed benefited by the parks, and shall include the same, together with the amounts assessed as benefits, in the assessment roll. Under this provision they piled over $1,800,000 on to the real estate of Hyde Park and nearly as much upon the real estate of the town of Lake. Some of it is situated miles from the park and valued, the real estate, on the average, ten times what the assessors put on it for state and county taxes. The assessment for the South Park levied a special tax for seven years in advance upon all the property in that park district, at the valuation that the park commissioners placed upon it, "when every other tax in the State of Illinois

is levied upon the value of the property as it changes from year to year. Real estate in the towns of Hyde Park and Lake is not worth half what it was in 1873." This he declared was a gigantic outrage.

"But there is another thing," he continued, "and that is that the Legislature, when they passed the South Park bills, conferred upon the commissioners greater powers than were ever possessed by the state. The constitution of the state which was in force at the time of the adoption of the park bills, contains an express limitation and prohibition upon the state in creating a debt. But no such prohibition and limitation is imposed upon the park commissioners. They have power to assess a sufficient amount to carry on the enterprise, and that amount can be annually assessed. No provision of the constitution, and no statute, stands in the way of compelling taxpayers to raise just such sums of money, as they, the park commissioners, in their discretion, may see fit to call for. They practically are unlimited in their power to issue bonds, and when issued, the park, boulevard, driveway, highway, or other public work or improvement, on account of which bonds may be issued, are irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal and interest thereon, and the towns in which the park, boulevard, driveway, highway, or other work of improvement are in whole or in part situated, are and shall be also irrevocably bound for the payment of the same." He glanced at Lincoln Park. "Lincoln Park lies within the corporate limits of two towns—North Chicago and Lake View—and the supervisors and assessors of those towns under the manipulation of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, in fact assess the property, and the County Clerk extends the tax, and the money is taken and used indiscriminately in improving the park in Chicago and Lake View." He found the case to be the same as to the West Park. He recurred to what he had termed the gigantic outrage of assessing taxes seven years in advance, and described the distressed condition of the people so soon after the great fire and the money panic.

This part of the Judge's pamphlet seems to have had influence with the newspapers, and just then a bill was before the Legislature for deferring the installments of the tax.

A search of the files in the Historical Society of the Daily Tribune revealed this editorial: "It seems strange to people uniniated in the mysteries of legislation that the park tax installment bill, introduced into the Senate in the second week of the session, has not, after so many weeks, become a law. It passed the Senate without opposition and was sent to the House in the first week in February. Thus it was pending in the Senate from the forepart of January to the 8th of February, a time sufficient for the president or any other officer of the park board to have made any objection or given any reason, if any existed, why the bill should not pass. It is understood that the attorney of the park board was sent to Springfield, at the expense of the people, to sit down on the bill and strangle it quietly in the Judiciary Committee of the House, under the pretense that the president of the board desired to make an explanation before the committee. Although nearly ten weeks have elapsed, the president has not put in an appearance. The people of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake are now groaning under the burden of overtaxation. Many of them are actually borrowing money to pay these park assessments, while the president, although not overworked in the discharge of his duties, draws a salary of $3,000 per annum and the auditor likewise pockets $250 per month for services performed by a large retinue of clerks. The park commissioners do not need these installments at the present time. With their facilities for swapping bonds, it cannot be claimed that money is required to take care of bonds maturing. And the tax-ridden public will not grieve very much if no more lands are purchased at present." This particular relief bill, however, did not pass the Legislature.

Finally, and to finish with the powerful pamphlet, its author professed not to be hostile to parks, but he thought "that all parks which are situated within the city should be under the control of the city. The moneys that are raised by taxation for the purchase of lands to establish parks and to keep and maintain them, are for public purposes; and I know of no reason why the money should not be expended by public officers directly responsible to the people, the same as other public moneys. If they are public works, why not have them controlled by the Department of Public Works, or some other department, the same as all other public improvements."

At about the same time of Mr. Anthony's emphatic utterances the then just elected chief executive of Chicago, Mayor Colvin, in his first message, December

1, 1873, to the City Council, said: "It will be for you to consider whether the boards of commissioners of parks should not be abolished. The control of these grounds might be transferred either to the Board of Public Works, or concentrated in one Board of Park Commissioners. A change of this character would save a large amount of expenditure and not interfere with the judicious management of this branch of our city government."

Thus Judge Anthony and Mayor Colvin both anticipated, in part, Mayor Harrison in his many expressions of opinion and purpose respecting the parks, their management and control. Also they anticipated the City Charter Convention of 1906-7, which inserted in the charter it proposed to the citizens a parks consolidation provision; and the Mayor and City Council, together with the Law Department under Corporation Counsel Sexton, in the framing of a park consolidation bill in 1913, which bill was sent down to the Legislature and passed by that body. That it failed to receive the signature of Governor Dunne was not for the reason that he did not see the justice of it, but that it met with technical objections by the attorney general. Respecting this bill, when it was before the General Assembly, Mayor Harrison, in his annual message, said:

"Under the amendment to the constitution, adopted some years ago, municipalities may consolidate with themselves the various taxing bodies lying wholly within their limits. While a consolidation of the city with that part of the Sanitary District lying within the territorial limits of Chicago would undoubtedly be desirable, it may not be had until the constitution shall again have been amended.

"Pending such complete consolidation, as all good citizens are united in considering desirable, an important step in eliminating unnecessary taxing bodies may be secured by the passage of the Park Consolidation bill now before the Legislature. If it be passed, the various park activities of the city will be brought under one responsible head; a considerable number of employes will be dispensed with who are on the rolls today because of the present duplication of employes engaged in identical duties; moreover, the control of the parks will be brought under the jurisdiction of Chicago, whose citizens foot the bills."

Well, the Supreme Court rendered its decision, and it sustained the validity of the park act. But Elliot Anthony did not cease his contending. He quoted from a decision of the same court, in the case involving the city of Belleville, to the effect that "to declare park boards and park commissioners corporate authorities of towns, cities, and villages is an utter perversion of our government and has no warrant either in the constitution or history of this country. As well have two mayors of a city, two sets of aldermen, and two sets of officers of all kinds, as to have two corporate authorities exercising jurisdiction over the same people at one and the same time."

But the Supreme Court, in deciding that the South Park law was valid, laid great stress upon the fact that the law was submitted to the people, that the people voted for it, and that therefore they must not be permitted to complain. There was no going behind that act. To which Mr. Anthony humorously replied, "This is the first judicial decision ever given which declares that the doctrine of estopple applies to original sin. It may be orthodox, but it is the recognition of the every devil in politics."

There was more of judicial contention yet to come. Many persons were compelled by financial necessity to contest the assessments on their property. In the acquiring of land, so great was the difference of views between owners and the commissioners, that condemnation proceedings were vexatious. Others resisted the tax because of their general hostility to the enterprise. Judgment was recovered in the County Court on the delinquent list, for the first and second installments, but refused on the third, the court being of opinion that, owing to a change in the revenue law, no judgment could be rendered. From the decision in reference to the first and second installments the property owners appealed; while the commission took an appeal from that relative to the third. But the Supreme Court remained with the park commissioners—in a decision rendered in September, 1875, the validity of the assessment and the tax was upheld. Then there arose a question on the manner of appointment of the South Park commissioners. It sprang out of the courts in Cook County. On March 20, 1875, all the judges of this county sent a communication to the General Assembly of the state, asking that body to submit an amendment of the constitution to the people of the State of Illinois, providing for the repeal of the provision which imposed upon them the duty of appointing justices of the peace and assigned reasons for

he same. They did not, however, say anything of the inconvenience of appointng park commissioners, as there was no immediate need of their doing, the ppointment being controlled by statute. The leading newspaper, however, of he day, alluded to the question, saying, "We do not like the manner in which he commissioners of the South Park are appointed and it is about time there hould be some uniformity in this matter. They are appointed by the Circuit Court, while all the others are appointed by the Governor. The judges, above all ublic functionaries, should never have the power to appoint park commissioners. The Governor should have the power of appointing all the commissioners, or hey should be elected by the people."

This question was in agitation at varying intervals for a number of years by he public, or until 1881, when an act was passed by the General Assembly and pproved May 30, prohibiting the appointment of park commissioners by Circuit Court judges. Section one of this act provided "That hereafter it shall not be awful for any judge or judges of any Circuit Court in this state to appoint any park commissioners, or fill any vacancy in such office of park commissioner. Section two provided "That the Governor of the State of Illinois shall appoint all park commissioners hereafter to be appointed under and by virtue of any act or acts providing for the location and maintenance of any public park or parks (not under the control of any city, village, or other municipal corporation), and shall fill all vacancies which may hereafter occur in any such office of park commissioner or Board of Park Commissioners by appointment, anything in such act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. Section three provided that "Whenever any vacancy or vacancies shall occur in any such Board of Park Commissioners, it shall be the duty of the remaining member or members of such board to certify the fact of the vacancy or vacancies to the Governor of the State of Illinois."

This act did not affect the Lincoln Park Commission nor the West Park Commission, the members of both of which were appointed by the Governor; nor, in the event, did it affect the South Park Commission, the Supreme Court being appealed to on a question of constitutionality and that court declaring the act to be unconstitutional.

VII.

CONCLUSION.

Now the assertion is ventured that about all that is to be known of the origin and establishment of public parks and their government in Chicago is given in the foregoing survey. In spite of the care exercised to avoid mistakes here and there, it is scarcely to be hoped in so long a narrative that no errors have crept in; but the books, documents, newspapers, and personal recollections that have been consulted should not mislead as to very many particulars. Space originally allotted to this work already has been exceeded, but surely something may be added relative to the first work on the South Park and the early progress made there toward ultimate magnificent achievement. And yet this must be cursorily done; only a touch here and there on the wide field can be attempted.

After overcoming in the courts the many difficulties they were met with at the start, the South Park Commissioners still were hampered by a shortage of funds. There was first brought into the treasury of the commission in taxes $800,000, but this amount was largely used for current expenses and to pay interest on the bonded debt. There was nothing left with which to purchase new lands. A large proportion of the money received the two following years was appropriated to the payment of outstanding indebtedness. But soon they were in position to retire $200,000 of bonds, certain economies having been practiced. The floating debt had been extinguished. In 1883 the commission found themselves with funds available for purposes of improvement. Title had been acquired to all the land required for park purposes. More of the unimproved parts were brought under cultivation, and substantial buildings for necessary uses were erected and ornamental structures sprang into being on every hand. West Park (west portion of the park) became Washington Park. Garfield boulevard was laid out and an extensive breakwater was constructed. A pavement beach was laid in Jackson Park along the lake shore for three blocks, and the breakwater was extended nearly an equal distance. The Drexel monument, a fountain in bronze which is much admired to this day, was placed at the head of Drexel

boulevard—the gift of Drexel Brothers, bankers, of Philadelphia, in memory of their father, out of whose large fortune the South Park scheme was financed. The control of Michigan avenue was acquired after the Supreme Court had decided the legal question in favor of the commission. Then they estimated the cost of improving it, and levied the necessary assessment. A portion of the property abutting on the line of Michigan avenue was that commonly known as the lake front and owned by the City of Chicago, against which a park assessment of $45,953.20 was levied and confirmed by the Circuit Court. The City Council failed to appropriate the funds to meet the assessment, but this failure affected only that portion of Michigan avenue between Jackson street and Park Row, and work was pushed forward on the remainder of the proposed boulevard.

It will be well to insert here section 13 of the act creating the South Park Board, the section which gives them most of the powers they have and exercise. It is thus: "The said board shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage, and direct said park; to lay out and regulate the same; to pass ordinances for the regulation and government thereof; to appoint such engineers, surveyors, clerks, and other officers, including a police force, as may be necessary; to prescribe and define their respective duties and authority; fix the amount of their compensation, and generally, in regard to said park, they shall possess all the power and authority now by law conferred upon, or possessed by, the Common Council of the City of Chicago, in respect of the public squares and places in said city."

So clothed upon with all municipal authority and power, the commissioners could ad libitum assess and collect money in their territory and to go ahead with improvements and enlargements. This they did with sufficient energy, but still somewhat was lacking. To supply this lack they asked for and obtained of the Legislature the control and improvement of streets connecting with the parks and squares on them. By an act passed and approved June 21, 1902, which was a general act, but applied only to the parks in Chicago, the commission was given power to connect any public park, boulevard, and driveway under its control with any part of the incorporated city, by selecting and taking any connecting street or streets or parts thereof, leading to such park, boulevard or driveway, and shall also have power to accept and add to any park or parks under their control and street or parts thereof which adjoins or runs parallel with any boundary line thereof. The only condition being that the streets so selected and taken shall lie within the district or territory, the property of which shall be taxable for the maintenance of such parks, boulevards, and driveways. This enabled the commissioners, and still enables them, to extend their connections almost indefinitely. The co-operation of the City Council is required, but that is seldom refused. Liberally and with seeming unconcern, the Council by ordinance often joins with the commissioners in enlarging their jurisdictions. In this way, among other processes, the South Park Commission has gradually extended their territory from the lower boundary of Jackson Park to the north line of Grant Park, formerly known as the lake front, at Randolph street. The City of Chicago, by action of the City Council, formally transferred the "possession, care, and improvement and management of said lake front to what is known as the Board of South Park Commissioners for the purpose of establishing a public park and pleasure ground," but the city withheld the title to this land. But another step now was taken. The General Assembly was applied to. They saw a way out of the difficulty, to the aggrandizement of the Park Commission. In the preamble to an act passed and approved April 24, 1899, it was declared that the "title to the land in Chicago commonly known and designated as the lake front, lying along the shore, and extending south to Randolph street, north to Park Row, and east of Michigan avenue, and a part of which is yet submerged under the waters of Lake Michigan, but the reclamation of which is contemplated and being now undertaken by the filling in from the present shore line, is still, we believe, in the State of Illinois"—such was the declaration; and then followed the act which gave the Park Commission the said land, "to be held, managed and controlled by said Commissioners as other parks now are under their control. It is understood that the Commissioners now are at work on plans for the improvement of Grant Park, and it cannot be doubted that they will make of it one of the finest parks in the world.

Mention of the large part the South Park Commission had in preparing for the Columbian Exposition held in Jackson Park has been omitted, but that is matter of common knowledge.

To draw hurriedly to a close, not stopping at any place to indulge in scenic description, as unnecessary while our people have eyes to see and taste to appreciate the varied beauty of the different parks, the more important facts of their establishment and improvement have, it is hoped, been fairly presented here. One very important fact, however, has inadvertently been omitted in its right place. In 1904 the South Park Commission entered upon the work of creating small parks and playgrounds with much success. Small parks, however, were not their invention. Four years earlier, in 1900, Mayor Harrison conceived the idea of having such parks scattered over the city and he appointed a commission on small parks, which at the time was known as the "Mayor's Commission," and still is so called. To be the head of it he appointed Alderman William S. Jackson of the old Fourth Ward, who soon was succeeded as the Mayor's choice by the lamented Alderman Albert W. Beilfuss, who without exaggeration may be said to have given his life to the work entrusted to him for fourteen years.

Now it will be pertinent to inquire what is the relative value in population and in property that is taxable for park purposes in the three divisions of this city? In 1913 Mayor Harrison appointed a special committee to ascertain and report to the Council the number of employes at each of the several parks and the amount of salaries paid separately by the South, West and Lincoln Park Commissions and to estimate the probable saving that would be effected by a consolidation of all the park systems. Alderman Si Mayer was Chairman of that committee and when the inquiries had been made he submitted a convincing report. He credited the Bureau of Statistics with most of his data, from which it appeared that in the taxable territory embraced by the West Park sustem there were 902,769 persons, or 41.3 of the entire population of the city; in the Lincoln Park system's territory there were 358,429 persons, or 16.4 of the population of the city, while in the district taxed for the benefit of the South Park system there were 778,574 persons, or 35.6 of the population of the city. The assessed valuation for the support of the park managements respectively was, for Lincoln Park, $137,106; for that of the West Parks, $204,030, and for the South Parks $540,129, with a fraction over for each of the three, thus giving to the South Parks management the lion's share.

Their quite princely seat magnificently located in beautiful Washington Park, the South Park Commission's dominion extends south, north and west almost without fixed bounds. A dominion that overlaps city ward after city ward until it covers practically one entire division of Chicago, and that one the most opulent and splendid. A dominion within which the Commissioners' rule is unquestioned and not less than imperial.

Food From the Cotton Field.

According to a recent monograph by Edwin W. Thompson, Commercial Agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, European nations are finding out very rapidly how to make food of our cottonseed oil. France, Italy, and other southern nations have always considered oil an essential article of diet. Olive oil is their native supply, but they have now learned the economy of exporting their olive oil at high prices and importing in its place American cottonseed oil, which is lower in price but not lower in nutritive value.

Germany, the Netherlands, and other northern countries, like ourselves, are not fond of eating pure oil, but need more butter than the cattle can produce, so they resort to artificial butter, and have developed it to a high degree of palatability. The surprising statement is made that the principal countries of northern Europe are now making artificial butter ("margarin" they call it) to the extent of 580,000 tons per year, and the significant part of the story is that in 1913 they used as an ingredient over 300,000 barrels of cottonseed oil from America, and are planning for an increase in 1914.

By the recently discovered process of solidifying liquid oils, cottonseed oil is now beginning to compete with hard cocoanut oil, which sells at even higher prices than olive oil, and is becoming very popular as an ingredient of artificial butter.

Cottonseed oil has exactly 10 times the nutritive value of beefsteak and costs only half as much. As the United States makes each year over 3,000,000 barrels of refined cottonseed oil, it is worth while to study the various methods of making it acceptable as food.

Interesting Local Miscellany

THE GROWTH OF CHICAGO.

The population of Chicago in 1910 was 2,185,283, as returned by the U. S. census takers in that year. The population of this city, according to an estimate made by the Bureau of Census for 1914 was 2,393,525. Our own calculation, as that of the city directory makers, reaches a somewhat higher figure, corresponding more nearly to the ascertainment by the school census. But it is the estimate of the Census Bureau that is accepted throughout the country, and it may not be disputed here.

The population of Greater New York in 1910, according to the federal census of that year, was 4,766,883. From the estimate put out by the Washington authorities of New York's population in 1914 it had increased to 5,333,537. To make up this total, the borough of Bronx is given 329,198; the borough of Brooklyn, 1,833,696; the borough of Manhattan, 2,536,716; the borough of Queens, 339,886; the borough of Richmond, 94,043. Hence it is seen that New York without its annexed parts—old New York—Manhattan—with its tale of 2,536,716, almost exactly equals the population of the City of Chicago, the slight difference between them being only 143,390.

New York City was first incorporated in 1689, or 148 years before Chicago received its first charter, in 1837. So that whatever New York proper—Manhattan—has been growing to by progressive increase brought by varieties of people of American birth and of immigration from every foreign country in a period extending over two and a quarter centuries, Chicago has attained to in a single human life.

The patriotic citizen of Chicago likes to, and he does, proudly boast of this his city's wonderful attainment. Bigness greatly counts in the realm of vast cities. Size and what the word implies are the factors in municipal existences that unceasingly draw other thousands and millions of people to dwell and achieve in them. That Chicago numbers as many inhabitants as the New York that the world's visitors see and know, is, indeed, something to boast of, all things duly considered. To be a citizen of a city as large as the largest on the American continent and second only to the largest in the world calls out and justifies a huge flood of civic enthusiasm. This is the business and not the esthetic view. The person of trade and affairs must have his solid place in the community before the artist and cultivator of taste can surely make worthy progress. There is, however, another side to the case.

Some very good citizens will fail to be impressed altogether favorably with the extent of area and abounding populousness of their home town. A great writer of the day, who lives in London, has written of his own amazing city: "The size and numbers of London have alarming consequences of their own. Great cities have to grow organically with some kind of self-adaptation to their development. But the increase of London defies adaptation and adjustment. The 70,000 new souls a year come before London has time to consider what she can do with them. The bricks pour down in irregular heaps, almost as if in some cataclysm or tornado it were raining bricks out of heaven on the earth below. The huge pall of smoke gets denser and more sulphurous, stretching out, they say, some thirty miles into the country till Berkshire, Bucks, Herts, and Kent are beginning to be polluted by its cloud. From Charing Cross or the Royal Exchange a man has to walk some five or six miles before he can see the blessed meadows or breathe the country air. Few of us ever see more than half the city we live in and some of us never saw nine-tenths of it. We all live more or less in soot and fog, in smoky, dusty, contaminated air in which trees will no longer grow to full size and the sulphurous vapor of which eats away the surface of stone. An immense proportion of our working population are insufficiently housed in cheerless, comfortless and even unhealthy lodgings. In some

four-fifths of London the conditions of London life are sadly depressing and sordid, with none of the advantages which city life affords," etc., etc. Next he asks, "Is this monster city again to double and treble itself? Its dreariness to grow vaster and its smoke even thicker?"

Once in the current of the stream of this author's eloquence it is not easy to get out of it. So with it we must needs proceed, using with scarcely any curtailment his warm language. "The monstrous, oppressive bulk of modern London is becoming one of the great diseases of English civilization. It is a national calamity that one-sixth of the entire population of England are, as Londoners, cut off at once both from country and from city life; for those who dwell in the vast suburbs of London are cut off from city life in any true sense. A country covered with houses is not a city. Four or five millions of people herded together do not make a body of fellow citizens. A mass of streets so endless that it is hardly possible on foot to get out of them into the open in a long day's tramp—streets so monotonous that but for the names on the street corners they cannot be distinguished one from the other—with suburbs so unorganized and mechanical that there is nothing to recall the dignity and power of a great city—with a population so movable and unsociable that they are unknown to each other by sight or name, have no interest in each other's lives, cannot be induced to act in common, have no common sympathies, enjoyments, or pride, who are perpetually hurrying each his own way to catch his own train, omnibus, or tram-car, eager to do a good day's business on the cheapest terms and then get to some distant home to a meal or to rest. That is not life, nor is it society. These huge barracks are not cities. Nor can an organic body of citizens be made out of four million of human creatures individually grinding out a monotonous existence."

Again—but it is high time that the author of these caustic remarks was announced by name; he is not unacquainted with Chicago, nor is he a stranger in person to all our people. He, a few years ago, was called by the Union League Club out from London to deliver an address on Washington on Washington's birthday. Frederick Harrison is the distinguished name of the maker of these brilliant reflections. To proceed: "The first great fact," he says, "about the modern city is that it is almost entirely bereft of any religious, patriotic, or artistic character as a whole. There is in modern cities a great deal of active religious life, much public spirit, in certain parts a love of beauty, taste and cultivation of a special kind. But it is not embodied in the city; it is not associated with the city; it does not radiate from the city. The modern city is ever changing, loose in its organization, casual in its form. It grows up or extends suddenly, no man knows how, in a single generation—in America in a single decade. Its denizens come and go, pass on, changing every few years and even months. Few families have lived in the same city for three successive generations. An Athenian, Syracusan, or Roman family had dwelt in their city for twenty generations.

"A typical industrial city of modern times has no founders, no traditional heroes, no patron saints, no emblem, no history, no definite circuit. In a century it changes its population over and over again and takes on two or three different forms. In ten or twenty years it evolves a vast new suburb, a mere wen of bricks and stone, with no god or demi-god for its founder, but a speculative builder, a syndicate or railway. The speculative builder or company want a quick return for their money. The new suburb is occupied by people who are busy and in such a hurry to get to work that in taking a house their sole inquiry is—how near is it to the station, or where the street car puts you down."

Next this fervid critic of modern cities stops and makes comparisons. "How enormous is the range over which city life extends, from the first cave-men and dug-out wigwams in prehistoric ages to the complex arrangements and appliances of modern Paris (which we take as the type of the highly organized modern city of Europe.) How vast is the interval between one kind of town-life and another kind—say comparing Bagdad and Chicago, or Naples with Staleybridge. How immeasurable the interval between the habits and conditions of Londoners who built the Lake-village of Llyn-din, or the Parisie who staked out the island of Louktieth, with the modern Londoner and the modern Parisian!"

But, and after all, Mr. Harrison concludes that "There is no occasion for pessimism. There are sides of modern city-life far greater than anything in the ancient or the medieval world, though they are not directly the outcome of the organized city. Our civilization is a national rather than a civic growth. By

zealous sanitary science and the passion for warring on disease that so nobly marks our age there has been attained a death rate unparalled in the history of cities."

Well—but certainly Frederick Harrison would find much less cause for pessimism did he know of the giant strides that are now making in Chicago toward the realization of a more beautiful city and a more convenient one to live in. The magnificent bridge that soon will connect the South and the North Divisions of the city; the new railway station, built or about to be built; the transforming of Twelfth street; the fine improvements on the harbor, and all up and down the lake front; the many splendid buildings to accommodate sane businesses and an increasing commerce that recently have been erected—these developments, which illustrate and body forth an awakened civic pride, are conclusive of the matter. Surely there is little cause for doubting or for despondency regarding this premier city, the Chicago of this most promising time.

This is all that needs be said at present of the youngest great city in the world, our own Chicago. A mention may now appropriately be made of the oldest surviving great city in the world—Damascus.

Chicagoans and Damascenes Mingling Today.

One of Governor Dunne's appointed delegates to the Deep Waterways Convention was—if his name rightly announced his country—a native of Damascus, who found his way to America and became a naturalized citizen of Chicago. His first two names were Christ Damascus. Noticing this, the writer hereof inquired of the late Charles Henrotin, who, as Consul General for Turkey, had jurisdiction over immigrants from the different provinces of Syria, if he knew any that were natives of Damascus, and his answer was, "Yes, quite a number; some are scattered over Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota."

Damascus has the Arabic title of "Mother of the World." It was long before Abraham, as appears from Genesis xv:2. "And Abraham said, Lord God, what wilt thou give me, seeing I go childless, and the steward of my house is this Eleazer of Damascus." There is a Moslem tradition that Eleazer was the founder of the city; but this is wide of the mark, as Josephus states that it was built by Uz, the great-grandfather of Noah. The patriarch Job is said to have dwelt there. Abraham captured the old capital and for a time resided there. It certainly was founded more than 2,000 years before the Christian era, and 1,000 years before the seige of Troy. In December last, at Mr. Newman's travel lecture in Orchestra Hall, there were thrown on the screen many pictures of Damascus as it stands today. Buildings were shown that are mentioned in the Bible, even the gate through which St. Paul escaped was pictured as still there. One block only of "the street called straight," in Bible writings, was exhibited; but it still cuts entirely across the city and is the dividing line between the Jewish and the Christian quarters.

From a book written by a New York traveler-scholar, published last year, is learned something of the tomb of Saladin, discovered by an American missionary some fifty years ago. The original casket of walnut has been replaced by a sarcophagus, and in a niche in the wall at the foot of the tomb, hangs the bronze wreath given by the present German Emperor in memory of his visit to Damascus a few years ago.

In literature many notices are found of such visits. In Kinglake's delightful "Eothen" is found this mention: "When I was at Damascus I had quarters at a Franciscan Convent there; and very soon after my arrival I asked one of the monks to let me know something of the spots that deserved to be seen. I made my inquiry with reference to the associations with which the city had been hallowed by the sojourn and adventures of St. Paul. "There is nothing in all Damascus," said the good man, "half so well worth seeing as are our cellars," and forthwith he invited me to go, see, and admire the long range of liquid treasure that he and his brethren had laid up for themselves on earth. And these, I soon found, were not as treasures of the kind that lie in unprofitable disuse; for day by day, and hour by hour, the golden juice ascended from the dark recesses of the cellar to the uppermost brains of the friars. Dear old fellows! in the midst of that solemn land, their Christian laughter rang loudly and merrily."

The population of Damascus is about 500,000, or almost exactly the size of that of Los Angeles, though it covers a territory far smaller than the Cali-

fornia city. The climate of the two cities is much the same, but Damascus lacks the luxuriance and profusion of vegetation that so attracts visitors and settlers to Los Angeles. It is a curious fact, that the cocks at both these cities crow every hour of the twenty-four.

The first acquaintance of Chicago people with people of Damascus was made at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition. The Arab troupe that was brought here by a Dakota newspaper man had in it a number of Damacenes who offered rugs of their manufacture for sale.

There are American schools established in Damascus, and a famous college at Beirut, a hundred miles or so away, in which numbers of Damacenes settled in Chicago were educated. This college is presided over by Dr. Bliss, who married in Chicago a daughter of the late E. W. Blatchford, who is associated with her husband in teaching in that far off land. So, indeed, our own city, the youngest great city in the world, has relations, peculiar and intimate, with the oldest great city in the world.

Cities perish and cities endure. Will Chicago endure and attain to the age Damascus has? Probably five thousand years? Damascus touches on the desert wilderness, Chicago is on the edge of the exhuberant prairies. If the former has existed so long, there would appear to be reason to believe that, barring some great catastrophe of nature, the latter may endure for a much longer period. But scientists tell us that such catastrophe is slowly coming on, in the ultimate cutting through of Niagara, when into the frightful channel (a geographer as well as geologist is needed to tell just how and wherefore) one Great Lake will tumble its waters into another, and the two into another, until the combined waters reaching Chicago shall engulf and carry this city down into the swallowing ocean. Some have figured it out that this greatest of catastrophies will happen in about 2,500 or 3,000 years. This is to place it at a time too remote to be of disturbing interest to present-day inhabitants. So that still, let it be insisted, there may be hoped for Chicago an existence equal in time to that of Damascus. But as to what will be the size and character of its population, who will dare for a moment to speculate?

STRANGE STORY OF A GERMAN FISHERMAN'S GRAVE AT CALUMET.

A German fisherman's lone grave in what once was a stretch of sand and swamp, and now for the most part is covered with huge business structures, that nineteen years ago was identified for the purpose of evidence in an interesting case at law and then again forgotten, recently was rediscovered and its hidden history brought once more to light. The discoverer was H. E. Bartlett, who is known for his studies on the problem of street nomenclature and the more difficult problem of railway terminal electrification. It was when he was on one of his many trips of inspection at and around Calumet that, from a car window, he spied in the distance an object that looked to be the remains of a picket fence, such as in the early days in those parts sometimes served as a mark of identification, and also of defense, at soliary human graves. Mr. Bartlett in passing the spot a number of times noticed it with increasing interest and curiosity. The oftener he saw it the more a kind of fascination concerning it took possession of him. Finally he went on a foot-tramp over the narrow region, and arriving at the partly fallen enclosure, and at what appeared to be a sunken grave covered over with coarse grass, he made a particular examination. The picket fence could be little more than imagined to exist, so broken and decayed was it, but the grave could not be mistaken in that place for other than it was—a tenanted grave of rather ancient date. And also, partly buried in the sand, was found a cross-cutting of hard pine plank with an inscription cut into it. This with difficulty was deciphered, revealing the name of the "party" lying underneath and a legend and dates. The name was made out to be Andreas Zirngibl.

This was enough to put Mr. Bartlett upon another quest, one that led to the complete explanation of the mystery. He told the facts he had discovered to his friends, and among them to a lawyer acquaintance, who on hearing the name Zirngibl pronounced, at once remembered a locally celebrated law case tried in the Supreme Court in the year 1895 and reported in the 157th of Illinois court reports.

For the particulars of the story of Andreas Zirngibl this legal record must needs to be examined. The title of the case is the Calumet & Chicago Dock

Company vs. Andreas Zirngibl heirs. As near as it can be made out by a layman it was a suit brought in behalf of those heirs to oust the dock company from the possession they had assumed to a certain forty-acre tract of land on the Calumet River. Andreas Zirngibl forty years before the date on which the suit was docketed had bought and paid for this land, a fact which clearly appeared in the evidence and, indeed, it was not disputed.

Now, then, for the attendant circumstances, and first as they related to Zirngibl. He had been a fisherman by practice in the old country, on the river Danube, in Bavaria, where he had secured the exclusive privilege of fishing over a distance of two miles. He emigrated from Germany and arrived in Chicago in July, 1854, and lived on the North Side for six months, for that time fishing in the north branch of the river and in Lake Michigan. His family consisted of his wife, Moneka Zirngibl, and four sons and a daughter. On Christmas Day, 1854, to follow the business which he knew, he moved with his family into the woods of Indiana, close by Lake Michigan, and near the station of the Michigan Southern Railroad. The spot was known as Whiting, and there an acquaintance of his named Bendel had settled. Bendel told Zirngibl that he would give him a lot there if he would agree to build a house on it. This was about one and a half miles southeast of the mouth of the Calumet River. He had but one arm, but with the assistance of all the family he put up a log house and lived in it. Soon as the ice permitted, he and his sons fished with a seine in Lake Michigan, sometimes sending their fish in by a neighbor, their home being about fourteen miles from the mouth of the Chicago River. The one-armed man and his sons found difficulty in beaching his boat and carrying it far enough onto the shore to be safe from the northeast storms, and he sought a place where he might row into the harbor and tie without being obliged to drag the boat from the water for safety. Such a place offered at the mouth of the Calumet River. About a mile away lived an Irishman known as "Irish Frank," or Frank Degnan, and around in that desolate region lived also a man known as "Dutch Charley." These names were mentioned for their corroborative effect by the evidence-givers for the Zirngibl heirs. On the west side of the Calumet River was a water tank on the Michigan Southern Railroad and a station called Ainsworth, where were settled some seven families who furnished station hands for the railroad. There was, too, a postoffice and peace justice's office and the holder of both positions was Corydon F. Stewart. Negotiations were entered into between Zirngibl and another looking to the purchase by him of the land selected by him at the mouth of the Calumet River direct from the owner. The transaction was concluded in the office of the Justice of the Peace. Zirngibl paid down the purchase money, $150 gold, in the presence of the Justice of the Peace and his wife, and of other witnesses there present, and a deed was passed to him. The buyer having an ax, the vendor chopped out a part of the boundary line and directed the chopping of the line through both by pointing and leading the way. The line was marked by stakes and blazes on trees. Such was the informal but, as was supposed, sufficiently legal manner in which Zirngibl was made cognizant of his holding of land.

After, what perverse fate befell him? How did his family lose the ownership of this property? The testimony of the witnesses upon the trial of the lawsuit—the four sons and the daughter—will afford answers to these questions.

Andreas Zirngibl lived but one year after he moved to Calumet and the evidence disclosed the place where he was buried and how it was marked for identification. The burial was on his own land and around the grave was built a picket fence and at head of it was set up a slab of wood. Words in German were cut into the face of this slab, which being translated were: "Here lies in God the Lord the well-born Andreas Zirngibl, born March 30, 1787, died August 21, 1855." Soon the family returned to the North Side of Chicago, where some years later the widow died. The daughter married and the sons went each his own way. So long as the widow survived she with her daughter paid occasional visits to the lonely grave. So also did the sons, following the death of their mother. The elder of them, however, admitted that from 1862 to 1865 he did not pay the accustomed visit and for a very good reason—he was absent with Illinois soldiers in the army fighting for the integrity of the Union. Besides, there was testimony that a properly executed deed was given to Andreas Zirngibl and that the instrument was duly recorded in the books of the County Recorder; but not the deed, nor the official transcript, was produced on the trial—both had been burnt up in the great fire of 1871. These facts, duly sworn

to, appear not to have been contested. But the attorneys for the dock company argued and, as the event showed, convincingly, that they were not material, the ownership by the Zirngibl heirs of the land in question having practically been renounced by their abandoning of it for twenty years; and that the company's occupation of it for that period had created a legal presumption that the ownership was in them. The court accepted their view of the case and confirmed to them the title to the property.

It remains only to be said that the value of this piece of land was estimated in 1895 to be $1,000,000—all but $160 of that large sum being "unearned increment" by the coming in of huge factories and grain elevators. The Zirngibl land all lies in the present Eighth Ward of Chicago, and on a portion of it are the Illinois Steel Works. At what high figure its value now would not be estimated, let some real estate expert say. Finally, it were perhaps unkind to mention the low financial circumstances of the surviving members of the family thus dispossessed of the vastly valuable tract of land bought for them with a few dollars in the year 1855. Yet not entirely unoccupied by him, his remains still rest there, as the pious marks on the grave prove.

LATE STARTLING RISE AT CHICAGO OF THE SURFACE OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

The following correspondence will engage the attention of many readers who were observers of the facts treated of by two competent professors at our local universities:

Chicago Bureau of Statistics,
Room 1005, City Hall.
June 3, 1914.

Mr. John F. Hayford, Director, College of Engineering, Northwestern University.

Dear Sir: On May 11 last there was on the north shore at Chicago a rise of the surface of Lake Michigan of about five feet, which, according to the report of curious observers, persisted for three hours or more. Other occurrences of the kind are recorded as having taken place at different times in the past. One such occurred shortly after the tidal wave at Galveston had submerged that city. Excited by reading the accounts of that disaster, many residents on or near the lake shore, on the North Side, were made apprehensively nervous and fearful that some time Chicago might meet with a similar dire fate. Again, on the 11th of May, just passed, when there was no storm, the waters rose and spread over the lake shore for miles along, and something like alarm was felt lest the worst, on some day or night, should befall our city.

With the above in mind, I am thinking that a statement from some competent scientific observer of the fluctuating conditions in Lake Michigan, and that bear on the question thus raised, namely, "Is there possible danger to Chicago from a not impossible sudden destructive rise of the surface of Lake Michigan at this point?" would be of general interest. You, by common consent of the learned, are surely competent, and I therefore request that you prepare such a statement for insertion in the Chicago City Manual for 1914, which, on behalf of the city, will duly be published.

Yours very truly,
FRANCIS A. EASTMAN,
City Statistician.

Northwestern University,
Evanston, Ill., June 8.

Mr. Francis A. Eastman, City Statistician, 1005 City Hall, Chicago.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 3 is before me.

On separate sheets I enclose herewith a statement which I shall be glad to have you publish under my name as indicated at the heading of the article.

You will note that my description of what occurred on May 11 differs from that given in your letter. I describe what occurred as an oscillation, knowing it to be such. Your description indicates that the lake surface went above the normal and stayed there for some time.

Respectfully,
JOHN F. HAYFORD,
Director.

By John F. Hayford, College of Engineering, Northwestern University.

On May, 11, 1914, as observed approximately without instrumental measurements at the College of Engineering, Northwestern University, at Evanston, the surface of Lake Michigan rather suddenly began to oscillate between 1 and 2 p. m. through a total range of elevation of about five feet, with the successive high waters only a few minutes apart. This was entirely distinct from the wind waves, which were strong at the time. After eliminating by eye the effects of the wind waves to secure an estimate of the mean elevation of the water surface, it was evident that at certain times, spaced roughly fourteen minutes apart, the mean level of the water surface was about two and one-half feet above the normal, and that about seven minutes after each high water the level was about two and one-half feet below the normal. At times of high water a certain breakwater, extending at right angles from the shore, was just submerged. At low water the sand was bare to the outer end of the breakwater, which is there about five feet high. The oscillation continued with diminishing amplitude throughout the afternoon.

This, and other similar occurrences, naturally raise the question, "Is there appreciable danger from a possible sudden rise of Lake Michigan at Chicago?" People frequently refer to the wave which they fear as a tidal wave.

A true tidal wave is one produced by the attractions of the moon and the sun. There is such a true tidal wave on Lake Michigan with two high waters and two low waters in each lunar day (which is slightly less than twenty-five hours). Upon an average the total rise from low water to high water in this tide is less than two inches at Chicago, and the spring tide, the highest tide of each month, has a total range of only about three inches. This very small true tide is so masked by greater rises and falls of the water surface, due to various causes, that it cannot be detected except by careful measurements extending over several months, such as those upon which the above statement is based. This tide is of interest only as a scientific curiosity and to students of tides.

The occurrence of May 11, 1914, was certainly not a tide, as its high waters followed each other at intervals of a few minutes only. What was it? It was clearly a seiche.

A seiche is an oscillation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea, having a period from a few minutes to several hours long. The period of oscillation indicated is longer than for wind waves, with which we are all familiar, having high waters only a few seconds apart. It is much shorter than for the tidal waves, which have their high waters more than twelve hours apart. The first few waves in a seiche are the largest, then the amplitude of the oscillation gradually diminishes until at the end of a few hours, or possibly more than a day, that particular seiche has disappeared. Such seiches have been observed in many lakes and harbors the world over. Small seiches with a range of one to six inches are very common on the Great Lakes. On the records of certain automatic gages, maintained by the government on the Great Lakes, seiches are recorded during every week of the year. Each seiche is started by some comparatively sudden impulse given to the waters of a lake. It starts a vibration of the water surface of the lake as a whole or in segments, just as a violin string vibrates as a whole in some cases or in segments when giving the so-called harmonics. The oscillation once started continues until it is gradually killed by friction. As the water moves easily upon itself and against the shore and bottom the oscillation ordinarily continues for a considerable time. On May 11, 1914, Lake Michigan was probably vibrating in a number of segments. If the lake had been vibrating as a single unit, the period between high waters would probably have been two hours or more.

The word seiche is pronounced as if it were spelled sash, and the "a" were given the long sound as in "ale."

On Lake Michigan seiches are very common. That which occurred on May 11, 1914, was merely an unusually large one. What is the largest seiche that may reasonably be expected to occur at Chicago? The range of the maximum tide which will occur at Chicago may be computed within an inch or two. On the other hand it is difficult, for reasons indicated in the following paragraph, to predict the range of the largest seiche which will occur at Chicago. It is reasonably certain, however, that the largest seiche, when it occurs, will do little damage.

It is reasonably certain that each seiche is started by an impulse given to the water of the lake either by a comparatively sudden change in barometric pressure on the surface of the lake or by a comparatively sudden change in the

ad. The water in the lake tends to move from all directions toward a region low barometric pressure (low air pressure on the water surface) so as to ualize the pressures in the lake at points below the surface by the piling up water at the surface. Similarly the water tends to move away from areas of gh barometric pressure until the excessive air pressure is compensated by the wering of the water surface. The wind always tends to drive the water before and to pile it up on the lee shore. On May 11, 1914, there were sudden anges in both the barometric pressure and in the wind over the south portion Lake Michigan. The size of the seiche produced in any given case depends ɔt only upon the strength of the impulse, but also upon the size of the portion the lake surface over which it is applied, upon the degree of suddenness with hich it is applied, and upon whether a second impulse happens to re-inforce ıe effects of the first. Although it is possible to compute approximately the ıaximum strength of the impulse which may be given to the water by changes ı barometric pressure or wind, this does not make it practicable to compute the ıaximum seiche which may be produced in the future. The conditions fixing the ıze of the seiche are so complicated and numerous, and it is so difficult to ascerain the extent to which the various favorable conditions may coincide in time hat one is forced to predict by statistical methods only, as illustrated by the emainder of this paragraph. Seiches of an inch or less in range occur on Lake Michigan almost daily. A seiche of say one foot in range probably occurs upon ın average less than once a month and one with a range of five feet, like that on May 11, 1914, probably occurs but once in several years. It is evident from a ıtudy of the relation between frequency of occurrence and total range that a ɜeiche of seven or eight feet at Chicago will occur very rarely, if at all, and that one with a range as great as ten feet will not occur.

A seiche with a range of ten feet, five feet above and five feet below the normal level, would do little damage. The little damage would be confined to the immediate vicinity of the shore of the lake, for it must be kept in mind that the seiche is always an oscillation, that the abnormally high water level is of short duration, being followed soon by an abnormally low water level. Water which overflows on the lake shore during the period of high level drains back rapidly during the period of low level and the inundation, therefore, would not travel far inland even from a ten-foot seiche. Chicago residents may therefore rest assured that the danger from sudden rises of Lake Michigan is practically negligible except for people having property on the lake shore, and even these may rest assured that their danger is mainly that from the direct effects of storms, with which they are already familiar.

There are no other sudden changes of level in Lake Michigan than the wind waves themselves, the true tides, and the seiches.

The survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, popularly known as the United States Lake Survey, of which the main office is at Detroit, maintains an automatic gauge at Milwaukee which continuously records with great accuracy the mean level of the lake at that point at every instant. The United States Engineers also maintain a similar gauge at Chicago. Doubtless these records show more information than is now available to the writer in regard to the seiche of May 11, 1914. For information in regard to tides in Lake Michigan the writer is indebted to a government publication, probably now obsolete, entitled, "Tidal Researches," by William Ferrel, and the Manual of Tides, part 4, by Dr. R. A. Harris, also published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Professor A. A. Michelson's Opinion.

The following letter was received from Professor A. A. Michelson, who is in charge of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory at the University of Chicago:

Chicago, June 5, 1914.

Mr. F. A. Eastman.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of June 3, I would say that no rise in the Lake Michigan level greater than a fraction of an inch could be caused by tidal action. The late great rise probably was due to winds from the north to northeast—possibly assisted by barometric differences at the end of the lake.

Very truly yours,

A. A. MICHELSON,

QUESTION OF HOLDING A STATE CONVENTION TO FORM A NEW STATE CONSTITUTION.

The time is not so long since the holding of the state convention in 1867 to frame a new constitution—the constitution known as that of 1870—that the popular agitation of the subject, the procedures in the General Assembly of 1867, and the circumstances which surrounded the convention itself, are altogether quite forgotten. But in view of the fact that there is a more or less popular demand now for another constitutional convention, it may be well to review briefly the history of such bodies in Illinois.

At the January session of the territorial Legislature in 1818, the congressional delegate, Nathaniel Pope, was directed to present a petition to Congress requesting that body to pass a law to enable the people to form a state government. Accordingly, Congress, by the law of April 18, 1818, made provision for the calling of a convention of the representatives of the people to form for themselves a constitution and state government. On August 3 of the same year the delegates elected, in pursuance of the enabling act, met at Kaskaskia, and on August 26 adopted a constitution for the state which became operative by the admission of Illinois as the twenty-first state of the Union, December 3, 1818. This constitution was never submitted to the people for ratification. The strongest evidence of trust in the people to be found in the instrument was the provision looking to the amendment of it.

This provision differs from similar provisions in each of the two succeeding constitutions. "Whenever two-thirds of the General Assembly," so it read, "shall think it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election of members to the General Assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of the state, voting for representatives, have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the General Assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors that choose the General Assembly, and which convention shall meet within three months after the said election for the purpose of revising, altering, or amending this constitution."

Pursuant to this provision the General Assembly of 1824, and again in 1842, submitted to the voters the proposition of calling a convention to alter or amend the constitution. But it met defeat each time. The next coming up of the question was in 1845, when the General Assembly once more submitted it to the people. This time it carried and the convention, elected April 19, 1847, assembled at Springfield June 7, 1847. The constitution drafted by this convention was ratified by the people, March 6, 1848, and went into effect on the first day of April of that year.

The constitution of 1848 itself provided for its alteration or amendment, and prescribed certain procedures to be had thereto, which differed in two particulars from those prescribed in the constitution of 1818. The number of members of any convention to alter or amend the 1848 constitution were required to equal the number of members of one House only, the House of Representatives; whereas the entire membership of the convention of 1818 was such, in numbers, as was the membership of both Houses. And the constitution of 1848 attached a restricting clause to the amending provision—this: "But the General Assembly shall not have power to propose an amendment or amendments to more than one article of the constitution at the same time."

The constitution of 1818 had served the purpose of the state for thirty years, the infantile struggling years of the commonwealth, when, in compliance with a rising popular demand for a new constitution, the General Assembly in 1847 submitted the question to the people. The resulting constitution, that of 1848, met the requirements of the time, and satisfied them tolerably well for twenty-two years. In fact, the unqualified permission in it of special legislation was its greatest merit, looking to the incoming of capital from abroad and the development of the state's resources. But there came a time when special legislation became an abuse of power. That time fell in with the years between 1860 and 1866; and then arose another demand for a new constitution. The first move therefor was in 1862, a dark year of the Civil War, when Illinois was torn by the strivings of strong men of the two parties, each side contending for its opinion of what was right policy, state and national. The constitu-

tion this convention formed and submitted was in many particulars excellent, but before the voting came on the national situation had a good deal cleared and the instrument was defeated.

The second move toward a new constitution was made in 1869. If it was not a general popular movement at the outset it was assiduously promoted by the leading newspapers of this city and state, and when the General Assembly met in Springfield, December 13, 1869, it had grown to irresistible proportions. But the members in either House were disposed to act regarding it with sufficient deliberation. A few of the members in either House, remembering what happened to the new constitution that was proposed five years previously, were disposed to look on all methods with suspicion. And others doubted if, after all, a majority of the voters of the state really wanted the constitution of 1848 to be superseded. It was a liberal constitution, and with its provisions all were familiar. It was without all fads whatsoever. Let well enough alone, then. There were still others who objected, and these because of a fear they had that illiberal provisions, affecting personal rights, might be incorporated in the new instrument. So among the many men assembled at Springfield there were many minds: however, the more active idea ultimately carried, and senators and representatives settled down in the conviction that they must act affirmatively on the question of a new state constitution.

But how best to go about the business? In what form should the question be put up to the citizens?

The more enthusiastic advocates for a new constitution had no doubts and felt no hesitation. They pointed direct to the way of going about the matter that was prescribed in the old constitution. But in the Senate (either House was competent to propose the question) there were members who had radical views of the citizen's original rights in the premises, and these were variously presented in resolutions for a number of weeks, preventing more effective action.

The most radical of the senators was Murray McConnell of Jacksonville. On January 15 he introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, It is here asserted as the opinion of this Senate, that the people of this state have the right to form and adopt for themselves a new constitution, at such time and in such form and manner as to them may seem proper; and that they are not bound, in changing their organic law, to amend the present constitution in the tedious and costly manner provided in the twelfth article thereof, but they have the original sovereign right to supersede the present constitution by making a new one; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be referred to the Committee of the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill providing for calling a convention to form a new constitution, which convention shall be composed of the same number of delegates as now elected to the House of Representatives, and to be elected in the present representative districts, by the legal voters therein, and in said bill to fix a day for said election and a day when said convention shall meet at Springfield to form said constitution; and also provide that said constitution shall be submitted to a vote of said legal voters, for its adoption or rejection, on a day to be fixed by said convention, and if adopted, to fix a day when said new constitution shall go into operation."

This resolution was laid on the table and made the special order for January 17, but on that day the special order was passed over. Subsequently there were introduced into the Senate other resolutions on the same subject, and all but one was an effort partially to overcome or evade the article of the constitution prescribing the manner of calling a convention to form a new constitution; and the exception was held back from passing by reason of so many different views held among the senators.

In the meantime, advocates in the lobby and in the newspapers did not weaken, and at last they memorialized the House of Representatives on behalf of the movement for a new constitution. This had an effect. On February 11 Mr. Dinsmore introduced into the House a bill for an act to call a convention to form a new constitution, which was read a first time, and two hundred copies ordered printed. The bill was made the special order for February 13, but on that day its consideration was postponed to the 14th, and on that day again to the 15th, when it went over to the 16th. Then Mr. Epler introduced a substitute, which was forced to a vote and voted down, 39 to 42. Next Mr. Corwin of La Salle introduced another substitute for the Dinsmore bill, and asked that the whole subject be referred to a select committee of five. Upon this the previous

question was ordered, and it was decided in the negative, 21 to 16. Mr. Payne next introduced a bill, which differed but little from the others, and was defeated. Finally Mr. Epler moved that the bill introduced by Mr. Dinsmore, for submitting the question of calling a convention to form a new constitution, be adopted and put on its passage. Motion agreed to, yeas, 81; nays, none.

In due course this bill, or resolution, reached the Senate, and after some days given to debate, on a motion to concur with the House, the measure passed Those voting in the affirmative were:

Addams	Green	Riley
Boyd	Hunter	Sheperd
Cheney	Mack	Tinchnor
Chittenden	Metcalf	Ward
Eastman	Munn	Webster
Fort	Patton	Wescott
Fuller	Pinckney	

Those voting in the negative were Bushnell, McConnell, Woodson—one Republican and two Democrats. Three not voting.

The entire Senate then numbered twenty-five members. Now, from Cook County alone there are sixteen members of that body.

The question was submitted to the people in November, 1869, and it carried. The convention which drafted this constitution met in Springfield December 13, 1869, and completed its labors on May 13, 1870. The constitution was ratified by the vote of the people July 2, 1870, and went into effect August 8, 1870.

The convention was dominated by the superior intelligence of Joseph Medill and William F. Coolbaugh, who prominently represented Chicago in the convention. A number of the more salient provisions of the new constitution were suggested and urged by Mr. Medill, among which was the clause providing for minority representation, upon which he especially prided himself. And fairly so, though he could have made no claim to be the originator of the plan for the representation of minorities. He had read the Englishman Hare's "Treaties on the Election of Representatives," and been impressed by it; and also he had perused Professor Henry Fawcett's book, "Mr. Hare's Reform Bill Simplified and Explained," and been convinced of the practicability and justice of the scheme. How well, or the reverse, it has worked out in Illinois will not be discussed here; but opinions, at any rate opinions held by politicians, differ as to the advantages that originally were hoped from it. Mr. Medill himself, some time later, was heard to confess that its effects on the quality of representation were inconsiderable: and then he said that his real purpose in advocating the measure was to destroy the sectional feeling in the state (the northern counties Republican and the southern counties Democratic) that prevailed at the time.

The provision for its own amendment is different from that in both of the previous constitutions. The initial procedure is the same, but the number of members of a convention to amend it is to be equal double the number of members of the Senate, and the restricting clause is extended. Now it is in this form: "But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this Constitution at the same session nor to the same article oftener than once in four years."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS AN OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF MASONS.

A Chicago citizen who is "a little along in middle age," as he expresses it, and who at the time of a well remembered national gathering of Masons in Chicago, some forty years ago, was a young man, has a document of much interest—an autograph letter written by Stephen A. Douglas to a Masonic lodge in Springfield. This (then) young man's father lived in a southern section of the state, and during the great conclave he was visiting his son in this city. He was a devoted Mason, his original membership of the order antedating the present existing Masonry in Illinois. His memory went back into the "thirties, those hard years which record the disappearance of Morgan and the fierce war on secret societies then prosecuted. He had belonged to a lodge that went down in that war. Subsequently he was present on the first night that Stephen A. Douglas met with the lodge at the new capital of the state, Springfield. He was of the same politics as the Little Giant, and an admirer of his, although the name

"giant" was not at all appropriate, even with the dwarfing adjective "little" before it. The citizen who furnishes this reminiscence, repeats the description his father gave him of the interesting subject. "However stout of intellect he was," said this old man, "in physique he looked much too diminutive for the rough battles of life. So huge a head, covered with a bushy mass of hair, a-top of a body so small, had a most droll effect on even his familiars; and strangers were sure to turn again and look at him. And some would contrast his personal appearance with that of Abraham Lincoln, tall, gaunt, angular and homely." Both of those men, destined each to a great fame, had then already a promising start in life. Lincoln was settled at Springfield, and Douglas at Jacksonville. The former had been an elector on the General Harrison presidential ticket, 1840, and the latter had been elected state's attorney for his county, and a member of the Legislature, and a defeated candidate for Congress, prior to the year 1840. They were more than acquaintances, they were friends with perhaps no thought of future political rivalries. Douglas was first of the two who sought systematically to make acquaintances and friends throughout the state.

Now the story returns to the Masonic Lodge at Springfield, and to the position of Masonry in Illinois. Even so late as 1840 the agitation of the public in consequence of the mysterious absconding, or, as was charged and many believed, the murderous taking off of Morgan, had not wholly subsided. The hot wave of anti-masonry that swept over the entire land, and extended even into Canada, it is impossible now to give more than a faint idea of, in these days when secret societies greatly prosper. That hot wave fell on and broke up every Masonic Lodge in Illinois. But it as soon passed as it quickly came. In 1840 a reorganization of the order was effected, mostly by young men in towns or counties where Masonry had had a footing. Douglas saw and seized his opportunity. He attended meetings of the Springfield lodge, was made junior warden, and the same year was elected grand orator for the state.

Following still the facts told to the citizen above quoted, by his aged father and early Mason, it may be stated that one of Douglas' Masonic orations was printed in pamphlet form, and widely scattered among the people. By this was added so much to his general popularity that the demands upon his time became a burden, and interfered with his professional work and political planning, which latter bore quick fruition. He was appointed Secretary of State, a position he held for a month only, and then was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of the state. Of course he resigned his offices in the Springfield lodge of Masons.

The letter that he wrote, resigning those offices—the original autograph letter still is in the possession of the citizen referred to (he forbids the public use of his name). And the following is a compared copy of it:

"Lewiston, April 2, 1841.

"M. Helm, W. M., Springfield Lodge No. 4.

"Dear Brother: Concerning my continued absence, which is unavoidable and incompatible with a proper discharge of the duties of the office of junior warden, I intended to have resigned before I left Springfield. I trust that you have treated the office as vacant; but in the event you have not done so, I now tender you my resignation and hope that the interests of the lodge have not suffered in consequence of my omission to perform this duty at any earlier period. Permit me to return to you personally, and through you to each individual brother of the lodge, my sincere thanks for the kindness and brotherly feeling with which every one of you has always treated me, and express my ardent desire for your happiness and prosperity until we shall meet again upon the level. I am, very respectfully, your friend and brother,

"S. A. DOUGLASS."

The office of grand orator of the state, thus made vacant, was filled by the appointment of James Shields, afterwards a distinguished soldier in the Mexican war, and later a United States senator; and he was succeeded as grand orator by John A. McDougall, a brilliant lawyer who emigrated to California and became a United States senator from that new state; and these had other distinguished successors to the Masonic position of orator.

In those years Abraham Lincoln was gaining, or striving for, political position, in much the same fashion as was Douglas. When running for office he was wont to put forth a platform of his own to assist his canvass. One such plat-

form is interesting, and, in the light of the present day, curious. He was a candidate for the Legislature and in his appeal for votes were these words: "I go for all sharing in the privilege of government who assist in bearing its burdens, and I go for admitting all whites to the suffrage who pay taxes and bear arms, by no means excepting females." (Mark the limitation—"all whites," and the non-exemption of women as possible voters.) Evidently the future emancipator then shared the prejudice of his fellows against the negro.

It will have been noticed, that the name "Douglass" attached to the above letter is spelt with the double "s" in the final syllable. Later the spelling was different—Douglas. This fact remembered, any old timer should recall something of the fun-making of the political foes of the aggressive statesmen thereat. At the time that he was fighting his battles with the abolitionized Republicans, Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, was receiving a great deal of deserved attention. Sometimes more than fun was aimed at. In the historical meeting at North Market Hall, the only meeting at which he had ever been thwarted of his purpose to be heard, a man rushed as if mad toward the speaker, and in a screaming voice accused S. A. Douglas of so hating the black race, that he had dropped the final "s" from his name in order to spite one of their blood-champions. There is no telling what light things will take in a partisan meeting until they are tried, and this jibe took famously. It got out onto the street, and was made bitter use of. But it was pleasantly tempered by a humorist of the day who was much about town—Dr. C. V. Dyer—who was fond of saying that "Steve Douglas never spited any man in a small way; and that the only reason for his changing the spelling of his name was that he feared "Fred" Douglas would be called the brightest member of the family. With another laugh, he would add that he thought the jealousy natural and excusable. It was this same Dr. Dyer who once said in the principal audience room of the time, that Douglas could never be president—"his coat-tails are too near the ground" (alluding to his short stature). These trivalities are scarcely to be mentioned in connection with the name of this great man; but for once they will pass.

MAYOR HARRISON'S ART COMMISSION.

The City Council, with great good-will acting on Mayor Harrison's recommendation for a Municipal Art Commission, the Mayor appointed seven citizens to carry into effect the purposes of the ordinance previously submitted by him. This the appointees proceeded to do with reasonable dispatch. The purpose was and is to select and purchase for the use of the city, to an amount not to exceed the amount of appropriations that may from time to time be made therefor by the City Council, paintings, sculptures and other works of art produced by artists and sculptors who have been residents of the City of Chicago for at least two years immediately preceding the purchase of their work; all purchases to be made according to the law governing purchases by or for the city departments. Accordingly the commission called for examples of Chicago art, and a sufficient number were promptly offered; and thereupon the selections were made and paid for, and appropriately placed in certain of the public school buildings. This whole action was publicly and privately applauded in civic judgment throughout the city.

A man of knowledge and taste, who is prominently connected with the Art Institute, only the other day was heard to say, that no small amount of money was ever expended by the city to a better purpose—and none whatever that could have a more lasting influence. It was in official recognition of the brilliant position of art in Chicago at the present time. Its rise to prominence and universal recognition has all come about in the last fifty years or so. From the coming of G. P. A. Healy, and his setting up of his easel here, is but a trifle more than that number of years—hardly a day in the life of a great city. A little earlier than 1865 (it was, if the date is correctly recalled, in 1850), Powers' "Greek Slave" and his "Eve" were exhibited at the Tremont House. The shock of that exhibition to the modesty of Chicago society was terrible; something like that received a short time ago by a few abashed strollers on State street and Michigan avenue at the sight of "September Morn."

In 1869 the first art exhibition in this city was held. It was in a building known as Burch's, at the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, and consisted of 300 paintings in oil, 30 water colors and crayons, and 20 pieces of

statuary—all in the possession of the citizens. It was voted a great success. The organizer of it was Leonard W. Volk, the best known local sculptor of the day, of whom further this mention may be made: He was a relation of Senator S. A. Douglas, and was by the senator sent to Italy to improve his art. It was him who made a bust of Abraham Lincoln from a mask cast in plaster from the features of the original, shortly before his nomination to the presidency. This mask may now be seen at the Chicago Historical Society's rooms.

Recalling a fact that transpired in the mayoralty term of Joseph Medill, the name of Volk may be used again. Mayor Medill, probably and pardonably, with a thought to magnify his office, conceived the idea of commemorating his predecessors by the placing of their portraits in some secure public place. As between portraits in oil and marble busts, he had a preference for the latter. He went so far as to obtain daguerreotypes and photographs, and then conferred with Mr. Volk upon the matter of the probable cost, which was found to exceed the amount he would be justified in submitting to the City Council; and so the enterprise was allowed to drop. Some time and by some mayor possibly it may be revived. But the bust is the thing. The English essayest, William Hazlitt, writing on the Knowledge of Character, says "Caesar's Commentaries would not have redeemed him in my opinion, if his bust had resembled the Duke of ..... His bust redeems him." If one does not feel the force of the remark one should stop at the Art Institute and look on Caesar's bust there.

Walter Savage Landor, in one of his "Conversations," has Pericles to say "That the monument of the greatest man should be only a bust and a name. If the name is insufficient to illustrate the bust, let them both perish." A gallery somewhere in the City Hall, or suitably set up elsewhere, of the marble busts of the Mayors of Chicago, would be interesting and fine.

In the same literary work, Pericles further is made to say that "Few can be so utterly ignorant of Grecian arts, as to raise a statue at such a height above the ground that the vision shall not comprehend all the features easily, and the spectator see and contemplate the object of his admiration, as nearly in the same position as he was used to do in the Agora. Without wanting to offend any one's susceptibilities, a reference herein suggested to the equestrian statue of General John A. Logan in Grant Park, may be made. The features of Illinois' most famous soldier, after General Grant, are not well seen from the level around the pile of earth on which the statue stands. Certainly no one sees them as he was used to do "in the Agora," which was the Greek name for a thronged street, or market place. General Logan used always to walk from his house on Calumet avenue, at near 22d street, down Michigan avenue to his office on Randolph street; and so striking were his features shaded by his thick, long, black hair, that few who saw them once could ever forget them. No one that looks on the statue is impressed to that degree.

Jerusalem—Tourist and Pilgrim Season.

After the lapse of many unfavorable years, says a late Consular report, it is now possible to describe the tourist and pilgrim seasons as again good, which is of great importance as far as Jerusalem is concerned. So great was the influx that the hotels were unable to accommodate everyone, and many were forced to seek private lodgings.

Many of the Arabian peasant population have recently emigrated to North and South America. Following the example of the Christian population in previous years, which emigrated chiefly from the town of Bethlehem and the neighboring town of Bedshala, the Mohammedan population from the environs of Jerusalem is beginning to emigrate. The lack of suitable employment is the cause of this exodus, and although the influx of the Jewish element counterbalances to a great extent the emigration of the Arabian population, the former settle mostly in Jaffa and in the neighboring Jewish colonies.

London's Drainage System.

The main drainage system of London, England, comprises about 352 miles of sewers, five pumping stations, six storm relief pumping stations, two sewage precipitation works, and six sludge vessels. By its means the sewage of that city and certain out-country districts is conveyed to the outfall works at Barking and Crossness, and after treatment at the outfall works the effluent is passed into the Thames and by the sludge taken to sea.

AN EVENING WITH THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

SPEECH OF MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON AT THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL DINNER GIVEN BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE TO THE MAYOR AND DEPARTMENT CHIEFS, AND THE ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, NOV. 5, 1914.

The "Chicago Commerce," in its issue of Nov. 5, said:

"Last evening the government of Chicago and its citizens, as represented by the Association of Commerce, held their periodical conference over the welfare of this municipality. The event was the annual dinner given by the Association to the Mayor, his cabinet and City Council. The general acceptance of the Association's invitation was renewed evidence that this function is establishing itself as a fixed institution, suitable as a medium for exchange of views of the friends and builders of this city, and for the submission of reports of progress by the municipal administration and by its voluntary and whole-hearted aid, the Association of Commerce."

Presenting Mayor Harrison, President Defrees said: "To introduce Carter H. Harrison to an audience in Chicago is, indeed, like carrying coals to Newcastle. He has been distinguished above any other man by more frequent elections to the highest office in the government of our municipality, and he has long been loved by all of us for his uniform courtesy, for his uniform willingness to hear both sides and all sides of every question; for his devotion to public duty as he saw it."

Mayor Harrison's Response.

"The present administration of municipal affairs is now on the last lap of its four years of service, and for that reason it has seemed to me proper at this meeting of representative citizens from all sections of our city, for me as the official head of the city government, the head of the great corporation of the City of Chicago, to render to you, the stockholders in the corporation, a statement of what the municipal government has accomplished and what it hopes Chicago will accomplish, and what it will aid Chicago in accomplishing.

"If I were to trust myself to speak upon the matter offhand, I might either forget things that I would like to say, or become altogether too prolix for an occasion of this character. For that reason I have prepared a report—an official report to you gentlemen as stockholders in this community of ours.

"It deals with many things which the city is attempting to accomplish, and with which you are acquainted. Unfortunately in the busy everyday life we hear of one thing today, and then other matters crowd so upon us that the thing is soon forgotten. It is well, I believe, for us as citizens of Chicago, at times to dwell upon some of the things that our city as a city is accomplishing.

"When your municipal dinner of last year was held Chicago was at the heat of the fight over the garbage question. The city had just installed a temporary makeshift plant at Grace street and the river, and citizens of that section were denouncing the Commissioner of Health and the Mayor in unmeasured terms for the action. An effort was being made to sandbag the city either into giving the Chicago Reduction Company a renewal of contract or into buying the plant at an exorbitant figure.

"The city declined to make a new contract except on favorable terms, or to buy except at what it considered a fair price. At the temporary Grace street plant the garbage was handled satisfactorily and in a sanitary manner through the winter months, the Chicgo Reduction Company was forced to recede from its figures of $750,000 to $392,000, and finally to sell its plant to the city for $275,000, the figure I had named from the beginning as the maximum the city would pay. The plant was reconstructed and is today the best garbage reducing plant in America. So far the city has only completed the plant up to a point where the green garbage is treated and dried. The dried product is sold under a one-year contract. The city is breaking even on the expense of running the plant, besides saving the $47,500 formerly paid the Chicago Reduction Company. The plant is operated inoffensively and in a thoroughly sanitary manner.

"In the 1915 budget funds will be asked to construct a new millhouse with up-to-date machinery, which can be completed before the present contract for

the sale of the dried product expires. The city then will treat the entire product, extract the grease and oils, produce the fertilizer and should earn a handsome profit.

"Even today attempts are being made by private concerns to secure this plant, or at least to control its by-products. Chicago should determine once and for all that never again will it permit its garbage to be handled by a private concern.

"In addition to the central plant, five acres of land have been purchased at 95th street and Stony Island avenue, on which the city is constructing a garbage incinerating plant, with an ultimate capacity of 320 tons a day, to care for the ashes, garbage and combustible matter of the southern portion of the city. The power to be developed at this plant should be used to generate electricity either to be sold for commercial purposes or to be used for street lighting or for both purposes. The clinker from the process will make excellent material for filling and paving the streets in this section.

"An incinerating plant of forty tons' capacity is being constructed in the grounds of the House of Correction to treat the refuse from South Water street and the garbage and refuse of the neighboring wards.

"After encountering and overcoming many obstalces, the city finally worked out a satisfactory plan for the construction and operation of a municipal outer harbor. The work on the harbor is rapidly progressing. The pier itself is practically completed. The contract for the head-house and sheds are let and work on their construction is proceeding. Plans have been perfected for the recreation features of the pier. The pier is to be 3,000 feet long, the extreme 665 feet to be devoted entirely to pleasure purposes, the remainder to be used for passenger and light package freight traffic. The Grand Avenue car line will be carried to the end of the commercial part of the pier.

"An agreement has been made with the Lincoln Park Commissioners by which the outer lake shore drive will be carried from Ohio street to Indiana street over new-made land, the permission to fill which is now being asked from the federal government. By this means light vehicles will be enabled to approach the pier over a driveway devoted to their purposes alone.

"Sufficient land, 6¼ acres to be exact, is filled in to the south of and at the western approach to the pier, to be reserved for a convention hall and exposition building, according to the plans formulated by the Association of Commerce. I would suggest that at the spring election authority be asked by the city for a sufficient bond isue to construct such a building. Its value to Chicago would be inestimable.

"The cost of the substructure of the outer harbor is $979,769, of the head-house $127,757, and of the freight sheds $1,091,800. All will be completed by May 1, 1915.

"The city has purchased the lake frontage in Clarendon avenue north of the Lake View pumping station at a cost of $188,000.00. On this property it is about to construct a building at an estimated cost of $150,000. In this there will be provided 4,500 lockers for men and 3,000 lockers for women. Ultimately the property to the north now occupied by private beaches should be acquired by the city. Bathing beaches operated by individuals for private profit are certain to develop objectionable features.

"At 75th street to 78th street the city is endeavoring to obtain property to provide a municipal beach for the southern section of the city. Titles to riparian rights in this district are in dispute. If the city adopts the policy of waiting for the ownership to be established by legal proceedings before it acquires this property, the residents will be deprived of a municipal beach for many years to come. To the north are located private beaches which by the operation of a near-by municipal beach in all likelihood would be made unprofitable. The city later on can either acquire this property for additional bathing beach purposes, or it can be forced to other uses. A private beach cannot be maintained successfully next door to a free beach.

"The question has been raised whether the city should make a small charge for the use of its bathing beaches. Personally I am unconvinced of the desirability of such a charge. To my mind there may be some justice in a trivial charge for bathing suits and towels, though even this is questionable. The dressing rooms certainly should be free for the use of all.

"With the approval that has been given by the people to the proposed bond

issue for the public benefits to be assessed in the Michigan avenue improvement, the decks are finally cleared. Court proceedings will be instituted at once to carry this improvement to completion. Chicago in a brief space of time will own the most splendid public highway in the world.

"The widening of 12th street has reached the point where but a single step is needed to permit condemnation proceedings to be begun, namely, favorable action by the City Council on the plan of the Baltimore & Ohio to establish its coach yard at Lincoln and West 15th streets, and to install new tracks on its elevated right of way. When this right shall have been granted, the Baltimore & Ohio will surrender to the Pennsylvania Railroad certain properties at 12th street and the river.

"An agreement has been reached with the railroads east of the river to contribute $791,350 of the $957,520 needed for the construction of the new 118-foot viaduct. By the terms of the Union Station ordinance the situation west of the river is cared for. The transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio property at the river to the Pennsylvania Company will clear up the last obstruction in the way of this magnificent improvement. Pending this transfer, the condemnation proceedings for the widening of 12th street from the river to Ashland avenue must be held in abeyance.

"Slowly the old type bridges across the river are being supplanted by modern structures. Along the line of that part of the river which forms a part of the drainage channel the Sanitary District has been building new bridges. On other sections of the river the city has finished in the past three years nine concrete fixed bridges at a total cost of $241,832.68 and six bascule bridges at Washington street, Grand avenue, 92nd street, Chicago avenue, 35th street and Indiana avenue at a total cost of $1,241,471.94. Contracts have been let for bascule bridges at Lake street, Webster avenue and Belmont avenue. Plans are being prepared for bridges at La Salle street, Madison street, Franklin street and Monroe street.

"For years I have been convinced that the underlying causes of municipal corruption and of commercialism in politics are to be found in the private ownership of public utilities and in the performance of public work by private contract. The legislator is corrupted by the representative of the utility which seeks grants of public rights at no cost or at a trival cost. The employe is corrupted by the private contractor who seeks excessive pay for poor workmanship and poor material.

"Little beyond the educational can be done in present circumstances to promote public ownership. The cause of direct labor will be advanced by the Marshall boulevard municipal plant, which the city is constructing on thirty acres of land bought at a cost of $188,107.48. The estimated cost of the completed buildings is $1,500,000. This plant is intended to provide facilities for the manufacturing and repair work of all city departments. A machine shop and blacksmith shop will take the place of the present water work shops. A foundry will turn out all castings except cast iron water pipe required by the water works, and all repair parts for city departments. A pattern shop will be operated in connection with the foundry. Carpenter and paint shops will take care of the miscellaneous carpenter work, the construction of patrol wagons and ambulances.

"The city, it should be remembered, builds all of its patrol wagons and ambulances, whether motor driven or horse drawn. In the warehouse a general stock of all materials, tools and supplies required in the construction, operation and maintenance of the water works and for general city purposes will be stored. A floor will be provided in this building for record vaults. The building will be of the highest type of incombustible factory construction.

"The foundry building is practically completed and the equipment is being purchased and installed. It is expected to be put in operation early in 1915. The foundations have been completed for the machine shop and blacksmith shop. The structural steel is now being erected. The foundations for the warehouse are completed and the walls are being built. The other buildings will be started in the spring.

"By day labor the city has constructed an 8-foot brick tunnel, 1,219 feet long, auxiliary to the old tunnels at Chicago avenue, at a cost of $50,000, and an 8-foot brick connecting tunnel at Wilson avenue, 1,230 feet long and costing $43,000, and is now engaged in building an 8-mile tunnel at Wilson avenue to

supply the proposed Mayfair station. Of this tunnel there will be three miles of lake and five miles of land section. All will be built by direct city labor under charge of the Bureau of Engineering. Seven concrete fixed bridges have been constructed by direct labor at a cost of $119,489.46, and the city is preparing plans and proposes to build by direct labor both substructure and superstructure of the Franklin street bridge.

"Up to two years ago there was hardly a legible street sign in the city. By an agreement with the Association of Commerce two years ago, 500 post signs were placed in the central district at a cost of $10 each, the initial expense being paid by your body, the city later on refunding the amount. Since then 12,250 signs, both post and bracket, have been placed by the city at a cost of $4.68 each. These signs practically cover all present necessities.

"As a result of co-operation between the city and the Sanitary District, Chicago has improved its street lighting system by installing within the past three and one-half years 10,172 flaming arc lamps, 1,921 600-c.p. nitrogen tungsten lamps and 6,912 80-c.p. tungsten lamps. The latter lamp makes a most desirable lighting medium for residence districts. Experiments have been made in some sections with ornamental gas lamps of high candle power. All of the gas lamps of the city should be converted into this type.

"Two and a half years ago a plan was matured by the South Park Commissioners to settle the lake front controversy. Briefly stated, it contemplates a trade between the South Park Commissioners and the Illinois Central Railroad by which the right to fill in certain lands to the east of its right of way from 12th street to 49th street is given to the company. In return the company ceded to the South Park Commissioners whatever riparian rights it may possess in this territory.

"The Park Row station is to be destroyed and the land occupied by it deeded by the railroad to the South Park Commissioners. Twelfth street is to be widened to 118 feet and carried across the Illinois Central tracks to connect with the new-made land on which the new Field Museum is being erected. A new terminal station is to be erected by the railroad company at Michigan boulevard and 12th street. The Illinois Central right of way from 31st street to 43rd street is to be depressed. Under certain conditions the electrification of its lines is agreed upon. This agreement has been made between the railroad and the Park Commissioners. It has been confirmed by the courts. To make it effective, certain rights must be granted by the City Council, certain privileges granted by the federal government.

"By this trade when finally consummated the Illinois Central will get an addition to its right of way; the people will get the undisputed title to the lake front.

"Let us concede that the Illinois Central will obtain rights of great value. Without these rights the company will not surrender its riparian rights. Let us concede that the riparian rights the company claims are without a foundation in law. When will this fact be established?

"As long as I can remember, the lake front riparian titles have been in dispute. Some of the disputed points, after years of legal battle reaching from our courts to the federal supreme court have been decided in favor of the company; other questions have been decided favorably to the public. But the main question is still unsettled, and if I am judge of the ordinary possibilities, if left to the courts it will remain unsettled for years to come.

"I have no love for the Illinois Central Railroad; I am not an apologist for it. I am moved, however, by an earnest affection for Chicago, by a desire to see it do those great things of which its citizenship is capable. The lake front is the people's heritage. From Grant Park to Jackson Park it should be a splendid public playground, a haven of rest and recreation for its millions who must toil and swelter at home through the hot summer months. Instead it is an eyesore, an unlovely blot upon the landscape.

"I believe the people should be put in possession of their heritage, not twenty years from now, when the paths shall have been followed through all the labyrinths and tortuous ways of legal procedure, but today!

"Let the workman, tired by his hard day of toil, enjoy a breathing spot along our glorious lake of an evening, on a Sunday or on a summer holiday. Let him see the color of health come into life on the face of his wife. Let him

see his children play in the open air in God's sunshine, breathing in the tonic ozone which Lake Michigan so bountifully supplies.

"Grant that the Illinois Central gets rights worth a king's ransom, what will be the counter value to Chicago of a lake frontage in the possession of its people reaching from the Evanston line to South Chicago? Chicago has already suffered a two and one-half years' delay. In this delay the public loss has already been greater than all the gain the settlement bestows upon the Illinois Central.

"The South Park Commissioners have asked the federal government for authority to fill in the submerged lands from Grant Park to 39th street to make its trade with the Illinois Central effective. The Secretary of War has refused to issue the permit until the City of Chicago officially, by the action of its City Council, petitions him so to do.

"The responsibility for action in this lake front question is now placed squarely before the City Council. The Council should act one way or the other. If the plan is to be approved, approve it now. If the plan is to be rejected, reject it now.

"The downtown district was paved with granite block in the early 80's. The stone sidewalks were laid at about the same date. Ordinary wear and tear and change of grades made the latter obsolete. A constant succession of openings by utility companies, the pounding of the tremendously heavy traffic rendered the paving useless. Two and one-third miles of creosoted block paving have been placed in the central district in the past three and one-half years, 6.5 miles of 14-foot cement sidewalks have been laid by special assessment, and 10.45 miles by private contract in the same time.

"One would suppose that the task of the Board of Local Improvements would be easy where the placing of improvements in the valuable central district is concerned. The confession must be made, however, that in outlying districts, where property is worth less than one-half per lot the value per foot of central property, there is a greater desire to improve and co-operate in betterments than in our loop territory.

"In Marshall boulevard south of the House of Correction the city is now constructing the first units of a contagious disease hospital, consisting of an administration building, to cost with full laboratory and other equipment approximately $200,000, and the first of the proposed five ward buildings which with its equipment will cost $288,000. The units under construction will care for 140 patients. Additional municipal bonding power will be needed for the construction of the other four ward buildings.

"The tuberculosis sanitarium is dragging its way to completion, its slow progress being largely due to an insufficiency of funds in the earlier days with which vigorously to push the work. The Health Department expects to open it not later than February 1st. The sanitarium occupies a site lying between Bryn Mawr and Peterson avenues and east of Crawford avenue and comprising 160 acres. The initial cost of the property was $154,000. The buildings with their furniture and equipment and the preparation of the grounds will add approximately $2,200,000 to this expense. The capacity at the opening will be for 600 patients with a possible expansion to 950 beds.

"The present municipal lodging house, a ramshackle rookery purchased fifteen years ago, is a disgrace to the community. The city has just advertised for bids for the construction of a modern lodging house to be located on fifty feet of land purchased the past summer for $20,000. It lies in Peoria street, adjoining the Robert A. Waller bath. The building as planned will be four stories in height. Foundations and walls, however, will be heavy enough to carry an eight-story building. The building will be of fireproof construction, a combined lodging house and public bath, will cost $125,000, and will house 364 men. In an emergency with overcrowding beyond the legal limits 500 lodgers can be cared for.

"In the autumn of 1912 the then State's Attorney demanded for the Police Department the wiping out of the old segregated district lying along Armour avenue and Dearborn street between 20th and 22nd streets. Whatever the underlying motive may have been for this move, coming as it did on the eve of his retirement from office, the city government undertook an immediate co-operation, nor did it give up the work when a new State's Attorney had been inducted into office. The houses of ill fame were closed; two dozen saloon licenses

of the viler of the dives revoked. The remaining saloonkeepers were given, with a sharp warning, an opportunity to change the character of their places. One by one the licenses of those who could not or would not see the new order of things were revoked, until today the old segregated district is a thing of the past.

"In this cleanup a lesson has been learned by many of us. In the first place, it has been made apparent that neither in Chicago nor in any single one of the continental cities is there or has there ever been real segregation, real police control, real medical supervision. In Chicago's worst days, the years preceding 1911, there were so-called segregated districts on the South Side, the West Side, along the river on the North Side and in South Chicago. Immoral women, however, were settled in all sections of the city. Michigan avenue harbored a half dozen notorious dives operated by leaders of the demimonde.

"Though all the so-called segregated districts are closed, and have been closed for months, there is no more vice in the outlying districts than there was during the wide-open days.

"The evil effects of so-called segregation upon the Police Department are apparent; the benefits are non-existent. The social evil cannot be exterminated; it can be held in check; its evils can be curtailed; its disastrous consequences reduced to a mimimum. Chicago is today making an earnest, honest effort to clean up its sore spots. The effort is worth the making.

"The need of a local subway is twofold—to supply adequate transportation for every section of the city, and to relieve congestion in the downtown district, the heart of Chicago.

"Several varieties of opposition to subways have manifested themselves in the past three years. There is the opposition growing out of the mistaken belief somewhat in vogue that subways would add immensely to the values of central property at the expense and to the detriment of outlying property and neighborhood centers. Were I convinced that this charge is well founded, I would oppose subways myself, for to my mind the most helpful growth of the past decade has been the upspringing of thrifty business centers in all sections of the city.

"The very life's blood of these centers is good transportation. The better the transportation, the quicker the growth, the more solid the development. Homes follow the line of good transportation; business follows the homes. The Wilson avenue and Broadway, the 63rd and Halsted street, the 63rd and Cottage Grove avenue, the Milwaukee avenue and Division street, the Logan Square and all the other thriving, bustling, prosperous outlying business centers have been vitalized by good transportation.

"The traction companies, surface and elevated, oppose an independent, comprehensive subway system because by it dangerous competition with existing transportation facilities would be introduced. This competition ultimately would 'scrap' the elevateds' system.

"In this opposition the traction companies have a certain backing, based on reasons which I may surmise, but which I am unable positively to assert, not being in possession of a list showing the ownership of traction securities. The publication of a list of this kind might at times be most illuminating.

"A third opposition to subways has found root in the desire of certain small-bore politicians to prevent the present city administration from accomplishing things.

"The ideal transportation system for Chicago would consist of a consolidation of existing surface and elevated lines, supplemented by a subway system extending trunk lines into every district. Such a system would provide Chicago with a unified traction service; the old slogan of 'one city and one fare' would be given real life and vitality. The surface lines would become the feeders for the elevateds and the subway and would care for the short haul business; the combination of elevateds and subways would provide real rapid transportation, by means of which the residents of practically any section of the city would be enabled to seek employment in any other section. Congestion in the central district would be relieved, business centers in all parts of the city would throb with a new activity.

"Attempt has been made again and again to bring about this happy result. The real stumbling block has always been the demand of the elevateds for a valuation far in excess of the value of their properties. The city has so far refused, the city, I believe, will continue to refuse to permit millions of dollars

to be injected into 'L' values for which no justification in fact can be found. Chicago is willing to deal fairly with these companies. Chicago will decline to be mulcted an unconscionable sum as the price for good transportation.

"An effort is unquestionably in the making to secure a central subway for the joint use of surface and elevated lines. There can be no objections to this plan, if by throwing the proper safeguards about it an insuperable barrier is prevented from being placed in the way of a future comprehensive subway scheme.

"To say that Chicago does not need such a system is mere rubbish. New York today is spending hundreds of millions of dollars in adding to its present colossal system of subways. It is extending subway arteries into every section of its 326.89 square miles of territory. Subways have been planned, are being built, indeed, in districts where there is hardly a house. Why? Because the past history has shown that wherever the tube is placed homes and business follow.

"Chicago with 191.29 square miles of territory, and two and one-half millions of people, is told this gigantic city is yet too undeveloped for a comprehensive subway system. Why? Objectors say it would not pay. Let me whisper a secret: The real opposition is based on the fear that it would pay so well as to interfere with the profits of the present traction systems.

"Surface and elevated lines fought the initial construction of subways in New York because they feared the competition it would develop. Yet all prosper today. The man who says an independent comprehensive subway would be a failure in Chicago is lacking in knowledge of conditions that obtain in New York, where subways have been built. He lacks civic pride, as well as the broad grasp of ideas and the bold eagerness to take a chance that built up this splendid city. His progenitor of sixty years ago would have hesitated to throw a bridge over the river for fear it would be in advance of the times!

"New York has tried subways and knows what they are. As a result New York is completing a subway system which in its entirety will cost $400,000,000. Can Chicago not take a chance on a venture costing less than $100,000,000?

"By subways and subways only can rapid transportation be given. There is a limit to the speed at which trains may safely be operated over 'L' structures. A real subway would put South Chicago as close to Edgewater, Englewood as close to Jefferson, Cicero as close to the stockyards as Wilson avenue is to the downtown district. Is it not worth while?

"The administration is criticised for inactivity in that it has not undertaken subway construction. For myself, let me say that while I am ready to aid in the promotion of any subway scheme that will be of benefit to all Chicago, I decline to let the traction companies or their allies tell me what kind of a subway Chicago needs! I prefer to lay myself open to the charge of doing nothing to permitting Chicago to be 'done.'

"If a plan can be formulated for the construction of central subways, to be paid for out of the traction fund, these subways to be used by the surface and elevated roads until such time as the people declare for a comprehensive subway system and at such time to be vacated by these companies, if the continued use by them would interfere with the successful operation of a comprehensive subway system, I am willing to give the plan my support.

"Or if the elevated roads will accept a fair valuation for their property, merge with the surface lines and agree to construct a genuine rapid transit subway on a financial basis by which the private ownership will be amortized in a reasonable number of years, I am willing to support that plan.

"But as long as I am Mayor I shall continue to raise my voice against a half-baked central subway that would oppose an effectual barrier to the kind of subways Chicago really needs. I am opposed and shall continue to be opposed to delivering to the traction companies Chicago's streets above the ground, on the ground and under the ground for the next generation to come.

"The City Council has passed a number of most important ordinances. Notable among these have been the ordinance establishing the rates at which telephone service for five years must be rendered to the citizens, the ordinance establishing rates for electric lighting and power for the same period of time, the ordinances under which the surface and the elevated lines are operated as single entities, the ordinance fixing the terms under which in the near future the Union Station will be built, the ordinance creating a department of public

service to guard the city's interests in all matters where relationship of the city with public utilities is involved, and the police reorganization ordinance.

"The various departments of the city government have been administered with an increasing efficiency, attention to duty and courtesy to the public. Last summer, for the first time in a generation, there was hardly a complaint of an insufficient water supply. The work of the Bureau of Streets in repairing city highways and building country roads justifies the establishment of the city's asphalt and road building plant.

"In the past three and one-half years Chicago as a community has advanced with great strides. The business world has kept even pace with the city's growth and prosperity and it may be said with all sincerity that the management of the municipal affairs has not lagged behind.

"The old Chicago spirit is still alive, and while that spirit lives Chicago will move steadily forward with its face to the light."

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ELECTRIFICATION.

Joseph H. Defrees, President of the Association of Commerce, in his opening address, on the occasion of the Annual Municipal Dinner, turned to Mayor Harrison and made an important announcement relative to smoke abatement and electrification of railway terminals, as follows:

"The Association of Commerce Committee on Investigation of Smoke Abatement and Electrification of Railway Terminals having entered upon the fourth year of its researches, is now rapidly concluding its work. It is a matter of congraulation that its forthcoming report is to be a committee report, not a report of an expert or of a staff of experts, but a report based upon a progressive study of evidence by men who in a large sense are representative of Chicago citizenship and who are devoted to the interests of the city.

"I am happy to say that the researches of the committee's experts are now practically finished. During a portion of last month the committee held three sittings weekly for the consideration of a draft covering portions of its final report, and it soon will find it possible to resume such sittings in the expectation of continuing them until all evidence to be considered shall have been finally disposed of. This accomplished, the time when the report can appear will depend upon the printer.

"I venture the prophecy that the report will not fail to be an epoch-making document. The character of the men who constitute this committee, the fact that its membership embraces individuals who are themselves experts in one or more phases of the field covered by the investigation, the business sagacity by which its work has been guided, and the great expense which its work has involved, justify such an expectation.

"The report will segregate the seventeen milion tons of coal annually consumed in Chicago between the more important fuel consuming services and will accredit to each service its proportion of the total smoke which pollutes Chicago's atmosphere. It will show the importance of the resources of atmosphere pollution—all with attention to details never before attempted.

"It began its study of the technical practicability and cost of electrification by the development of maps of the railroads affected and of the traffic movements over them. It discovered that there were approximately four thousand miles of railroad tracks making up the Chicago terminals; that this trackage carries the traffic of thirty-eight different railroad corporations; that more than a thousand passenger trains daily come in and go out of these terminals and that the number of freight cars daily handled would, if coupled together, make up a train two hundred and fifty miles in length.

"The problem of the committee has been to determine the practicability and cost of performing this service electrically. The problem, involving as it does the greatest railway terminal in the world, is one of many details.

"The committee could easily have slurred its investigation and brought its work to an earlier conclusion. But such a process would have been contrary to the whole purpose of the committee. Chicago has had its fill of guesses on the smoke problem and of speculations concerning the practicability and cost of

electrifying its railroad terminals. The whole purpose of the committee, which purpose alone has justified the expenditure of time and energy by busy men, and which has justified the heavy cost, has been to have at the conclusion of its work a fabric of rock-bottom facts; of facts which can be safely used as a basis for future discussions and as a guide for future procedures.

"This, Mr. Mayor, is the purpose which underlies the report which the committee will soon present to The Association of Commerec, and which will be promptly transmitted to you."

NOTES—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Foreign Students in the United States.

The Federal Bureau of Education finds that the number of foreign students enrolled at 275 American universities, colleges, and technological schools in the year 1913 not only reaches the surprising total of 4,222, but shows an increase of 577 over 1911. The size of this body of foreign students is brought more vividly to mind if one recalls that the total, 4,222, exceeds the total enrollment at any of the following great universities: Yale, Princeton, Ohio State, Minnesota and Northwestern.

By far the largest group of foreign students (1,700) is that enrolled in the undergraduate and graduate courses in arts and sciences. The next largest number is in courses in engineering, 801. Medicine follows with 339; 303 in dentistry, 275 in agriculture, and 256 in theology. The relatively new professional courses in commerce and business administration show an enrollment of 95 foreign students.

Canada sent 653 students; China, 594; Japan, 336; Mexico, 223; Great Britain and Ireland, 212; Cuba, 209, India, 162; Finland, 124; Germany, 122. Every Latin-American country except French Guiana has representatives in this group of foreign students. The numbers range from 2 in the case of Uruguay and Paraguay through 43 for Argentina, 113 for Brazil, to the Mexican total of 223.

Will Change Routes of Ocean Commerce.

Shipping men on the Pacific coast believe that the opening of the Panama Canal will bring about the third recharting of the world's trade routes that has taken place in the history of modern sea-borne commerce. The first readjustment was the discovery of the route around the Cape of Good Hope, which made the great overland route a highway of little traffic, and left the ports of Venice, Alexandria, and Constantinople with practically vacant wharves. The second big change in trade routes was caused by the opening of the Suez Canal, which brought commerce back to the Mediterranean ports and filled their docks with cargoes. The Panama Canal will cause some of the present highways of the sea to be deserted and put new routes on the maps and charts.

The Azores, Bermuda, and Barbados, whose ports now receive but few merchant ships, will be again placed on the main routes of trade, and the big carriers of the sea will crowd their harbors. The ports on the Gulf of Mexico will be active with ocean traffic, and those of the Pacific will prosper. The canal route will form a belt around the world, and over this commercial highway will steam the ocean-cargo carriers of all nations.

Fur Farming in British Columbia.

Fox farming, which promises to develop into a profitable industry, and one for which the province possesses special advantage, is to be introduced into British Columbia. Two companies have recently been organized and a third is being formed. The companies are being promoted by men experienced in the business, and the ranches will be stocked with animals taken in the province. As the foxes will be placed in captivity under conditions similar to those in which they live in their wild state, it is believed that better results will be obtained than have been secured from similar efforts in other localities.

In Prince Edward Island, which is the home of the fur-farming industry, many fortunes have been made, the revenue produced by taxation alone netting the government of the island $37,000 last year.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF CHICAGO

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

1913

CARTER H. HARRISON
Mayor

Antiquity of the office of Mayor.—In the first year of King Richard I., 1189, the citizens of London obtained to have a Mayor, to be their principal governor and lieutenant of the city, as of the King's chamber. The first Mayor was Henry Fitz Alwin Liefstane, goldsmith, appointed by the said King, and continued Mayor from the first of Richard I. until the 15th of King John, which was twenty-four years and more.

When the Court function was first conferred on the Mayor.—King Richard III., 1326, granted that the Mayor should be justice of the jail delivery at Newgate. This function persisted with Mayors for centuries, and even in America down to a recent date. The early Mayors of Chicago held Police Courts.

First concession of Home Rule.—King Edward III., in the year 1326, granted to the citizens of London that the liberties and franchises of the City of London should not after that time for any cause be taken into the King's hands.

Each issue of the Chicago City Manual, in all six issues, down to the present one, has had what was an attempt to present a recognizable character of the office of Mayor of this city. This, in language as varied as the subject would admit of. Nothing, or little, more could be done, there being no charter, neither are there any laws, that at all adequately define the powers or indicate the duties of the Mayor. For this, the seventh, number of the Manual, the compiler has chosen to fill the allotted space differently, and yet not so as to use inappropriate matter, in view of the fact that a new city charter is about to be in process of of framing. While a selected body of public spirited citizens are at work at so delicate an undertaking, questions as to the authority and powers of the Mayor will arise which they must face and, if possible, definitely settle, for an indefinite period. This should not be an extremely difficult labor, as a number of conditions, which once retarded and not seldom thwarted former Mayors and vexed the City Council, are no longer present; while others are as good as dead, with no probability of their ever being revived.

Joseph Medill, elected Mayor of Chicago in November, 1871, brought to the office ideas of his own regarding several matters of general administration, as well as plans for the reconstruction of the burned city. Some of his ideas were not in accord with those, at the time, prevailing in the temporary home of the City Government. One of his first moves was to better the personnel and increase the vigor of the Police Department, which then was under a Board of Police Commissioners. These resented his attempted interference with their management, and through the Superintendent of Police, went on with governing the police force in the old way. At length he succeeded, after great tribulation, in having a superintendent who was appointed by himself. This still further distracted the department. It declined to have anything to do with him, and claimed everything that could possibly be of service to the Mayor's superintendent. They even demanded at the postoffice any and all mail matter, even that addressed to the superintendent. The postmaster of the day was thus made arbiter in the case; and he, it is remembered, decided it in the interest of Mayor Medill and Elmer Washburne, his opposed Superintendent of Police.

Mayor Medill, by his experience of the Board of Police Commissioners, was convinced of the unwisdom of having any executive or administrative commissions whatsoever. Or at any rate he was against them all, then and thereafter, unless they could be appointed by the Mayor in perfect independence of the City Council, and of party push and clamor. His home was near to Carter H. Harrison's, in the West Division, and the two were cordial, if not intimate, friends. There are extant evidences that the destined many-times Mayor sympathized with, if he did not counsel, the occupying Mayor in his troubles. Passing over numerous things, and a number of years, there is come to the first election of Carter H. Harrison to the mayoralty in 1879. A form of "commis-

sion government,'' simple if not pure, was still maintained; there was a Board of Commissioners of Public Works, a Police Commission, and a Fire Commission. These all were appointive, the City Council concurring in the appointments. The Mayor was impatient of outside, and even of City Council, advice or dictation as to selections for those positions; and no doubt for this reason it was that he on two occasions united the Commission of Public Works with the office of Mayor, and himself—once for five months, and again for four months—performed the work and duties of a Commissioner.

Recollections of his personal friend's—Mayor Medill's—troubles because of city commissions, and of his own experiences with them, were present to his mind when, in New York City, before the Nineteenth Century Club, he delivered his address on the rightful powers of Mayors over appointments to, and removals from, municipal executive office. At this present time of renewed efforts at charter making, an important extract from this address will be read with interest and profit. Manifestly he was considering a principle, and not a condition, which had in large part been overcome in Chicago. The extract is this:

''My own views are that the Mayor should have the power to appoint and discharge, free from any intervention of the legislative branch of the city government. This vast power would seem to many at first blush too great to place in any one executive hand. Many will say it is undemocratic. We must remember, however, that the Mayor is the people's servant; his term of office is short, and if his power be improperly used the people will condemn him at the end of his term. The people hold all the power and for the time being delegate him to execute their will. Power so delegated to one man is no less democratic than the same power placed in the hands of several persons. The people retain the power if delegated to one as much as if they delegated it to many, and they can look into the acts of one man more closely than into the acts of several. He cannot shirk a single responsibility, while each of several can and will do so. Since Adam said to his Maker, 'the woman whom thou gavest me, she gave me of the tree to eat, and I did eat,' men have been constantly trying to shirk responsibility and to lay the blame for their shortcomings upon some one else.

''A Mayor walks in the open light. His acts of yesterday are seen and criticised by the people of today. The sphere of his authority is limited, and can be viewed and understood by each and every one of his fellow-citizens from day to day. He cannot escape condemnation if he misuses his power. It is difficult for him to please even when his every act is of the purest and the wisest. The people's opinions of matters immediately arising are as various as their varied intelligences and varied interests. The Mayor's executive duties affect the citizens immediately. Few of his acts can fail to affect injuriously, or at least disagreeably, some part or portion of his constituents. Nearly every duty performed offends some one or more, and this makes one or more hostile to him. And in this way during his term of two years he will necessarily make many, if not his enemies, at least his very lukewarm friends, while he offends in many small matters. In this way he finds a ready and a harsh critic on every corner. His popularity cannot be maintained on this account, and if maintained at all it will be a purely official and not a personal popularity. That is, the people may re-elect him, not because they like him as an individual, but because as an official he protects their interests.

''Many have thought that such power, together with his patronage, will enable such a Mayor to keep himself in office. What I have said is enough to answer one ground of these fears. The other, I think, is easily disposed of. Patronage is an element of weakness, not of strength, to a self-seeking man. When once in place a ward politician loses much of his influence. He is supposed to be working for his own interests if he attempt to exercise influence, and thereby loses what he had before, and, being himself too often a self-seeker, he tries to hold his place by endeavoring to please all parties about the time of elections. He is a trimmer now, whereas he was a firm party man before he got his position. Of course, I refer to the patronage of a small sphere, such as is a city. The bitterest of all partisan complaints made to me since I have held office as been that the men I have appointed have been 'no good' for the party.

''Besides the benefits arising from the undivided responsibility being placed upon one executive head, with full powers, there are others of equal consequence. The Mayor, who is the real head of all departments of the city, can enforce a unity of action and purposes utterly impossible when there are boards and com-

missions, each of a single head. Given a board of police and fire, another of health, another of public works, and still another of streets and highways. Each of these independent departments looks only at his own interests, and thus makes a unity of city administration impossible. Let me illustrate this by considering the question of finance and economy, the most important of all in city affairs. Each department considers itself the important one and expends the city's funds to the full limit of its power, and no one but the people at the end of the term of office to inspect their action. Economy becomes impossible, and waste, or at least extravagance, necessarily follows. But one responsible head, deeply influenced by the city's interests, or what will be equally effective, working for his reputation and good name, looks over the whole field, holds in check each department, giving to each all he feels consistent with the public good, knowing that he will stand or fall by the good conduct, honesty, and economy of all, runs the entire city as a wise merchant or great manufacturer runs his establishment, with prudence and an eye to the prosperity of the whole.

"A city may be likened to a great military camp in an enemy's country. How long would such a camp be safe if every Colonel or Captain was clothed with full powers? A single head is necessary for the very existence of those in camp. A great city is always in a enemy's country. Its enemies, however, are within its own walls, and unless there be some responsible head, a turbulent citizen may at any time, under some great excitement such as is constantly arising in our cities, bring calamity, if not ruin. Responsibility and power develop a man, and make him equal to a great emergency, even as he himself little dreamed of. These views are as those of one who will shortly be out of office, and simply a private citizen. All I have is in the city whose chief magistrate I am. I wish to live there and have my children enjoy what I may give and leave them. I would have Chicago governed as I have indicated, when I shall have only the ballot of a single man."

Thus much as to the powers he would have conferred upon, and exercised by, the Mayor of Chicago. Now for his estimate and appreciation of the Chicago City Council. He closed the last message he ever delivered to that respected body with these words:

"I shall ask your co-operation; I shall endeavor to preside over you fairly; I shall listen to you with great pleasure when you bring into the body of which I am now a member measures for the good of the city; and I promise you that if you bring in any that I do not consider right, I will be very sure to send in the next week a veto. If I do, I hope that you will not consider it an act of unkindness on my part. You, as members of this City Council, have to act much more on your own responsibility than does the Mayor. You have not a paid body of men behind you to direct you in your deliberations. The Mayor will have behind him an able corps of men, well paid to give him counsel; and therefore if he should claim sometimes to know a little better than you, it is because the paid men behind him have aided him in arriving at just conclusions. Therefore, I earnestly ask you, that you will not consider a return to you without the Mayor's signature of any measure that you may pass, a slight; for the Mayor will simply say to you, as I now say to you, he returns it to you because you have hastily considered it, and he has considered it more maturely."

Now here let there be presented another extract, taken from another quarter quite independent of every day politics. It is from a new book, entitled, "Applied City Government, the Principles and Practice of City Charter Making," by Herman G. James, Ph.D., associate professor of government at the University of Texas. This writer says: "It is in the field of administration particularly that American cities are, as a rule, in a most deplorable state. The fundamental principles of efficient administration—namely, expert administration and concentration and centralization of administrative powers—have been consistently honored in the breach in American municipal government.

"In the beginning of our history as an independent nation the problem of administration was comparatively simple, for there was almost no municipal administration as we know it today. Cities were small, and even the primary function of preserving the peace was ill attended to. There was virtually nothing in the way of municipal utilities and the city budgets were small. Under those conditions it did not, of course, make much difference what machinery of administration was provided.

"When, however, cities began to grow rapidly in size and to increase in even a greater relative measure the scope of their activities, the work of administration became too complex to be successfully carried on in an unscientific haphazard way. Unfortunately for American city government, it was just at that time when the problem of city administration was becoming a difficult one that several political doctrines were introduced, the effect of any one of which would have been to hinder the development of proper principles of administration.

"First among these unhappy doctrines is the system of checks and balances. In the case of legislation the trouble arose from the fact that the independent veto power of the Mayor enabled the Council to blame the Mayor for failure to pass desired legislation because of the threat of veto, while the Mayor, on the other hand, accused the Council of being unwilling to enact desirable measures which the Mayor advocated. In the case of the administration the trouble arose from the participation of the Council in the appointing power of the Mayor. Here again the Mayor could excuse bad appointments on the ground that the council would not ratify any others, while the Council would condemn the Mayor for not submitting better nominations. Thus the game of battledoor and shuttlecock could be played by the co-ordinate branches of the city government. Nothing is more apparent than that if there is to be administrative efficiency there must be first of all administrative power, and that means an independent power of appointment and removal."

In Professor James' book are discussed the commission form of government, and the initiative and referendum, expedients apparently not generally desired in Chicago. But are they really undesired by the majority? It was said by Edmund Burke that "Untried forms of government may, by unstable minds, recommend themselves even by their novelty." In the book just opened, the author seems on the whole to favor the three innovations named, in city government, but he finds so many reasons for questioning their advantageous workability that one is left in doubt what his deeper convictions are. One thing, however, he is clear about—namely, that proposed bond issues and grants of street franchises should be subjected to a referendum vote.

Secretary to the Mayor.

Secretary—CHARLES CECIL FITZMORRIS.

The different matters that fall within the line of duties of the Secretary to the Mayor are too numerous to be each definitely stated, and the most cannot even be catalogued. They are not of a precise nature, nor are they the same one day with another. Every day produces, if not its own duties, then those of the previous day are presented in changed forms. There is no monotony in this division of the Mayor's office. As the multifarious cares of the chief executive, and the demands made on his time, are separately learned from running experience, so likewise, in large measure, it is with respect to the labors of his Secretary. In both situations, the difficulty and importance of the work done, or to be done, daily, can only be imagined by outsiders.

The Secretary is appointed by the Mayor, in pursuance of an ordinance passed many years ago, which declares that "he shall keep in the Mayor's office all books and papers which are usually filed, or required by law to be filed therein; to deliver to the City Council and to the respective Departments of the City all messages from the Mayor in writing; to attend in the Mayor's office during the usual office hours, and to perform such other duties as may be required by the Mayor." From this tentative beginning, and without further legislation, the office of Secretary as originally established has come to be of its present standing and importance.

More and more, of course, as the city increases in population, and its business interests multiply and enlarge, do the citizens have occasion to resort to the Mayor. So has it come about, that there are not hours enough in the day for him to see everybody who comes; and, of course, those who are there by previous appointment are the first admitted to the Mayor's presence; and those who appear to be on matters of pressing importance, are next admitted, each in his turn; and so all down through the multitude of callers. There is no other rule of discrimination; no undemocratic formality is practiced. But in numerous cases requiring it, the Secretary exercises a delicate discretion. In short, his duties are such as cannot be performed without much painstaking, and with

a sense also of exacting responsibility. At the same time, in his position, he possesses many pleasant and valued advantages. He has official relations with all the executive and administrative officers of the city, and necessarily acquires a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs of the municipality; and, too, he amasses a rich fund of political information for ready use whenever it may be required of him. And he acquires a large acquaintance among influential men of business and affairs who have interests touching on the municipality's.

Finally, it is to be said, the Secretary to the Mayor relieves the chief executive of a great amount of routine work, by assisting in the handling of much impersonal correspondence, and by referring appropriately to the different departments almost no end of communications that contain complaints or petitions.

General Clerk—Stenographer

General Clerk, Mayor's Office—Abraham Merinbaum.
Mayor's Stenographer——John M. Kelly.

Department of Finance.

City Comptroller—JOHN E. TRAEGER (resigned Dec. 7, 1914).
City Comptroller—MICHAEL ZIMMER (acceded Dec. 8, 1914).
Deputy Comptroller and City Auditor—L. E. GOSSELIN.

Chief Clerk—Chas. J. O'Connor.
General Accountant—Mark M. Foote.
Chief Auditor—Joseph Harvey.
Paymaster—J. L. Healy.
Assistant Paymasters—Samuel R. Wharton, Thomas D. Chadwick.
Real Estate Agent—Joseph F. Peacock.
Clerk in Charge of Special Assessments—E. T. Ryan.

The Department of Finance is an executive department of the municipal government of Chicago. It controls the fiscal concerns of the city. The department embraces a City Comptroller, the City Treasurer and the City Collector, and all such clerks and assistants as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The Comptroller is the head of the department and has the management and control of all matters pertaining thereto. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $100,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints, according to law, a Deputy City Comptroller, and such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such appointees, according to law. He is responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who shall have the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper. He requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants, clerks and employes in his office who shall receive or have care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable things belonging to the city, which bonds shall run to the Comptroller and be approved by him. The Comptroller is charged with and exercises a general supervision over all the officers of the city who in any manner have to do with the receipt, collection or disbursement of the city revenues, and the collection and return of such revenues into the City Treasury. He is the fiscal agent of the city, and as such has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, judgments, notes, bonds, debts and choses in action belonging to the city, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere; and he possesses and preserves all leases of the property of the city. He has supervision over the contracts, bonds, obligations, loans and liabilities of the city, the payment of interest, and over all the property of the city and the sale or disposition thereof; and, generally, in subordination to the Mayor and City Council, he exercises supervision over all such interests of the city as in any manner concern or relate to the city finances, revenues and property. Such are the principal powers of the Comptroller. Among his more important duties are these: To advertise at least once in each year, and not later than the first day of December

in each year, for bids from all regularly established national and state banks doing business within the city, for interest upon the money of the city deposited in such banks. These bids are referred to the City Council for its information and consideration not later than the fifteenth day of December of each year. Any or all such bids may be rejected by the City Council, and it may designate as many depositories as it deems necessary for the protection of the city's interests, and to award bids accordingly. But the Comptroller is required to give notice that the average monthly balance to be kept in any one bank shall not exceed an amount equal to one-half the capital stock surplus and undivided profits of such bank, but no bank shall have more than $2,000,000 of city money on deposit at any one time, excepting during the month when any given bank may be the "active bank," when the amount may be increased if occasion demands. The "active bank" is selected every month, and in it the City Treasurer deposits his current receipts for the month, and against which the Comptroller checks for the payment of salaries and other current liabilities. Finally, he is required to protect the city at tax sales of property subject to sale on account of delinquent taxes, by appointing an agent who shall attend all tax sales in which the city is interested.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner of Public Works—LAWRENCE E. McGANN.

Deputy Commissioner—JOSEPH O. KOSTNER.
Department Chief Clerk—John A. Kleine.

The Department of Public Works is a department of the municipal government of Chicago, established in 1876. It embraces the Commissioner of Public Works, the Deputy Commissioner, the City Engineer, the Superintendent of Streets, the First Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Second Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Third Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Superintendent of Water, the Superintendent of Sewers, the Superintendent of Maps, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Compensation, the City Architect, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide.

The Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He has the management and control of all matters pertaining to the department. He appoints, acording to law, all officers and employes in the department except the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. He may remove any such officer or emloye, according to law. The Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, executes a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approved, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to require good and sufficient bonds to be given by all subordinate officers and employes in said department who perform any or all of the duties of keeping the time of employes, certifying to pay rolls and making out or delivering time checks for employes and the registrar of the Bureau of Water.

The Commissioner has charge of all public improvements commenced, or to be commenced, by the City of Chicago, and he has power, subject to the ordinances of the city, to regulate and control the manner of using the streets, alleys, highways and public places of the city, for the erection of telegraph poles or other poles or posts, for the laying down of gas, water and steam pipes, sewers, conduits and other underground construction authorized by law or the ordinances of the city, and to determine the location thereof; and to cause the prompt repair of the streets, alleys, highways and public places, whenever the same are taken up or altered. But nothing herein contained shall relate to the construction of local improvements, paid for in whole or in part by special assessment; provided, however, that said Commissioner shall have charge of all local improvements paid for in part by special assessment, upon their completion and acceptance by the Board of Local Improvements, or upon their completion, acceptance and approval by the court confirming the assessment, and said Commissioner has the power to enforce all provisions of any contract for such improvements which relate to the guarantee and maintenance of such improvements and the repairs thereto.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works, subject to the ordinances of the city, to take special charge and superintendence of all streets, alleys and highways in the city, and of all walks and cross walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings and public grounds in the city; of all markets and market places and all other public buildings in the city, belonging to the city, and of the erection of all public buildings; of all works for the widening, deepening or dredging of the Chicago River and of its branches, and of the harbor of the city; of all sewers and works of said city, and the collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the water works system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; to award and execute all contracts for any work or public improvement, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, and all contracts for coal for the use of any department of the city, with a proviso as above set forth relating to the construction of local improvements paid for in whole or in part by special assessment and that are under the control of the Board of Local Improvements.

The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works is appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council. He has authority, under and subject to the order, direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works, to sign or act for the Commissioner of Public Works, and he shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Deputy Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, must execute a bond to the city in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Department of Law.

Corporation Counsel—WILLIAM H. SEXTON (resigned: vacated office Oct. 5, 1914).

Corporation Counsel—JOHN W. BECKWITH (acceded Oct. 5, 1914).
First Assistant Corporation Counsel—BRYAN Y. CRAIG.

Second Assistants—Charles M. Haft, Leon Hornstein, Lee D. Mathias, William Dillon, Nicholas Michels, P. W. Sullivan, James G Skinner, Geo. P. Foster, Jos. E. Grossman, Geo. L. Reeker, Loring R. Hoover, A. L. Gettys, Max M. Korshak, John F. Power, Harry J. Ganey, Louis Salinger, S. A. T. Watkins, Michael W. Gagney, James J. St. Lawrence, J. Edward Clancy, Todd Lunsford, John E. Foster, O. C. Bruhlman, James W. Burke, Joseph J. Murray, Michael B. Morris, Leon Edelman, Vernon L. Bean, Edward J. Queeny, J. J. Viterna, Wm. J. Naughton, Geo. B. O'Reilly.

Secretary and Chief Clerk—Andrew J. Callahan.

The Law Department is an executive department of the municipal government of Chicago. It embraces the Corporation Counsel and such number of assistants and clerks as the City Council may by ordinance provide. One of such assistants is known as the City Attorney and another as the Prosecuting Attorney. The Corporation Counsel is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and he is the head of the department. Before entering upon the duties of his office the Corporation Counsel executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the power of appointing and removing all or any of his assistants. He superintends, and with the assistance of the City Attorney and Prosecuting Attorney, conducts all the law business of the city. He employs an attorney-at-law, whose office is at the headquarters of the Fire Department, and who is known as the Fire Department Attorney; such attorney is subject to the instructions of the Corporation Counsel and of the Fire Marshal, and he performs such duties as may be imposed upon him by either of them. The Corporation Counsel keeps in proper books to be provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, and all proceedings had therein; and such books are at all times open to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller and any members or committee of the City Council. He draws any deeds, leases, contracts or other papers required by the business of the city, when requested to do so by the Mayor, the City Council, or the head of any department. He

drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the City Council, or by any committee thereof. He furnishes, when required to do so, written opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the Mayor, the City Council or by the head of any department. And he reports in writing, on or before the first day of March in each year, to the City Council, the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with such other information as he may deem necessary or proper. Also he prepares and submits to the Comptroller on or before the first day of November in each year an estimate of the whole cost and expense of providing for maintaining his office during the ensuing fiscal year, and this is laid by the Comptroller before the City Council with his annual estimates. All deeds, leases, contracts, books and papers are required to be given over by any retiring Corporation Counsel to his successor on assuming the office.

City Attorney's Office.

City Attorney—N. L. PIOTROWSKI.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Morton A. Mergentheim.
Trial Attorneys—Meyer S. Emrich, George McMahon, M. J. O'Brien, E. A. Prindiville, J. R. Considine, M. C. Zacharias.
Appellate Court Attorney—David R. Levy.
Assistant Trial Attorneys—Jas. J. O'Toole, Justin F. McCarthy, Matthew E. Clark, John B. Brenza, E. Marshall Amberg, Ladislaus Herman, Michael B. Morris.
Chief Investigator—Geo. Seif.
Supervisor of Investigations—F. O. Sebring.
Chief Clerk—Claude Dyckman.
Chief Docket Clerk—Jos. M. Coffey.
Waiver Clerk—Alfred Ebenstein.

The City Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel, and he assists that officer in conducting the law business of the city and has especial charge of all actions in tort against the city arising out of damages or injury caused by defective streets or sidewalks. He keeps in proper books provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, to which the city may be a party, and keeps an accurate record of all proceedings had therein. Such books are open at all times to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, or any member or committee of the City Council. On or before the first day of March in each year, he reports in writing to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with a statement of all actions pending in court prosecuted or defended by his office, to which the city is a party; and such report contains the names of all defendants and complainants, the nature of the action, of the date of commencement thereof, and the status of such suit, accompanying his report with such information as he may see fit to append. As to any cases that have been disposed of during his term of office, and since his last preceding report, he states the manner of the disposition of each of such cases.

Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

Prosecuting Attorney—ALBERT J. W. APPELL.

Chief Assistant—John F. Power.
Assistants——Morris Barnett, George Basta, Frank J. Calupny, George Emmicke, Henry Eckhardt, Leroy Hackett, Arthur Haggenjos, Frank T. Huening, Julius Jaffe, J. Henry Kraft, Z. H. Kadow, Ota P. Lightfoot, Roman G. Lewis, Wm. Navigato, Walter Rooney, Frank C. Souhrada, U. S. Schwartz, John Sennett, Marshall Solberg, W. J. Vavra.
Chief Clerk—Edward V. Peterson.
Stenographer and Law Clerk—Adolph Mai
Notice and Law Clerk—Catherine McPadden.
Stenographer and Law Clerk—Anton Fencl.

The Prosecuting Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel. He is charged with the prosecution of all actions for violation of the ordinances of

the city, and he institutes an action in every case where there has been a violation of any city ordinance, when instructed so to do by the Corporation Counsel or the chief officer of any department, or upon complaint of any other person, when in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel the public interest requires that a prosecution shall be had. He may, with the consent of the Corporation Counsel, discontinue any action brought for the violation of any city ordinance on such terms as may to him seem equitable. On or before the first day of March in each year he reports to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year and submits with such report such other information as he may deem necessary or proper.

Department of Health.

Commissioner of Health—Dr. GEORGE B. YOUNG.

Assistant Commissioner of Health—GOTTFRIED KOEHLER, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.
Chief, Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.
Chief, Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.
Chief, Bureau of Sanitation—C. B. Ball.
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.
Chief, Bureau of Food Inspection—W. W. Armstrong, M. D.
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Food Inspection—Henry Weisberg.
Chief, Bureau of Hospitals, Baths and Lodging Houses—W. K. Murray, M. D.
Director of Municipal Laboratory—F. O. Torney, M. D.

The Department of Health is a department of the city government established under an ordinance of the city. It embraces the Commissioner of Health, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. At the same time, by the same ordinance, there was created the office of Commissionor of Health, the holder of which is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He must be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the department. Conditioned for the faithful performance of his public duties, he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, with such securities as the City Council shall approve. He has and exercises a general supervision over the sanitary condition of the city and all orders and directions emanating from the department are issued in his name. He appoints, acording to law, an Assistant Commissioner of Health, a Secretary, a Register of Vital Statistics, a Director of Laboratories, a Chief Food Inspector, medical, sanitary, meat, milk and ice inspectors, disinfectors and hospital attendants, and such other employes as may be necessary; and he may remove, according to law, any of such officers or employes. The Commissioner is required to enforce all the laws of the state and ordinances of the city, and all rules and regulations of the Department of Health in relation to the sanitary condition of the city. For the purpose of carrying out such requirements, he has authority at all times to enter into any house, store, stable or other building, and to take any measures that may be necessary to make a thorough examination of cellars, vaults, sinks, drains and other places and things, and cause them all to be cleaned and kept in good condition. In the necessary books for the purpose he keeps a record of all transactions of the department, including the registration of deaths; and he keeps on hand the necessary blanks to be used by physicians and midwives and to furnish the same on application. He gives to the Mayor and other city officials such professional advice and information as they may require, with a view to the preservation of the public health; and whenever he hears of the existence of any contagious or epidemic disease, it becomes his duty to investigate and adopt measures to arrest its progress. He has power to make rules and regulations in relation to the sanitary condition of the city and for the prevention and suppression of disease, but such rules and regulations do not become effective until they have been approved by the City Council, except in cases of emergency. There is a penalty provided of not less than ten dollars nor more

than two hundred dollars for each offense of any person violating, disobeying or refusing to comply with any rule, order or sanitary regulation of the Department of Health. The Commissioner of Health, the Assistant Commissioner, the Secretary of the Health Department, and all physicians, employes or inspectors who may be designated by the Commissioner of Health, have full police powers and the right to arrest or cause to be arrested any person who violates any of the provisions of the ordinance or rule of the department. Bureaus and subdivisions are established within the department for the better facilitation of the department's work, and for all such special rules and regulations exist.

City Physician.

City Physician—J. D. McGREGOR, M. D.

The City Physician is appointed by the Mayor. He is a member ex-officio of the Department of Health, but exercises no power and performs no duty as such member, other than to advise and consult with the Commissioner when he is requested to do so. He, when directed to do so by the Superintendent of Police, or any police officer in charge, examines and makes provision for the care of all persons found to be sick or injured or insane at any police station; and when directed so to do, by the Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, Superintendent of Police or a police officer having charge of any police station, he investigates and examines all cases of physical injury or illness claimed to result from defective streets, alleys, sidewalks and bridges, or from any cause which might render the city liable for damages, and reports the result of his visit and investigation. He examines employes of the city and reports the physical conditions found. He makes monthly visits to the House of Correction, the Juvenile Detention Home, the City Infants' Hospital, the House of the Good Shepherd and the Erring Women's Refuge, and submits a report of the medical services of these institutions to the City Comptroller at the end of each month.

City Civil Service Commission.

Members of the Commission—HARMON M. CAMPBELL, President; ELTON LOWER, JOHN J. FLYNN.

Secretray and Chief Examiner—R. A. Widdowson.
Examiner in Charge of Efficiency Division—James Miles.
Engineer Efficiency Examiner in Charge—J. L. Jacobs.
Examiner in Charge of Records Division—Miss F. B. Ross-Lewin.
Examiner in Charge Labor Division—Mrs. E. F. McCall.

The provision of law governing the appointment of Chicago Civil Service Commissioners is contained in an act of the State Legislature to regulate the civil service of cities, approved and in force March 20, 1895. It is the following: "The Mayor of each city in this state which shall adopt this act shall, not less than forty nor more than ninety days after the taking effect of this act in such city, appoint three persons, who shall constitute and be known as the Civil Service Commissioners of such city, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year from the time of appointment, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. Two commissioners shall constitute a quorum. All appointments to such commission, both original and to fill vacancies, shall be made that not more than two members shall, at the time of appointment, be members of the same political party. Said commissioners shall hold no other lucrative office or employment under the United States, the State of Illinois, or any municipal corporation or political division thereof. Each commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution of this state."

Under another provision of this act, there was submitted to a vote of the electors of the City of Chicago at the general election held March 20, 1895, the proposition whether this city and its electors should adopt and become entitled to the benefits of the new law. A large majority of the votes of the election were cast for the proposition, and the Mayor at the time, George B. Swift, made proclamation of the adoption of the act and announced his appointment of three Civil Service Commissioners of Chicago. They were John M. Clark, for the term

of three years; Robert A. Waller, for the period of two years, and Christopher Hotz, for a term of one year.

The Commissioners, as authorized by the law to do, proceeded to classify all offices and places of employment in the city government, with reference to the examinations thereafter to be made, except officers who are elected by the people, or who are elected by the City Council, pursuant to the city charter, or whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the City Council, judges and clerks of election, members of any Board of Education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the Law Department and one Private Secretary to the Mayor; all of whom are not included in the classified service. The first Commission adopted rules, which from time to time have been amended or added to, for carrying into effect the purposes of the law. The rules were, as the law required, made public by publication in the official newspaper and by means of a pamphlet which contained them, and was freely distributed. The rules existing and in force in any one year are printed annually and are distributed without charge to all citizens who are interested in the administration and procedure of civil service. All applicants for places in the classified service are subjected to public and competitive examination, which is free to all citizens of the United States. The examinations must be practical in their character and relate to matters which fairly test the relative capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the positions, and in some cases include tests of physical qualifications and health, and, when appropriate, manual skill. No questions in any examination relate to political or religious opinions or affiliations. In all cases the Commission has control of the examinations, specifying limitations only as to residence, age, health, habits and moral character of the applicant. After such public, competitive and free examination, the papers are marked and graded and the names of all who have passed over and above 70 are placed on the eligible register, such persons taking rank upon the register as candidates for appointment in the order of their relative excellence as determined by the examination. Preferred persons for appointment to the classified service are those who were engaged in the military or naval service of the United States during the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and who were honorably discharged therefrom; but only on condition that they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties to which they are assigned. Vacancies in the high grades are filled by competitive promotion examination; the manner of promotion examination, the rules governing the same, and the method of certifying are the same as provided for orignal appointment. The Commission decides as to the cases where a promotion examination is practical or possible, and as to the members in the next lower grade who are eligible to take such examination. Whenever a vacancy in the clasified service exists in any dpartment, the head of the department notifies the Commission of the fact and the Commission certifies to such appointing officer the name and address of the candidate standing highest upon an original register for the kind and grade to which the position belongs. In the case of an eligible register resulting from a promotion examination, the Commission certifies the names and addresses of the three candidates standing highest upon such register. The persons certified or tendered reinstatement must report to the head of department or appointing officer within five days from the date of certification. In case of original appointment, the persons are on probation for a period of six months, at the expiration of which period, if he or she is found competent, the appointment becomes complete.

The Commission ascertains also the duties imposed by law and practice upon particular groups of employes and keeps records of the standard of efficiency of such employes. These records of efficiency are used either as a basis for promotion, or for lay off, or, where the final efficiency average falls below 70, as a basis for discharge. The efficiency division investigates the methods employed in the different departments.

Department of Police.

Superintendent of Police—JAMES GLEASON.

Secretary to the Superintendent—E. M. Cummings.
First Deputy Superintendent—Hermann Schuettler.
Second Deputy Superintendent—M. L. C. Funkhouser.

Chief of Detectives—Wm. P. O'Brien.
Secretary to the Department—Si Mayer.
Department Inspector—Philip R. Crippen.
Inspector of Moral Conditions—
Manager of Properties—Hugh Borland.
Custodian of Lost and Stolen Property—De Witt C. Creiger.
Director of Instruction—W. H. Westbrook.
Principal Clerk—Philip McKenna.

What in a sense is a new department of police, created by ordinance passed by the City Council December 30, 1912, has for head an officer with the title of Superintendent of Police, as under the Code of 1911. He is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, and has the management and control of all matters relating to the Department of Police, its officers and members, and devotes his entire time to the service of the city. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond running to the City of Chicago in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his official duties. He appoints according to law all officers and members of the department, and has power to remove from the Police Department and the service of the City of Chicago any member thereof in the manner provided by law. He has the custody and control of the office, stations, equipment, books, records and other property belonging to the department. It is his duty to preserve the peace and secure good order and cleanliness within the City of Chicago, and to that end is required to enforce all state laws, city ordinances and the orders of the City Council and the Mayor of Chicago. Section 6 of the ordinance which creates the office of Superintendent of Police creates also the office of First Deputy Superintendent of Police, Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, Department Inspector, Director of Instruction, Inspector of Moral Conditions, and such number of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen and (by subsequent amendment of the ordinance) patrolwomen and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance. Section 7 of the ordinance divides the activities of the Department of Police as follows:

Under the immediate supervision of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police the Active Bureau consists of said First Deputy and such numbers of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen, surgeons, drivers, chauffeurs, matrons, operators, clerks and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

Under the immediate supervision of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, said bureau consists of said Second Deputy, a department secretary, a manager in charge of properties, a department inspector, instructors, clerks and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

The Deputy Superintendents of Police are equal in rank and shall report daily to the Superintendent of Police all matters of police and department business coming to their attention.

The First Deputy Superintendent of Police shall be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the City of Chicago and the people therein, and all city ordinances; the prevention of crime in the City of Chicago and the apprehension of criminals; the assignment and distribution of the police force, and the regulation of traffic.

To him report all precinct commanders, the Chief of the Detective Division, the Chief of the Traffic Division, the Chief of the Ambulance Division, the Chief of the Horse Division, the Chief of the Miscellaneous Division and the chief operator.

The Second Deputy Superintendent of Police shall not be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with the care and custody of city property and the distribution of the same; the supervision of departmental records; the inspection of the personnel of the department and of stations, equipment and departmental property; the instruction of officers and men; the ascertaining and recording of departmental efficiency, individual and grouped; the receipt and investigation of all complaints of citizens regarding members of the police force; the supervision of all matters affecting public morals, such as prostitution, the sale of cocaine, opium and

other habit-forming drugs; the supervision of saloons, cafes, restaurants, hotels, public dance halls, summer parks and excursion boats; the censoring of moving pictures and performances of all kinds.

To him report the Secretary of the Department, the Manager of Properties and the Department Inspector.

All the foregoing relating to organization is embraced in ten sections of the ordinance creating practically anew the Department of Police. Twenty-two sections follow, relating all to administration.

Traffic Division Created

In the Department of Police has been created a Traffic Division, with headquarters at 1121-1123 South State street. The division consists of all mounted officers in the department, and of all dismounted officers assigned to traffic and bridge duty in the territory bounded by the river on the north and west, Van Buren street on the south up to but not including the west side of Michigan avenue on the east.

Captain Charles C. Healey, formerly of the mounted squadron, is transferred to and commands the Traffic Division.

There are transferred from various precincts, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 392 patrolmen to the Traffic Division.

The order creating the Traffic Division proceeded from H. F. Schuettler, First Deputy Superintendent of Police. It took effect at 7 o'clock a. m., January 1, 1914.

Department of Fire.

Fire Marshal—THOMAS O'CONNOR.

First Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick J. Donahoe.
Department Inspector and Second Assistant Fire Marshal—Edward J. Buckley.
Chief of Fire Prevention and Third Assistant Fire Marshal—John C. McDonnell.
Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.
Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Jeremiah McAuliffe.
Acting Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal—Marcus Lacey.
Department Secretary—William C. Gamble.
Office Secretary—John P. Murphey.
Department Attorney—Joseph J. Murray.

The Fire Department, established as an executive department of the municipal government of the city, includes one Fire Marshal, one Assistant Fire Marshal, a Secretary of the Fire Department, one veterinary surgeon, and such number of assistant fire marshals, captains, lieutenants, engineers, pipemen, drivers, truckmen, telegraph operators, assistants, clerks and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The Fire Marshal is the head of the Fire Department, and has management and control of all matters and things pertaining thereto. He is not required to perform active fire duty except when in his opinion his presence at fires is necessary. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve. And he requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all his assistants, clerks and employes in his office who shall have the care or custody of any property belonging to the city. Such bonds run to the city, they having been first approved by the Fire Marshal. He appoints all his assistants and clerks, and may remove them, according to law. He has sole and absolute control and command over all persons connected with the Fire Department of the city, and possesses full power and authority over its organization, government and discipline, and he prescribes from time to time such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable. He has power to award and execute contracts for such materials and supplies as may be necessary in the administration of the affairs of the department, in case where the cost of such materials does not exceed the sum of $500—all contracts to be let to the lowest possible bidder. He is required to inquire into, and cause to be in-

vestigated by the Fire Department Attorney, the cause of all fires which may occur in the city, as soon as may be after they occur, and cause to be kept a record of such investigation and the evidence in each case. There are numerous other provisions of the ordinance that created the Fire Department; one of these provides for a "merit roll," and another for the issuing of newspaper reporters badges which will be in form and appearance the same as those worn by the members of the Fire Department.

Department of Buildings.

Commissioner of Buildings—HENRY ERICSSON.

Deputy Commissioner of Buildings—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.
Chief Building Inspector in Charge—Thomas F. Peel.
Plan Examiner—E. H. Nordlie.
Architectural Engineer—R. M. Gerety.
Elevator Inspector in Charge—Frank Gaynor.

The Department of Buildings is executive in character and operation, and the Building Commissioner is the head of the department. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, but he must be an experienced architect, or a civil structural or architectural engineer, or a building contractor or an efficient building mechanic, and have been engaged in some one of these trades or occupations for a period of not less than ten years prior to his appointment; and during his term of office as commissioner he shall not be engaged in any other business. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes an approved bond to the city in the sum of $25,000. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Department of Buildings, and he appoints, and may remove, according to law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department. It is the duty of the commissioner and his assistants to enforce all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal or the safety of buildings. The commissioner inspects or causes to be inspected, all public school buildings, public halls, churches, theaters, buildings used either for manufacturing or commercial purposes, hotels, apartment houses, and other buildings or structures occupied or frequented by large numbers of people, for the purpose of determining the safety of such buildings, or any parts, appliances or equipment thereof; the sufficiency of their doors, passageways, aisles, stairways, corridors, exits or fire escapes, and generally their facilities for egress in case of fire or other accidents, and he is required to make return of all violations of the provisions of ordinances or laws; and whenever he finds any building or structure, or any part thereof, in the city in such unsafe condition as to endanger life, it is his duty to notify the owner, agent or occupant of such building to put it in a safe condition; and if such owner, agent or occupant neglects or refuses to place such building in safe condition within the time specified in the notification, it becomes unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to occupy the same. Other sections of the ordinance relate to the details of administration of the department, thus making plain the duty of the commissioner and his assistants, as also the duties of owners, agents or occupants of buildings in the city.

Department of Electricity.

City Electrician—RAY PALMER.

Assistant Electrician—A. C. King.

The department of the municipal government of the City of Chicago known as the Department of Electricity was established by an ordinance passed by the City Council, and it includes a City Electrician, an Assistant City Electrician, a Superintendent of Construction, a Secretary, one Chief Inspector, one Inspector of Electric Meters and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The same ordinance creates the office of City Electrician, and provides that he shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He is the head of the said Department

of Electricity and must be a practical and skilled electrician and not engaged in any other business while acting in such capacity. He is required, before entering upon the duties of his office, to execute a bond to the city in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the management of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the Police Telephone systems, of municipal lighting, of the inspection of electric meters, of the inspection of all electric wiring within the city, both inside of buildings and above, beneath and upon the surface of the streets, and of all electrical matters in which the city is interested, and appoints, in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department; provided, that the Fire Marshal shall have control of all Fire Alarm Operators, and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the location of call boxes. All operators are members of the Fire Department and are detailed for duty by the Fire Marshal to the City Electrician, but they are not separated from the Fire Department. He has part also in all matters pertaining to the operation of the electrical service of the Police Department; he consults with the General Superintendent of Police; and in case of a disagreement in any of said matters between the City Electrician and the General Superintendent of Police, the Mayor is given the power to decide such matters of difference. The City Electrician, from time to time, makes such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the direction and control of all subordinate officers, assistants, clerks, and employes in the department. He has power to award and execute contracts for such materials and supplies as shall be necessary in the administration of the affairs of his department—in cases wherein the cost of such materials or supplies shall not exceed the sum of $500; the same to be awarded to the lowest bidder, after advertising in the manner provided for in the letting of similar contracts by the Department of Public Works. The ordinance creating this Department of Electricity has many articles and sections for the information, instruction and direction of the City Electrician, and for the information of the public.

The City Electrician is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators, and ex-officio chairman of the Board of Motor Vehicle Registry.

Board of Local Improvements.

Members of the Board—GEORGE A. SCHILLING, President; JOSEPH I. NOVAK, Vice-President; EDWARD J. GLACKIN, FRED BURKHARD, FRANK Z. RYDZEWSKI, FRANK SIMA.

Secretary and Superintendent of Special Assessments—Edward J. Glackin.
Assistant Secretary—Fred Burkhard.

The Board of Local Improvements of the City of Chicago is governed in its work by the Local Improvement Act, approved June 14, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, with amendments thereto.

The Board is made up of five members, who are appointed by the Mayor. The appointments are confirmed by the Council, who make provision for their salaries, as well as for the operating expenses of the department. The Board elects from its members a President, Vice-President, and Assistant Secretary, and the President appoints committees in the Board who have special charge of the various branches of local improvements, such as condemnation, paving, sewer, house drains, water mains, water service pipes and sidewalks.

The Superintendent of Special Assessments is ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

The function of the Board is to make local improvements by special assessment, special taxation, general taxation or otherwise, as shall be prescribed by ordinance, the various steps to be taken being defined in the Local Improvement Act. Improvements may be originated on motion of a member of the Board, on petition or request of property owners, or on order from the City Council. The Board alone has the power to prepare and submit an ordinance to the Council for a local improvement. In connection with the work of the Board, and in addition to the holding of meetings, committee work, keeping of records, etc., there is, incident to the making of a local improvement, the engineering work; preparation of estimates of cost, reports, etc.; the searching of records for legal

description of property and names and addresses of the owners or representatives; holding of public hearings; preparation of ordinances; the spreading of assessments; preparation and filing of assessment rolls; preparation, publication, and mailing of notices; preparation of contracts, specifications, etc., advertising for bids, awarding contracts, etc.; the supervision and inspection of local improvements under way, issuing of vouchers, bonds, retainer certificates, etc.; filing of affidavits, certificates, and other papers; the keeping of a separate account for each special assessment warrant, including record of rebates, refunds, public benefits, etc., necessitating the employment of a large staff of employes; and also the work of the Attorney of the Board of Local Improvements in the confirmation of assessments, trail of cases, and all other legal matters.

Department of Small Parks.

Chairman of Commission—ALBERT W. BEILFUSS, died July 30, 1914.
Chairman of Commission—JACOB LINDHEIMER, ap. Oct. 5, resigned Jan. 15.
Chairman of Commission—THOMAS F. DOYLE, ap. Jan. 25.

Secretary—Walter Wright.

Superintendent of Parks and City Forester—Jacob H. Prost.

Superintendent of Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches—Theodore A. Gross.

Members of the Small Parks Commission—Ald. Thomas A. Doyle, 1632 Otis Block; Ald. Henry D. Capitain, 1544 Kenilworth avenue; Ald. John J. Coughlin, 17 N. La Salle street; Ald. Edward F. Cullerton, 510 Reaper Block; Ald. Hugo Krause, 155 Grand avenue; Mr. Oscar F. Meyer, 1341 Sedgwick street; Mr. Jens Jensen, 1141 N. Sacramento avenue; Mr. Cyril Fiala, 1656 Blue Island avenue; Mr. Drzymalski, 1600 Beseley court; Mr. Peter S. Goodman, 211 S. La Salle street; Mr. George Landau, 685 Milwaukee avenue; Mr. Charles E. Bock, 2153 Wilson avenue; Mr. F. A. Linstraul, 187 N. Clark street; Mr. Samuel J. Rosenblatt, 1115 First National Bank Building; Rev. Julius Rappaport, 2128 Crystal street.

In the department are two distinct but co-operating bureaus under the sole supervision of the Special Park Commission, authorized by the City Council in a resolution passed November 6, 1899. The Chairman is the general executive officer of the Commission. The Secretary performs all clerical duties required in and about the offices of the Commission; he keeps a full and comprehensive record of all matters pertaining to the several branches of the Commission's work, and performs any other duties that may be required of him. The Superintendent of City Parks, under the jurisdiction and control of the Commission, has the management and control of all city parks, public squares, and other open spaces and street intersections; and he has full power, direction and control of all employes provided by the City Council in connection with the improvement and management of such parks, etc. The Superintendent of Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches, under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the Special Park Commission, has the management and control of all public playgrounds and bathing beaches, and of all matters pertaining to the administration, improvement, conduct, and regulation thereof, and he has full power, direction, and control over all employes provided for by the City Council in connection with his work.

At the present time the Special Park Commission has jurisdiction over sixty parks, twenty-eight playgrounds, three bathing beaches, one swimming pool, and the city forestry. The parks vary in size from one-third of an acre to an acre. Where sufficient space is available, tennis courts are laid out and croquet courts and baseball are allowed. Wading pools are provided in summer, and skating by flooding in winter. Two new playgrounds were added the past year, and several others are in contemplation. The total playground attendance during 1913 was 2,000,000, an increase over that of 1912 of 200,000. In the city forestry division, 250 trees were furnished free to citizens, the receivers to do the planting and the cultivating.

Department of Supplies.

Business Agent—RICHARD J. REYNOLDS.

The Department of Supplies is an executive department of the city. By the ordinance creating it, there also was created the office of Business Agent, and the person holding such position was constituted the head of the Department

of Supplies, which is closely connected with the Department of Finance, as the Business Agent conforms to the rules and regulations of the City Comptroller. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the City Council. He executes, before entering upon the duties of his office, a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties. By the same ordinance all employes under the Business Agent are required to give bonds to him, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, respectively. Five of these positions are named and the amount of the bond attached to each is stated thus: Chief clerk, $10,000; stationer, $5,000; stock keeper, $10,000; storehouse clerks, each, $5,000, and other employes $2,000. The Business Agent makes all purchases of supplies and materials for the use of the city, and he lets all contracts for labor to be performed for the city in cases where the cost of such materials or labor is not less than the sum of $500. Requirements are made upon him by the heads of departments for all purchases to be made and all contracts to be let by the Business Agent, provided that such requisitions are approved in writing by the heads of the departments for which the same are required. Such requisitions are his authority for all purchases under them, and he files them in his office for safekeeping. There is this exception to the above, the Commissioner of Health makes all purchases of and lets all contracts for medicinal, preventive, and curative supplies and materials, and such other supplies and materials as require technical knowledge of medicine, pharmacy, or chemistry. The Business Agent charges to the department the supplies to be furnished them on requisition, at their cost price, and he renders monthly statements to the heads of departments of the amounts charged to them respectively. He also presents to the City Comptroller monthly statements showing the total cost of supplies furnished to each department, and the amount thus stated, when certified to be correct by the heads of the several departments, is charged to funds appropriated for the use of such departments. That he may make all purchases upon the most advantageous terms, he procures competitive proposals from at least two responsible persons or corporations, and he takes advantage of the lowest prices quoted for goods of equal value. In all cases wherein is involved the expenditure of sums of money in excess of $200 and below $500, he procures proposals in writing from at least three bidders, which proposals are filed with the requisitions pursuant to which the purchases are made. Further, he keeps books of record of all purchases made by him, and of all contracts let by him under provisions of the ordinance which created the Department of Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Commissioner of Public Service—MONTAGUE FERRY.

Deputy Commissioner—Wm. D. Wilcox.

By an ordinance passed March 16, 1914, an executive department of the municipal government, to be known as the Department of Public Service, was created and ordered to be placed under the supervision and control of a Commissioner of Public Service, appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The department was created for the purpose of regulating local public utility corporations, to secure compliance with laws and ordinances relating to rates and service rendered by these public service corporations, such as the Chicago Telephone Company, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago Surface Lines, Chicago Elevated Railways, etc. The Commissioner may not be engaged in any other business, employment or occupation, or be financially interested in any public utility while acting in such capacity. He appoints, according to law, all bureau heads, supervisors, inspectors, engineers, accountants, assistants or employes. He is required, before entering upon the duties of his office, to give a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, and conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

By the same ordinance there was created the office of Deputy Commissioner of Public Service, who shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Public Service according to law. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall not be financially interested in any public utility, while acting in such capacity. He is required, before entering upon the duties of his office, to give

a bond to the city in the sum of $10,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office. During the disability or absence of the Commissioner of Public Service, he shall have and exercise such of the powers of the Commissioner of Public Service as may be assigned to him by that official.

The Department of Public Service is required to enforce all ordinances, orders and resolutions in respect to public utilities now or hereafter in force in the city, and shall enforce all laws in respect to public utilities now or hereafter in force under and by which power and authority are conferred upon the city; and it shall require all public utilities, under its jurisdiction, supervision or control, which supply or furnish any service, product or commodity to the city or to the inhabitants thereof, to comply with the terms and provisions of their grants. The department shall make investigation of said public utilities and shall collect and preserve, under convenient form and index, necessary, useful and valuable information, reports, statistics and other data relating to the regulation of rates, the furnishing or supplying of any public service, product, or commodity to the public, or relating to the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the public and the patrons and employes of such public utilities. The department may collect and preserve under convenient form and index, such other information, reports, statistics and data pertaining to public utilities in other cities, states and countries as it shall deem useful. The department shall, whenever the City Council by its order so directs, formulate and set forth in writing any matter of complaint against any public utility which shall supply or furnish any service, product or commodity to the city or to the inhabitants thereof, and shall take such further action on said matter of complaint as the City Council may direct.

The Commissioner of Public Service shall receive all complaints against any public utility relating to any service, product or commodity furnished or supplied to the city, or the inhabitants thereof, or relating to any rate, charge or toll, collected or demanded therefor, or relating to the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the public, patrons or employes of any public utility, and shall investigate and examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints, and take such proceedings and action, in respect to such complaints for the purpose of adjusting the same, as the circumstances may warrant or require, and shall file a monthly report with the City Council of all complaints received and adjusted, and of all complaints received and investigated which the public utility or public utilities concerned refuse to adjust, together with the grounds of refusal therefor. He shall investigate and report monthly to the City Council upon all alleged violations of the laws of the state of Illinois which take place within the corporate limits or jurisdiction of the city and upon all alleged violations of the ordinances, orders and resolutions of the City Council in respect to public utilities, and he shall investigate and report monthly to the City Council upon all accidents happening in connection with the equipment, plant, appliances, rolling stock or other property of any public utility whenever by him deemed to be advisable and in the interest of the city or the inhabitants thereof.

There are organized in the Department of Public Service five bureaus, namely, the Transportation Bureau, the Bureau of Inspection of Gas Meters and Gas, the Telephone Bureau, the Electrical Bureau, and the Bureau of Valuation Statistics. The heads of these bureaus, respectively, are designated Supervisors.

Among the things accomplished by the department since its inception may be cited the following:

(1) A complete valuation of the properties of the Chicago Elevated Railways has been compiled showing a valuation as of January 1, 1915, of $52,284,955.

(2) A complete count and classification of the subscribers to the automatic telephone system of the Illinois Tunnel Company, prepared for the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, which is considering a proposition to consolidate the telephone properties.

(3) A complete investigation of the taxicab situation, resulting in recommendations for a reduced rate from 50 cents to 30 cents for the first half mile, and the installation of taximeters on every cab.

(4) An investigation of the street car service rendered by the Chicago Surface Lines resulting in the preparation of a service standard ordinance and the filing of 2,100 suits against the Chicago Surface Lines for violation of the traction ordinances. Over 100 of these cases have been won and fines imposed.

(5) A study made of the feasibility of motor bus operation, with a report suggesting various routes, analyzing costs of operation, and probable earnings, with recommendations that measures be taken for the introduction of either municipally or privately operated motor bus lines in the City of Chicago.

(6) A complete canvass of the quality of telephone service in the City of Chicago resulting in evidence of inadequate service and certain definite improvements in the quality of service rendered, and in the elimination of the "Nickel First" residence service.

(7) Investigation of vehicle traffic congestion in Chicago's downtown district, resulting in formulating of an ordinance providing for better traffic regulation rules, and reducing lost street space due to parking of vehicles and prohibiting of slow moving vehicles from using car tracks.

(8) A canvass of the electric service rendered by the Commonwealth Edison Company and a large number of small private plants with the result that rules for testing meters are being revised and an ordinance formulated for the placing of periodically tested electric meters on all consumers' premises.

(9) An investigation of the concentration of financial control of local public service corporations and upon the interlocking of their directorates now being conducted.

(10) An analysis of the processes for the manufacture of illuminating gas, which is a part of a program which is being carried on through the courts for a reduction of the present 80-cent gas rate.

(11) The adjustment of over three thousand complaints of gas, telephone, electric, street railway, taxicab, and other utility services during the past eight months.

(12) Maintains a constant supervision over these services through service tests and continuous investigation.

Department of Public Welfare.

Commissioner—LEONORA Z. MEDER.

By an ordinance passed by the City Council in March, 1914, a Department of Public Welfare was created, and the Mayor was empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, to appoint a Commissioner of Public Welfare, who should have the general management and control of all matters and activities pertaining to the department, together with authority to appoint, according to law, all subordinate officers, assistants and other employes.

The ordinance stipulates that this department "shall collect information and data relating to the actual living conditions in Chicago; facilities for recreation, the causes of vagrancy, crime, and poverty; and shall recommend to the City Council appropriate ordinances or statutes for the practical betterment of social conditions."

The legal purposes of the deparment have been accordingly defined as follows:

First: Investigation of conditions affecting the well-being of the wage earning population, especially the immigrant working people—the unskilled and unorganized employes—all those whose economic situation is precarious and anxious, and requiring community action to arrest misery and degradation.

Second: Such action as may be within the power of the municipal government to prevent or relieve this misery; as, especially, provision for the dealing with the ? ? ?

By the same ordinance two bureaus were authorized in the Department of Public Welfare, a Bureau of Employment, the head of which has the title of Superintendent of Employment, and a Bureau of Social Surveys, the head of which has the title of Superintendent of the Bureau of Social Surveys.

Under the auspices of the Bureau of Employment, an investigation has been commenced of the industries in the City of Chicago employing the largest number of women wage earners. This survey contemplates the collection of data as to working conditions, hours of labor, cost of living, and other statistics relative to the welfare of women wage earners, with a view to ultimately securing equitable minimum wage legislation for working women.

A study of the methods of private employment agencies has also been inaugurated.

The establishment and supervision of municipal dance halls has been started by this department, and in compliance with the Mayor's recommendation to the City Council, properly regulated dances have been scheduled and are now in operation on the North, Northwest, South, and Southwest Sides and in South Chicago, to provide legitimate sources of recreation during the winter season for the city's youth.

The method adopted by the Bureau of Social Survey, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Welfare, contemplates the collection of data which already exists in the offices of the various municipal social agencies (Health Department, municipal lodging house, schools, police, courts, etc.), and data in private hands, as clubs, universities, etc., and investigations into the nature and needs of persons under the charge and control of municipal or county authorities. This bureau is now preparing a catalog of social studies that have been conducted in Chicago, and plans to establish a center where maps and exhibits of interest to Chicago people may be stored and displayed. The bureau is also conducting a study of the subject of vagrancy in its connection with a municipal or state farm for vagrants.

Department of Smoke.

Chief Smoke Inspector—OSBORN MONNETT.

Chief Assistant Inspector—S. H. Viall.
Mechanical Engineer in Charge—Frank A. Chambers.
Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

Under the terms of an ordinance providing for smoke inspection and its abatement in the City of Chicago, passed by the City Council on July 8, 1908, a Smoke Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, such appointee to be qualified by technical training and experience in the theory and practice of the construction and operation of steam boilers and furnaces, and also in the theory and practice of smoke abatement and prevention. A chief assistant smoke inspector, appointed under civil service, is bonded in the sum of $5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and his required qualifications are similar to those of the Smoke Inspector. The Smoke Department is employed in the detection and prosecution of violators of the provisions of the ordinance, and in the supervision of the construction or reconstruction of plants where heat or power or both of them are generated. In the supervision of construction the officials are required to approve only such proposed installations as provide adequate means for the prevention of smoke. Dense smoke coming from the chimney of any building or premises owned privately or by the city, or from the chimney connected with any boat or locomotive, is forbidden by the ordinance.

The ordinance creating the Department of Smoke Inspection authorized the Mayor to appoint a Smoke Abatement Commission to be composed of eight members, who should act as advisors to the Smoke Inspector in the conduct of the department. This commission is composed as follows:

Thomas E. Donnelly, chairman; Adolphus C. Bartlett, Edward A. Butler, John V. Farwell, William V. Kelly, Bryan Lathrop and John G. Shedd.

This commission was authorized by the ordinance to appoint an advisory board of three mechanical engineers, who should act as advisors on engineering questions to the Smoke Abatement Commission, to the Smoke Inspector and to the members of the department. The board is composed as follows:

Consulting Engineer, George M. Brill; Mechanical Engineer, Joseph J. Merrill; Mining Engineer, S. G. Hobert.

Election Commission.

Commissioners—August Lueders, Charles H. Kellermann, Antony Czarnecki.

Officers:

Chairman of the Board—August Lueders.
Chief Clerk—D. J. Egan.
Assistant Chief Clerk—Warren Phinney.
Attorney—Charles H. Mitchell.

The three members of the Election Commission are appointed by the County Court, and become officers of that court when first appointed. They hold their

offices for a term of three years. In case of a vacancy the County Court has the power by appointment to fill it. Two leading political parties of the state are required to be represented on the Commission, and must be legal voters and householders residing in the city. No commissioner can hold any other office. The board elects one of its members as chairman and one as secretary. The office of the commission is kept open on every day of the week except Sunday and legal holidays. The board provides ballot boxes, registry books, poll books, tally sheets, blanks and stationery of every description with printed headings and certificates necessary for the registry of voters and the conduct of elections. Election precincts are established by the commissioners, the basis taken for each being the number of votes cast at the previous presidential election; each precinct to contain, as nearly as possible, 300 voters. It appoints all judges and clerks of election and has the management and control of the registration of voters.

Supervising Engineers, Chicago Traction.

Chairman—BION J. ARNOLD.

Edward W. Bemis—Representing the city.
Harvey B. Fleming—Representing Chicago City Railway Co., So. St. Railway, and Calumet and So. Chicago Railway.
George Weston—Engineer.
L. H. Davidson—Secretary.

The Board of Supervising Engineers was organized under the ordinance of the City Council, passed February 11, 1907, relating to the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Railways Company, immediately upon the acceptance of said ordinance by those companies. By requirement of the ordinance, there was appointed by the officials of each company an engineer to represent them on the board, the names and addresses of the engineer so appointed to be reported in writing to the Mayor; and the city was required to appoint, within thirty days thereafter an engineer as its representative on the board—this engineer to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, and the company to be notified in writing of his name and address. It was by the ordinance provided that "the said city or company may respectively, at any time, and from time to time, remove its representative on said board, and may also respectively from time to time, appoint an engineer to represent it upon said board, whenever and as often as it shall fail to have a representative upon said board from any cause whatever. No such removal or appointment shall take effect until written notice thereof has been given to the other party making such removal or appointment." Bion J. Arnold was named in the ordinance as the third member of the board and he was designated as chief engineer. Next the ordinance stipulates that "the city and the company may, at any time and from time to time, remove the third engineer from said board, and may also select and appoint a third engineer to be a member of said board, whenever and as often as a vacancy in said board shall occur from the death, resignation, removal, refusal or inability to act of the third engineer upon said board." A majority of the board is authorized at all times to exercise the powers conferred by the ordinance.

Similar action to the foregoing was taken with reference to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Co. This company received its charter March 30, 1908, and named its representatives on the Board of Supervising Engineers.

Sanitary Dictrict of Chicago.

(Offices, 7th Floor Karpen Building.)

Board of Trustees:

Fred D. Breit, Edward Kane, William G. Clark, George W. Paulin, James M. Dailey, Charles E. Reading, Thomas A. Smyth, Thomas M. Sullivan, Patrick J. Carr.

Officers:

Thomas A. Smyth, president; John McGillen, clerk; John A. McCormick, treasurer; George M. Wisner, chief engineer; Lyman G. Cooley, consult-

ing engineer; Edward B. Ellicott, electrical engineer; Michael J. O'Donoghue, real estate agent; Edward R. Mahoney, comptroller; John F. O'Neill, marshal; John J. Gaynor, purchasing agent; Edward D. Adcock, attorney.

The Sanitary District of Chicago is a municipal corporation, organized under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved May 29, 1889. Its affairs are administered by a board of trustees elected by the voters resident in the district. The first board of trustees was elected December 12, 1889, by a vote of the people, and entered upon the discharge of their duties as such trustees in January, 1890.

The original district included all the city north of Eighty-seventh street except Norwood Park and Rogers Park and about 42 square miles of adjacent territory on the west. Its total area was 185 square miles. Legislation was passed later by the General Assembly of Illinois which annexed to the old district all of Chicago south of Eighty-seventh street, 78.60 square miles on the north of the city known as North Shore District, and on the south 94.50 square miles, known as the Calumet District, making the area as follows:

City of Chicago	191.29	square miles
Country	194.91	" "
Total of	386.2	" "

The law provides that "The Corporation may borrow money for corporate purposes, and may issue bonds therefor, but shall not become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate to exceed three per centum of the valuation of taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

Department of Weights and Measures.

Inspector—PETER ZIMMER.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures is appointed by the Mayor. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000. He examines once a year all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring in the city, except track scales and scales of capacity for three tons or upward, which are inspected once in every six months. He stamps with a seal all weights and measures and scales used which he may find accurate and delivers to the owner a certificate of accuracy. He has a scale of fees ranging from $3.50 down to 5 cents. He turns in daily to the City Collector all fees he has received; and at the same time he makes a report in writing to the City Comptroller, showing in detail his transactions for the day.

Chief Inspector.

Chief Inspector—MICHAEL J. RYAN.

Supervising Engineer and Deputy Chief Inspector—Robert Wilcox.

The head of the Department for the Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants is the Chief Inspector, appointed by the Mayor. The persons so appointed shall be qualified from practical experience in the design or construction and operation of boilers or other apparatus under pressure of whatsoever kind, to enable him to judge of their safety. The Supervising Engineer and Chief Deputy Inspector is appointed by the Chief Inspector, according to law. They each execute a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. It is the duty of the department to pass upon the plans and specifications and issue permits for the installation of any pressure apparatus in a new plant or the remodeling, reconstruction of or addition to an existing plant, whether for power or heating purposes.

City Oil Inspector.

Inspector of Oils —JAMES QUINN.

Chief Deputy—John A. Zimmer.

The City Oil Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, under authority given by a state law enacted in 1874. His compensation is paid by the party or parties requiring his services at a rate fixed. He gives a bond in such sum as may be exacted by the City Council, with sureties approved by the Mayor. The statute enumerates the various oils to be inspected—coal oil, naphtha, gasoline, benzine and other mineral oils and fluids, the products of petroleum. It is a misdemeanor to offer any such oils for sale that are below the standard. Upon the application of any manufacturer, refiner or producer or dealer in any description of coal oil, or any other person, to test such articles, the Oil Inspector tests them by the approved methods and instruments. He appoints as many deputies as may be needed, and for them he is responsible. Heretofore the net proceeds from inspections have been considered as belonging to the holder of the office, but now not so. By the recent amendment to the law by the State Legislature, the Inspector is paid out of the fees of the office a salary of not more than $5,000, and the remainder of the fees are turned into the City Treasury. These, it is estimated, will amount to $2,500 a month throughout the year. The appointment by the Mayor under the amended law of the Inspector is for one year, and not as before, for the mayoralty term. The amount of the bond now required of the Inspector is $25,000.

Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers.

President—ADOLPH W. JENCZEWSKY.

Members—Adolph W. Jenczewsky, James Garvey, P. W. Holmes.
Secretary—Wm. L. Luthardt.

(This Board and the Board of Examining Plumbers and the Board of Examining Mason Contractors, in the new budget, are grouped together, one secretary serving for all of them.)

The Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers is appointed by the Mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The Board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's licnse must be accompanied by a fee of $2.00 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of $1.00. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more. The engineers continue under the jurisdiction of the Board after passing the examination under the provisions of the ordinance and three Field Inspectors are employed to travel throughout the city daily inspecting engines and boilers under the direction of the Board. Recently the Inspectors have been directed to ascertain the size and horse power of the boiler and engine in each plant inspected by them and to note the same in their report. This information is regarded of value to the Board in determining the ability required by engineers to operate the plant.

Board of Examining Plumbers.

Chairman ex-officio—DR. GEORGE B. YOUNG, Commissioner of Health.

Master Plumber Member—Charles J. Herbert.
Secretary—Wm. H. Luthardt.

The Board of Examining Plumbers is appointed by the Mayor. The Master and Journeyman members execute a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The board examines applicants for certificate as plumbers, and if approved, issues the same upon the payment of the fee required by law—$50 for the original certificate and $10 annually for re-

newal. Fee for a journeyman plumber is $1 for the original certificate and 50 cents for renewal. The board investigates all complaints against persons operating as plumbers without a license and prosecutes such violations.

Examiners of Mason Contractors.

Chairman Ex-Officio—HENRY E. ERICSSON, Building Commissioner.

Members—Charles Kallal, City Architect, and John Campbell, Practical Mason.
Secretary—Wm. H. Luthardt.

The Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors consists of three members. The Commissioner of Buildings is designated in the ordinance as one member of the new board, who shall be ex-officio chairman; the second member must be a practical architect, and the third a practical mason; these two are appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, their term of office to extend until the first day of May following their appointment. Their successors are to be appointed in like manner for the term of one year annually before the first day of May. Each of the second and third members, before entering upon the duties of his office, executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the City Council. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in or desiring to engage in or work at the business of masonry or mason work, either as contractor, sub-contractor or employing mason, in the City of Chicago, shall submit to an examination and shall obtain a license as a mason contractor; but whenever a firm or corporation consists of more than one master or employing mason, it shall not be necessary for more than one member of such firm, or one officer of such corporation, to undergo such examination in order to obtain the required license.

Central Authority on Printing.

Examiner of Printing—CARLOS E. BLACK.

By a City Ordinance, passed March 24, 1913, there was constituted a central authority on printing, and an Examiner of Printing was authorized, who should be appointed by the Business Agent according to law, and approved by the Comptroller. In the same ordinance it is provided that the Examiner of Printing shall be an employe of the Department of Supplies, and that he shall have general supervision over the form, size, design, quality of stock and character and size of type entering into all forms, cards, books, records, reports, publications and bulletins used in or published by the various departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the City Government; that before requisition from any department, bureau, board or commission of the City Government for stationery, blanks or printing of any character shall be honored by the Business Agent, the same shall be referred to the Examiner of Printing for examination and approval; that it shall be the duty of the Examiner of Printing to assist the department and bureau heads and all boards and commissions, in designing forms, blanks, books and other records with a view to uniformity and economy; that before the same shall be printed for general distribution, a draft of each annual or special report, publication or bulletin proposed to be issued by any department, bureau, board or commission of the City Government shall be submitted to the Examiner of Printing for his approval as to form, and the same shall not be printed or distributed without such approval, provided, however, that the said Examiner of Printing shall have no power or authority over the substance of such reports, publications and bulletins; and that the annual reports of the several departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the City Government shall be uniform in size of type and design, and so far as practicable, uniform in paper and binding. The size of type to be used is prescribed in the ordinance.

House of Correction.

Inspectors—MATTHIAS ALLER, Chairman; DR. M. A. WEISSKOPF, A. A. BURGER.

Superintendent—John L. Whitman.

The inspectors of the House of Correction constitute a Board, the members of which are appointed by the Mayor. They serve without money compensation. Their duties are to visit that institution at frequent, though irregular, intervals, and ascertain its condition, and from time to time make such suggestions and orders as they may deem appropriate and timely.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction has the custody, rule, charge and keeping of that institution, and of all persons committed to it, under the supervision and direction of the Board of Inspectors. He receives into the House of Correction such persons as may be sentenced thereto by any court or magistrate of Cook County authorized by the laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city, or by any town or village of the county having a contract with the city for the care of its prisoners. He is required to put each of such persons as are able to labor to the work which they are respectively best able to do, not to exceed ten hours for each working day; each person so put to labor is credited with 50 cents a day, exclusive of his or her board.

The City Clerk.

City Clerk—FRANCIS D. CONNERY.

Chief Clerk to the City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

The office of Clerk of the City of Chicago is elective, and its tenure is for two years. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He keeps the corporate seal and all papers belonging to the city. He attends all meetings of the City Council and enters a complete record of its proceedings on the official journal of that body. He records all ordinances passed by the City Council, and files the originals for safekeeping. Transcripts from the journals and other records and files in his office, when certified by him under the corporate seal, are evidence in all courts in like manner as the originals, were they produced. He administers oaths and affirmations on all lawful occasions. He issues, when requested by the Mayor or any Aldermen so to do, notices to members of the City Council of special meetings, and also to members of committees, and to all persons whose presence is required before any committee, when requested by the chairman of such committee to do so. He delivers without delay to the officers of the city, and to all committees of the City Council all resolutions and communications referred to such officers or committees. In like manner he delivers to the Mayor all ordinances and resolutions in his charge which may require to be approved or otherwise acted upon by the Mayor, together with all papers on which the same are founded. He reports to the Council all acceptances of ordinances and bonds connected therewith, which have been filed in his office since the preceding meeting. He attests all licenses granted under the ordinances of the city and he keeps a record of their issuance; and where medal plates or badges are required as signs of the licensing, he issues them free of charge to the person paying the license fee. He issues pamphlet copies of the Journal of the proceedings of each meeting of the City Council, and lets a contract annually for the work of such printing to the lowest responsible bidder. He also lets a contract annually for the binding of a limited number of sets of the Journal into single volumes for each Council year.

City Treasurer.

City Treasurer—HENRY STUCKART.

Assistant City Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.
Chief Clerk—Jos. Friedman.
Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.

The City Treasurer is elected by the voters of the City of Chicago. He appoints, according to law, all assistants, clerks and subordinates, and may remove them, according to law. But any assistant, clerk or subordinate appointed by him who has the care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable thing belonging to the city may be removed by him at his discretion. He requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants and clerks in his office who receive, have the custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable thing belonging to the city, while bonds run to and must be approved by the City Treasurer. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the city and is required to deposit daily all moneys received by him as City Treasurer during banking hours, and all such moneys as he may have received on the day previous after banking hours, in one of the banks which has been designated by the City Council as depositories, pursuant to law. Of the banks so designated as depositories, the City Comptroller, by authority given him, designates from time to time, one as the active bank or depository for a period of not longer than one month at a time. During such period the City Treasury deposits in such active bank such sums as will make up the balance therein not to exceed $2,000,000, and shall draw his checks to pay warrants drawn upon him by the Mayor and City Comptroller upon such active bank; but it is provided that the Treasurer shall have power to withdraw the city's money from any depository in certain cases and circumstances. The City Treasurer carries a "petty cash" fund and for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer to pay in cash such warrants as may be presented to him for payment in cash, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time for such amounts as may in their judgment be sufficient to the daily demand for such purpose. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the Treasurer's "petty cash" fund, and in turn they are credited to this fund when paid in cash. There is also an equalization and transfer fund, and for the purpose of facilitating the equalization or apportionment of the amounts of the balances on deposit with the several depositories and the speedy transfer of money from one depository to another in case of necessity, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time, for such amounts as may in their judgment be necessary or advisable for the proper apportionment of the city deposits among its depositories or for the protection of the city's interests. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the "equalization and transfer" fund, which, in turn, gets its due credits. Minute directions are given in the law to the City Treasurer for the keeping of proper books and full accounts, which at all times are open to the examination of the City Comptroller, the Committee on Finance or any member of the City Council. He makes to the City Comptroller a monthly report, under oath, of all interest or moneys received or credited to the City Treasurer or to the city, by any bank or other depository (naming them) in which is deposited interest-bearing moneys of the city, together with the average sum of money on deposit in each bank or depository during the calendar month, and the average rate of interest so paid or credited.

The bond of the City Treasurer is in the sum of $5,000,000.

City Collector.

City Collector—EDWARD COHEN.

Deputy City Collector—J. F. McCarty.
Cashier—J. F. O'Brien.
Chief Clerk, Special Assessments—M. J. Derry.
Clerk in Charge Wheel Tax Division—Thomas McLain.
Clerk in Charge Warrants for Collection Division—A. U. Schneider.
Clerk in Charge Amusement and Saloon License Division—J. A. Bailey.
Clerk in Charge General License Division—B. A. Smith.

The City Collector is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before assuming the duties of the office he executes a bond, with sureties approved by the City Council, in the sum of $250,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. He appoints according to law such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such according to law. He is held responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who has the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper; from all he requires bonds running to the city. He files with the Comptroller a daily and monthly statement of all moneys received by him, and from whom and on what account they have been received. He keeps books and accounts in which he is required to show all receipts of moneys paid to him. Amounts for which he thus accounts are made up of license fees, fees for inspections, fees for permits, compensation for franchises, and all other payments of money not otherwise specifically provided for, and these are paid direct to the City Collector, and by him are transmitted daily to the City Treasurer. Also collections of fines by the Municipal Court are paid direct to him. Such is the usual course, but where the public convenience requires it, the Department of Finance may authorize the payment of license fees and fees for permits to be made to the officer authorized to issue permits and licenses. The collections by the Water Bureau are made direct to the City Treasurer. The City Collector collects special assessments on improvements which are ordered by the Board of Local Improvements of the city, and for all uncollected special assessments on the warrants as forwarded to him by the County Court he makes a delinquent return to the County Collector each year.

Chicago Municipal Sanitarium.

Board of Directors: THEODORE B. SACHS, President; GEORGE B. YOUNG, M. D., Secretary; W. A. WEIBOLDT.

This hospital is located on the County Farm at Oak Forest, but entirely detached from the Infirmary, both physically and in management, except that the superintendent of Oak Forest is superintendent of both institutions.

The main building of the hospital contains administrative offices, physicians' offices, wards for the advanced patients and private rooms for the dying patients. The building is provided with sun parlors and porches and is entirely modern.

Adjacent to this main building is the general dining hall located on a rise of ground extending north and south with an east view over miles of farm lands, hills and woods. The first floor of this building is devoted to the kitchens, store rooms, refrigerators; the second floor to the refectory. The building is equally attractive without and within, the entire construction being economical, but in good taste as to lines, selection of colors for decoration and utilization of every detail.

South of the dining hall, flanked by cherry trees and maples, are six open air cottages which accommodate 20 adult patients each. These cottages are of attractive design with the long apex extending east and west. The sleeping quarters are in two wings, the north side having a window for each patient, and the entire south side open to the air but protected by canvas curtains. In the center of each cottage is an enclosed room with a cheery fire place, library table, and books and games for entertainment. Back of this central room are the toilet, bath and locker rooms. These rooms are heated and provide in the coldest weather for comfort while dressing and undressing and during recreation periods. There are two cottages of similar construction at the foot of the hill devoted to the exclusive use of the children, thereby separating the children from the adult population. An open-air school is located near-by.

There are still in use about 80 tents which will gradually be abandoned as they become unusable, the open-air cottage having proven better adapted to the treatment of tuberculosis.

The chief aim of the Oak Forest Tuberculosis Hospital is to "cure the patient and return him to normal life." The entire life of the men, women and children is therefore ordered with this in view. A hospital regime is maintained. The patient's diet, rest, recreation and work hours are regulated according to his physical strength. Every effort is put forth to induce the patients to become partners with the hospital in this effort to cure them.

Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art.

President—WILLIAM IRVINE.

Secretary—Frank A. Werner.
Commissioners—William Irvine, Frank A. Werner, Frank G. Logan, William O. Goodman, Arthur G. Eddy, W. Victor Higgins, Wallace L. DeWolf.

In compliance with a request by Mayor Harrison for a Commission by the city of Chicago for the Encouragement of Local Art, the City Council passed, November 9, 1914, an ordinance creating such Commission, to consist of seven members appointed by the Mayor by and with the consent of the City Council. One of the members of the Commission to be selected by the Mayor, two appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Art Institute of Chicago, one appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Palette and Chisel Club, one by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Artists' Guild, and one appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Chicago Society of Artists. All appointments to be for the term of four years, and appointments to fill vacancies for the unexpired term, according to section one of the ordinance. The Commission to serve without compensation. Powers: The Commission may, subject to specified limitations, select and purchase for the use of the city to an amount not to exceed the amount of appropriations that may from time to time be made therefor for by the City Council, paintings, sculptures and other works of art produced by artists and sculptors who have been residents of the city of Chicago for at least two years immediately preceding the purchase of their work; and it is provided, that in cases where the cost of any painting, sculpture or other work of art shall exceed five hundred dollars, the Committee may purchase the same only when the City Council shall authorize such purchase by the Commission for the city, in the manner provided by law for contracting for work, material and supplies for the city, when the expense thereof exceeds five hundred dollars. In cases where the cost of any painting, sculpture or other work of art which the Commission may desire to purchase shall be less than five hundred dollars, the Commission may purchase the same for the use of the city without regard to the provisions and conditions of the Chicago Code relating to the purchase of supplies and materials for the use of the city by the business agent of the city.

By a complementary ordinance the City Council appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars, to be set apart by the City Treasurer and the City Comptroller to the credit of such account or accounts as the City Comptroller may designate, and be used under the direction of the Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art in accordance with the terms of the ordinance creating said Commission.

Municipal Art Commission.

Commissioners—RALPH CLARKSON, RICHARD E. SCHMIDT, LORADO TAFT.

Commissioners (ex-officio)—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor; Timothy J. O'Byrne, President of the Lincoln Park Commissioners; Wm. F. Grower, President of the West Park Commissioners; John Barton Payne, President of the South Park Commissioners, and Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Chicago Art Institute.

The law makes this commission to consist of the Mayor of the city, the president or chief officer of the principal art institute or similar incorporated organization, the president of the boards of the several park commissions, and three other members, residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, one of the three to be a painter, one a sculptor and one an architect. The commission serves without compensation. The state law declares that no work of art shall become the property of any city having such a commission, by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art, or a design of the same, together with a statement of the proposed location of it, shall first have been submitted to and approved by the commission; and that no such work of art, until so approved, shall be erected or placed in or upon, or allowed to extend over or upon any street, avenue, square, municipal building or other place belonging to such city, or any park, boulevard, or public ground situated within its limits. The term "work of art"

as herein used is defined to include all paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs or other sculptures, ornaments, fountains, images or other structure of a permanent character intended for ornament or commemoration. When so requested by the Mayor or the Common Council, the commission shall act in the same capacity with similar powers in respect of designs of buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps or other structures erected or to be erected upon land belonging to the city or a part of any of the parks, public grounds or boulevards within the limits of the city, and in respect of lines, grades and platting of the public ways and grounds, and in respect of arches, bridges, structures and approaches which are the property of any corporation or private individual, and which shall extend over or upon any street, avenue, highway, boulevard, park or other public place belonging to or within the limits of the city. The commission passes also upon the removal or re-location of any work of art.

Departmental Bureaus.

In Department of the Mayor:

City Statistician—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.

The Bureau of Statistics was created by ordinance, in June, 1900, and by the same ordinance it was provided that the City Statistician, and an Assistant City Statistician, be appointed, and such other employes as the City Council should authorize; and it was made the duty of the head of the bureau to be "to collect, compile and publish," whenever directed to do so by the City Council or the City Comptroller, statistics of information relating to the City of Chicago, and statistics relating to the government and operations of other municipalities. He was required to keep on file all reports printed or published by the city, or any of its departments, relating to the government, management or control of the city, or any of its departments, etc. In 1905, so great had become the accumulation of library materials, the Municipal Library was recognized in an amendment to the original ordinance, and the City Statistician was made the municipal librarian also. During the succeeding years, down to the month of March, 1913, the library continued to receive accessions almost daily, thus increasing the number of volumes, etc., to high figures. In the last few years the Chicago Public Library, too, had enriched its civics division by stores of books and documents on municipal subjects, and made them accessible to officials and the public. And at the date last stated, by order of the City Council the Municipal Library was consolidated with the civics division of the Public Library; but by this act the location of neither was changed; only both were placed under the control of the Chicago Public Library, with independent service in the rooms of the Bureau of Statistics.

Municipal Reference Library, Room 1005, City Hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—FREDERICK REX.

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.
Library Assistant—Edith I. Bredin.

Duties—The Municipal Reference Library is the City Hall branch of the Chicago Public Library. Its function is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago City Council, its various commissions and municipal departments and bureau heads, public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the City Council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The Library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or

any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The Library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the City Council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

Bureau of Engineering.

In Department of Public Works:

City Engineer—JOHN ERICSON.

Assistant City Engineer—H. S. Baker.
Chief Clerk—William A. Roach.
Division of Construction—Henry W. Clausen, engineer in charge.
Division of Pumping Stations and Cribs—Frank J. McDonough, assistant engineer in charge.
Water Works Shops and Repairs—Frank A. Miller, superintendent.
Water Meter Repairs—Frank D. Anderson.
Division of Water Pipe Extension—Hugh L. Lucas, superintendent; Roy S. Spadding, engineer.
Division of Tests and Inspection—Lawrence S. Marsh, engineer of tests.
Division of Bridges and Harbor—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt, engineer in charge.
Harbor Division—Thomas Moynihan, Harbor Master; A. O. S. Burke, assistant engineer.
Division of Designing—Myron B. Reynolds, designing engineer in charge.

The City Engineer is the executive and engineering head of the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, and is in direct charge of all work pertaining to the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works system, which includes thirteen pumping stations, forty-seven miles of water tunnels, five intake cribs, and twenty-two hundred miles of water main; intercepting sewers and sewage pumping stations; all river and harbor work; and the construction, repair and maintenance of the city bridges over the Chicago River and its branches.

He also performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or the ordinances of the City of Chicago, and all such services in the prosecution of public improvements as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

Bureau of Water.

Superintendent—WILLIAM J. McCOURT.

Chief Clerk—John C. Schubert.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Teller—William J. Diener.
Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Registrar—T. M. Kennedy.
Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Deputy Assessor—Frank C. Thomas.
Field Assessor in Charge—Joseph J. Ward.
Foreman Shut-Off Division—John J. Morgan.
Permits—Hugh B. Ryan.
Map Engineering Draftsman—Herman H. Schlee.

The Bureau of Water is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has special charge of the assessments and collection of water rates, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or by the ordinances of the city. He reports to the City Treasurer once in each day all moneys received by him in his bureau and at the same time pays over to the City Treasurer all moneys, with a statement of the same and to what account the same belongs and takes

a receipt and duplicate receipt for all moneys so paid over, which duplicate receipt he is required immediately to deposit with the Commissioner of Public Works.

Bureau of Streets.

Superintendent of Streets—WALTER G. LEININGER.

Secretary to the Superintendent—Miss Kate Harrold.
First Assistant Superintendent—P. McCarthy.
Assistant Superintendent in charge of Streets and Alleys—W. J. Galligan.
Acting Superintendent of Streets in charge of Repairs—P. F. Mulroy.
Public Utility Inspector in Charge—S. J. Fisher.
Chief Clerk—J. J. Moynihan.
General Timekeeper—Ernest Jamieson.
House Moving Permits—James Matthews.
Complaint Clerk—Joseph Gearon.

The Bureau of Streets is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has charge of the cleaning and repairing of streets, sidewalks and alleys and of the removal of garbage and ashes and obstruction of any kind outside the building line. Through this bureau permits are granted to any person or corporation to open any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place for any purpose, but before any such permit is issued, he shall estimate the cost of restoring the street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place to a condition equally as good as before it shall have been so opened, with a fair additional sum as margin for contingent damages, and furnish the same to the Commissioner of Public Works. The permit in every case is issued and transmitted to the City Collector, for the collection of the deposit and fee and delivery of the permit. As soon as the work provided for in any such permit has been performed, the person or corporation to whom the permit was issued shall replace and restore the street, sidewalk, alley or other public place to a condition as good as before the tearing up, and if such restoring and replacing is not done forthwith, the Superintendent, under the authority of the Commissioner, has such work done by the city workmen and the net cost of the same is charged to the person or corporation to whom such permit is issued.

Bureau of Sewers.

Acting Superintendent of Sewers—GEO. E. McGRATH.

House Drain Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Bench and Street Grade Engineer—W. H. Hedges.
Sewer Bureau Engineer—Wm. R. Matthews.
Principal Clerk—Edward R. Cullerton.
Foreman Bricklayers—Francis Shanley.
Foreman Sewer Repairs—Ignatius Brady.
Foreman Sewer Pipe Yard—Theodore Josephsen.

The Superintendent of Sewers has special charge of the construction of all public and private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment. He has charge of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city. He is to see that no connection is made with any public sewer or drain without the written permission of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that no drain is made from any point within the limits of the city, into the Chicago River or any of its branches, or into any slip connecting therewith, without obtaining a permit for such drainage from the Commissioner. Such permits may be given by the Commissioner at his discretion, upon payment of a fee to be fixed by him to an amount sufficient to defray the expense to the city in consequence of granting the permission. The Superintendent reports all instances of the making of unlawful connections of the kind, when the offender shall be fined not more than $50 for each offense and a further fine of $25 for every day such unauthorized connection or opening is continued. Besides, he inspects and has general supervision of altering or extending all sewers and drains.

Bureau of Maps and Plats.

Superintendent—JOHN D. RILEY.

Chief Draftsman—John Wittenborn.
Survey Division—T. C. Phillips in charge.
Sanborn Atlas Division—John Meyer in charge.

The office of Maps and Plats is a creation of a city ordinance and the Superintendent is appointed, according to law, by the Commissioner of Public Works. He performs such duties as are prescribed in the creating ordinance, and in addition such other duties as are required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works. He is ex-officio examiner of subdivisions and of any map, plat or subdivision of any block, lot, sub-lot or part thereof, or of any piece or parcel of land, situated within the City of Chicago, presented or submitted to him for approval, and if he approves the same, he so certifies. He has special charge of all matters pertaining to the keeping of the records of maps and plats recorded in the city; of all matters pertaining to streets and numbers; and he makes all maps and plats which are required by any department of the city government. He makes copies of all instruments filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, purporting to vacate any public street, alley, park or public ground in the city, and furnishes a copy of the same, together with a plat showing the location of such purported vacation, to each of the Aldermen of the ward in which said property is located.

Bureau of Architecture.

City Architect—CHARLES W. KALLAL.

The Bureau of Architecture, Department of Public Works, is under the direction of the City Architect, who is certified to the position by the Civil Service Commission. As the law requires that the Commissioner of Public Works take special charge of the construction and repair of al buildings the property of the City of Chicago, the function of the bureau is the preparation of plans and specifications on which contracts are based for said construction, repair and alteration of all buildings other than schools; supervises the work of construction, etc. Architectural services are rendered to the Police, Fire and Health Departments, the Bureaus of Engineering and Streets and the House of Correction. The City Architect also acts in an advisory capacity to the Finance Committee of the City Council and the City Comptroller in the question of leasing quarters or the acquisition of property for the use of all departments of the city and the supervision of the maintenance and equipment of the City Hall building.

Bureau of City Hall.

Custodian of City Hall—CHARLES W. KALLAL.

Chief Janitor—James Connors.

The Chief Janitor has charge and direction of all persons employed at janitor work in the City Hal building, and of all cabinet-makers and carpenters.

Chief Operating Engineer—John Hays.

The Operating Engineer has charge of all machinery in the operating department of the City Hall. The position requires a man of skill and experience in his profession.

In the Department of Public Service:

Transportation Bureau.

Transportation Supervisor—R. F. KELKER, JR.

Originally established as the Department of Local Transportation by Section 2137 of the Chicago Code of 1911, and transferred to the Department of Public Service.

Gas Bureau.

Gas Supervisor—B. M. FERGUSON.

Handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws and ordinances. An outgrowth of the City Gas Inspection Bureau established by Section 1014 of the Chicago Code of 1911.

Telephone Bureau.

Telephone Supervisor—G. W. CUMMINGS.

Created by ordinance May 26, 1913, and transferred to this department. The bureau cares for all matters relating to the telephone service, rates and enforcement of laws and ordinances.

Electric Bureau.

Electric Supervisor—C. E. SCHUTT.

Handles the testing of electric meters, the adjustment of complaints relating to the electric light and power service and rates. Compiles electrical statistics.

Valuation Bureau.

Valuation Supervisor—E. N. FALES.

Engaged in making property valuations, in the preparation of maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the assistance of the other bureaus, and in certain special investigation work for the City Council.

Bureau of Compensation.

Superintendent—HENRY V. McGURREN.

The Bureau of Compensation is under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works. It receives and has charge of all applications for permits to use streets, alleys or public grounds, or any underground space, and attends to all matters connected with their issuance.

Harbor Master.

Harbor Master—THOMAS MOYNIHAN.

The control of the Harbor Master, who is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, is over the Chicago River and its branches to their respective sources, the Ogden Canal, all slips adjacent to and connecting with the Chicago River, the Calumet River, and all slips connecting therewith, the drainage canal, all piers and basins, and the waters of Lake Michigan, including all breakwaters, piers, permanent structures therein for the distance of three miles from the shore between the north and south lines of the city extended. But the control of the Harbor Master is under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. He wears such uniform as the Police Department has adopted or may adopt the uniform of a lieutenant of police; and such assistants as he may by authority appoint wear like uniforms with patrol sergeants of police. The Harbor Master executes a bond to the city of $5,000. He is required to keep an accurate account of all damage done, and the cause thereof, to any public property in the harbor, and of all claims by vessel owners against the city. Of these particulars he makes a detailed report to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Bureau of Police Records.

In the Department of Police:

Superintendent—THOMAS E. FITZGERALD.

Secretary and Stenographer—John C. Clancy.

This Bureau was established January 1, 1905, to bring together the scattered records of the department of police. It at once became the receiving place for all official reports of the department and a central point where all facts pertaining to police history are filed. Twice each day the official reports from all police stations are received, indexed and tabulated, then filed or referred as occasion may require. Full information concerning criminals wanted, arrests, hold-over cases to the grand jury, indictments, criminal and municipal court proceedings and final convictions in these courts are received daily. Reports of homicide, assault, accident, sick assisted, missing persons, unidentified or insane persons and dead bodies found are by system of arrangement made instantly accessible. Daily and monthly statistical tabulation of facts deduced from these reports also are made. Newspaper articles covering criminal occurrences are clipped and indexed for reference.

Vehicle Bureau.

Sergeant in Command—M. W. DELANEY.

By ordinance passed in the City Council February 4, 1915, there was created a bureau to be known as the Vehicle Bureau. The General Superintendent of Police has charge of the general management and control of all matters and activities pertaining to this bureau, and he appoints according to law all subordinate officers, assistants and other employes. He is authorized to detail a sergeant of police to be in direct charge, but subject to the rules of the Police Department. The name of the executive board designated by the General Superintendent of Police for the inspection of vehicles, heretofore known as Board of Inspectors of Public Vehicles, is hereby changed to the "Vehicle Bureau," and wherever the words "The Board of Inspectors of Public Vehicles" occur in the Chicago Code of 1911, or in any other general or special ordinance of the City of Chicago, or in any order, resolution or other legislative enactment, or in any contract or other instrument heretofore authorized, they are to be under stood as referring to the bureau created by this ordinance to take the place of said board, and the words "The Bureau of Inspectors of Public Vehicles" shall be construed as meaning the Vehicle Bureau hereby created, constituted and established, or as the same may be hereafter constituted.

Bureau of Ambulance Service.

Chief of Bureau—GEO. C. HUNT, M. D.

Assistant Chief—D. N. McLean.

The Bureau of Ambulance Service is a Bureau in the Department of Police in the City of Chicago. It consists of a Bureau Chief, Assistant Bureau Chief, Stenographer for office work, 24 Assistant Surgeons, 10 Orderlies, and the necessary number of Drivers and Patrolmen to handle the ambulances (8 in number), assigned to duty at various precincts in the city. The ambulances of the Department of Police are used to handle sick and injured parties and emergency cases, rendering first aid where necessary, and transporting emergency cases to the nearest hospital. When not otherwise engaged, they take destitute cases of non-contagious diseases to the County Hospital, or to any charity hospital located as near or nearer to the seat of removal as the County Hospital. There are three emergency police hospitals, located respctivly at the 2nd, 27th and 38th Precinct Stations, where emergency cases and prisoners are treated temporarily. All sick and injured officers who make application for pay during disability from such sickness or injury, are examined by the Chief Surgeon or one of his assistants, and recommendation made to the Chief of Police regarding a period

of disability to be allowed to each of such officers. All medical supplies issued in the Department of Police are issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ambulance Service upon requisition from the commanding officers of each precinct properly approved, and a record of amounts and dates of issues kept in said Bureau. The Chief of the Bureau also is the medical examiner for the Board of Examiners for Public Chauffeurs. All emergency cases occurring in the City Hall or County Building, and in the immediate neighborhood are treated and cared for in the Ambulance Bureau Headquarters. The Bureau also takes charge of all public functions and establishes hospitals and makes details of Ambulances and Surgeons at such functions.

In the Department of Fire:

Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Superintendent of Construction—HARRY LESER.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenie.
Chief of Electrical Repairs—Jacob F. Mehren.

The Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph is under the direction of the City Electrician, but it is a branch of the Fire Department, and its operating forces are paid out of the appropriations to that department. This peculiar condition is caused by the ordinance creating the Department of Electricity, which provides that the City Electrician shall have the management of the Fire Alarm Telegraph systems, and that he shall appoint in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department, the Fire Marshal to have control of all fire alarm operators and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the fire alarm telegraph and the location of call boxes. The subordinate officers and assistants, however, are appointed by the Fire Marshal on the recommendation of the City Electrician from a list certified by the Civil Service Commission, which list is made up from men who have served in the next lower position for at least one year and who have passed a promotional examination, the questions for which are prepared and the papers marked by the City Electrician, or his representative. After the operators and assistants are appointed they are detailed to work under the orders of the City Electrician, and are also subject, at all times, to the orders of the Fire Marshal and his assistants, so far as the transmission of alarms and messages is concerned. So that, in the technical part of the work, electrical, mechanical and operative, the City Electrician is in charge and responsible, and the Fire Marshal's control of the operators extends only to that part which pertains to the proper and efficient transmission of the department's telephone and telegraph business. The main office is in Room 707 City Hall. There is a branch office at 6345 Wentworth avenue.

Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Chief of the Bureau and Assistant Fire Marshal—J. C. McDONNELL.

Fire Prevention Engineer—Elisha W. Case.
Fire Prevention Chief Inspector in Charge—C. W. Hejda.
Principal Clerk—Timothy J. Sullivan.

By a city ordinance, recently passed, there was created a Bureau in the Fire Department of the Municipal Government of Chicago, which is known as the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. By the same ordinance was created the office of Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, the occupant of which is the head of the Bureau, and during his term of office he shall not be engaged in any other business. Besides the chief, the Bureau embraces a Fire Prevention Engineer, a Fire Prevention Inspector in charge and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. Further provisions of the creating ordinance are: "Said Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall be one of the Assistant Fire Marshals of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, and shall be selected as such chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety by the Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall, under the supervision and control of the Fire Marshal, perform all the duties required of him by the provisions of this ordinance.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of $10,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, for the faithful performance of his duties as Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

In the Department of Electricity:

Examiners of Moving Picture Operators.

Chairman—RAY PALMER, City Electrician.

Examiner—William H. Havill.
Secretary—Wm. L. Luthardt.

The Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators examines all candidates for licenses as Moving Picture Operators in the City of Chicago. The City Electrician is Chairman by virtue of the departmental office which he holds and the Secretary of the Boards of Examiners acts as Secretary. The Examiner is appointed under civil service. Applicants are required to pass an examination which will show their intimacy with the standard moving picture devices, and upon passing to pay $10 annually as a license fee. Only duly licensed operators are entitled to operate moving picture machines in local theaters or halls. The income of the Board in 1908, in which year it was organized, was $1,000. In 1911 it was over $7,000 and for the four years the total income has been over $20,000.

New Building Ordinance at Manila.

The Municipal Board of Manila has passed an ordinance providing that all buildings constructed in the city hereafter must be rat proof. This measure is for safeguarding the public health against bubonic plague. The ordinance was drafted by the director of health and the city engineer. Hollow walls and partitions are forbidden. Walls, with the exception of those of solid wood, must be of concrete, brick, stone, mortar, or other material that will keep out rats, to a height of 1 meter (3.28 feet) from the ground and must extend below the surface of the ground at least twice the thickness of the wall. All hollow construction is forbidden except it be without apertures through which rats may pass and of materials through which they can not make their way. A penalty is provided for violation of the provisions of the ordinance of a fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.

Oldest City in the United States.

The City of Albany, N. Y., is the oldest chartered city in the United States. It was first sighted by white men in the year 1540 and it was settled by the Dutch in 1624.

Albany was the scene of the first Colonial Congress in 1734. It was the destination of the first steamboat that floated on the waters of this hemisphere. The first American passenger train was operated by steam between Albany and Schenectady in 1831, and the theory of the electric telegraph was first proved to be practical in the Albany Boys' Academy by Professor Henry.

English Speaking Police For Berlin.

The chief of the Berlin police has selected a number of policemen who are to learn the English language at a language school. On the completion of their studies they are to be posted at street corners where traffic is heaviest. These English speaking policemen will assist foreigners who speak only English. They will wear a band on their arms on which the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes will be crossed. Should the experiment be successful other languages will be added. In Dresden and Leipzig the experiment has been successful.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL AT WORK

The Council Chamber Described

The Council Chamber of the City Hall may be briefly described. It is on the second floor of the great building, and is entered only from the Aldermen's retiring room, where a clerk controls admission. The public is thus confined to the visitors' gallery on both first and second floors of the Council Chamber, which are reached from public corridors, and have a seating capacity of 375.

The plan of the Chamber is unusual, in that the depth is less than its width, its dimensions being 61 feet deep, 97 feet wide, and 20 feet high. The desks of the 72 Aldermen are grouped in semi-elliptical rows around the Mayor's desk. Space is provided for additional desk room should the present complement of Aldermen be increased. The Mayor's desk is on a raised dais, with the desk for the Clerk of the City Council in front on a lower level. Desks for members of the press are provided at either side, all in easy view and hearing of each Alderman, a result directly due to this arrangement of plan.

There are committee rooms with receptions rooms, and a retiring room for the Aldermen, 18 by 80 feet, with two carved stone fireplaces and harmonious decorations.

In the architectural treatment of the Council Chamber the Italian Renaissance style has been adopted, and the English oak used throughout adds another note of richness to the general effect. The murals, the reavily beamed ceiling with its painted and relief ornaments, and the carving characteristics of the style, all play their part in the result attained.

An interesting feature are the carved pilaster capitals, each of which represents a different phase of Chicago's commercial activity.

The ventilation of all rooms has been secured by a ventilation system separate from that for the remainder of the building.

"From Dublin to Chicago"

This is the title of the most recent book of travels published. It is by a young Irishman. After saying that, it is not necessary to add that it is written with a spirit and in a style characteristic of Irish journalists in whatever country their lot may chance to be cast. In "From Dublin to Chicago" there is criticism and praise of the city, and in about equal proportions. A sample paragraph is this:

"It is a great city, and is determined to get things done right. It has besides, and this is its rare distinction, an unfaltering conviction that it can get things done right. Most communities are conscious of some limitations of their powers. For Chicago there is no limitation at all anywhere. Whatever ought to be done Chicago will do. Nothing is too small, nothing too great, to be attempted and carried through. It may be an insignificant matter, like the comfort of a helpless and foolish stranger. It may be a problem against which civilized society has broken its teeth for centuries, like the evil of prostitution. Chicago is convinced that it can be got right, and Chicago means to do it."

Interpretation of Foreign Languages.

Chicago has, strictly speaking, no official interpreter to the courts of foreign languages, or at any rate such as New York has. In that city the 93 interpreters employed are paid salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,750 per annum. The total annual cost of their salaries is $151,000. The cost of special interpreters, who are paid at the rate of $3 and $5 per diem, amounts to about $6,000 a year. They interpret in languages and dialects not familiar to the regular interpreters, such as Chinese, Japanese, Turkish and the Slavonic dialects.

Until quite lately all such interpreting, in both criminal and civil cases in Chicago, was at the instance and expense of those bringing suits, or prosecuting or defending in criminal actions. But about two years ago, the Chief Clerk of the Municipal Court was allowed an employe, who serves as interpreter in criminal cases, or others serve in place of him, and are paid out of his salary of $1,200 a year. This is not to establish a new system, or one like the New York practice, but only to help out in cases of need in the Municipal Court.

HOME REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

No one that never has witnessed a New England town meeting, and watched its proceedings, can, with perfect readiness, take in the full meaning of Abraham Lincoln's words—a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Lincoln never saw a New England town meeting, nor even an Illinois town meeting, for towns did not exist in his time in his part of the state; but he had seen a City Council, a Board of Aldermen, at work; and that about equally is an example in point. The historical town, in design and practice, was almost identical in description with the city ward. A sub-division of territory, in which were a goodly number of farms, with their working owners and "hired hands," was set off for political purposes, and at a central spot a "town house" (sometimes it was a house of religious worship also), was built for the assembly of the citizens once in every year to transact their civil business. All citizens attended, and the parties into which they were divided faced each other and fought out their little battles. So a ward of this city is a convenient voting district, in which, in neighborhood rivalry, government of the people, by the people, for the people, once a year or oftener is participated in, and, in a spirit of local patriotism, guaranteed again. The aldermen directly represent their people, their friends and neighbors. They are the legislators and business agents for their several wards. So long as such state of things politically shall exist and persist, the government of the city cannot be very far from the people.

The office of alderman by some people is held in too low an estimation, as if it were of no great importance, and might as well as not be done away with. They are persons who, while professing to believe in representative government, would make one exception—would take away from the citizens the right and privilege to be represented by men of their own choice in the municipal assembly, where ordinances are passed and orders voted, that have all an intimate relation to everyday civil affairs. Or if, these men contend, there must be aldermen, then let them be selected by non-local or central influences—influences, be it said, that by many are believed to be enemies to civic equality; and then elect them on a general ticket, or through some other contrivance that from time to time is proposed by the dissatisfied with the existing simple electoral system. This observation is not made controversially, but only to note an item in current discussions of political problems. How far desirable its acceptance would be in practice, may not here be debated. It is plain, however, that Lincoln's immortal words would not apply should the proposed change ever be brought about. But now as to Chicago's aldermen of the day, their work and manner of doing it.

The people themselves should, in their own interest, be more conversant, than now are too many, with the initiation and progress of city legislation. If no more than one citizen in a hundred should examine weekly the Journal of Council Proceedings, not only the examiner, but also his neighbors, soon would be advised of the large bulk and the intrinsic value of those proceedings. Could some way be devised of distributing this Journal in the individual wards, a desirable educational end would be attained. To begin with, possibly they might be placed on open file at the reading stations of the Public Library. The thinnest number, containing the proceedings of a regular session of the Council, will have from 125 to 150 double-column, book type pages. The many matters printed on these pages are as well prepared and as conveniently arranged as are those in any document issued at state capitals, or at the national capital itself.

The Mayor's communications have the precedence; then follow matters submitted by the Commissioner of Public Works, and letters and petitions from private associations and citizens. Things formulated by the City Comptroller and opinions of the Corporation Counsel have next place. Then come for hearing standing committees and the several city departments, when they have reports or suggestions to submit. New business that is introduced by the aldermen, upon a call of the wards, adds largely at every Council meeting night. Upon the proper and immediate disposition of offered resolutions and orders, there necessarily is some discussion, and now and then true eloquence is displayed. Unfinished business is relegated to the last. Thus at every session of the Council, each Alderman speaks for his Ward and his constituents, and so is secured an equality of members. Or if there be inequality, this is owing to the greater importance attaching to some one Ward than to another. Such is the routine, as regards the individual Aldermen; and it is commenced again at every meeting of

the aldermanic body, each and every Alderman discharging his prepared part. So has it become a saying all over the city that a good Alderman is one who well and promptly does the work of his constituents in the Council and at the Departments.

There are no private members. It is different in the United States Congress, and to some extent it is not the same in the state Legislature. The chairmen of committees of Congress are exclusive almost as respects legislation. And all but the very ablest or most distinguished members, who are not chairmen, are treated as private members and are given collectively their day for introducing their bills, or for airing their views and opinions—a day when attendance at the House of Representatives is expected to be light. Here, too, in the City Council, the chairman of any committee that has the floor, most times has the influence of all the members of his committee. But still there are no private members, as has been seen, every one of the Aldermen having at all the sessions of the Council a plenty to do for his Ward constituents, to justify his membership publicity; and besides, his place and work on committees are recognized and important. As must needs be, there being only seventy Aldermen, whereas there are twelve standing committees and five select, or Mayor's, committees or commissions, there is so much room on the many committees that most of the Aldermen's names appear several times on the committee lists. The Committee on Finance, John A. Richert, chairman, as the ranking committee of the Council, invites to rivalry for places upon it. There every member is in a position of honor in the eyes of his constituents, and of the city at large. The committees that are charged to the learned professions are when possible headed by professionals; at this time the Committee on Health and that on the Judiciary, have for chairmen, the one a doctor, Alderman Willis O. Nance, and the other a lawyer, Alderman Otto Kerner; while each is assisted by Aldermen of ability and experience.

It would be difficult to determine what committees, after that on finance, are the more important. Probably the reports of the Committee on Local Transportation, Eugene H. Block, chairman, are usually of most interest to the general public. The Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, Harry E. Littler, chairman, has to do with affairs that are vital to the city. The Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, Lewis D. Sitts, chairman, exclusively is engaged on matters intimately interesting to the people. The Committee on Local Industries, Albert J. Fisher, chairman, fills with its reports and recommendations more space in every issue of the Journal of Proceedings than does any other committee. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, William J. Healy, chairman, is one of importance equal to the most. The Committee on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, Joseph F. Ryan, chairman, is not second to any in the urgency of its engagements. The Committee on Railway Terminals, Ellis Geiger, chairman, is a new committee, which has approved itself to the whole city in its successful work for a $65,000,000 railroad terminal station. The Committee on Buildings and City Hall, Thomas D. Nash, chairman, has to do with the real and visible property of the city, and finds many opportunities for beneficial service. Only the other week Alderman Nash had passed an amendment to the Building Code, which he showed would open the door to hundreds of waiting workmen.

Enough has been said, and presented in the foregoing, to justify the claim so generally put forth in behalf of the City Council, that it is an essential and indispensable organ of Chicago's municipal vitalities.

Let this sketch be closed with an extract from an ancient book on city government. It will show how different some things were in the olden time of the city of London, from anything that in modern cities is found. It may set some Chicago aldermen to wishing!

"The city of Westminster for civil government is divided into twelve several wards; for which the dean of the collegiate church of Westminster, or the high steward, do elect twelve burgesses, and as many assistants, that is, one burgess, and one assistant, for every ward; out of the which twelve burgesses are nominated yearly, upon Thursday in Easter Week, for chief burgesses to continue for one year following, who have authority given them by the act of Parliament, 27th of Elizabeth, to hear, examine, determine, and punish, according to the laws of the realm, and lawful customs of the city of London, matters of incontinency, common scolds, inmates, and common annoyances; and likewise, to commit such persons as shall offend against the peace."

"I AM A CITIZEN OF NO MEAN CITY!"

It was local patriotism, civic pride, that moved Saint Paul on a forever memorable occasion to exclaim, "I am a citizen of no mean city." These his noble words constitute the most impressive boasting of one's citizenship ever uttered. They might inspiringly be made to sound the keynote of festival-day and also of semi-religious discourses by every minister and priest of Chicago, and be the theme, too, for occasional orations by eloquent laymen among our people.

Noble words—"I am a citizen of no mean city!" Should every intelligent inhabitant of Chicago adopt them as his own, for frequent timely utterance, the resulting increase of pride in the city would be prodigiously great. Soon there would be a decided lessening in the community of the rather common vice of speaking evil of the government of the municipality, and of its responsible officials.

Everybody knows what happens to a dog that is given a bad name. It is possible for the best of cities, when any considerable number of its inhabitants turn against and defame it, to share the fate of that maligned animal. Nobody can know how much precisely of any great city's prosperity and splendor is a consequence of the giving it, by its own people, a good name before the world; but it is certain that, failing such home endorsement and recommendation, no growing city will prosper as it should, and attain to its rightful high renown.

Can any citizen of Chicago, either man or woman, honestly say that his or her home town is given such recommendation and endorsement to the extent that it merits? Is not the following too often noticed to be the case?

A stranger comes among us, and there are numbers who tell him all of their dislikes about Chicago. They are but a small minority of the population, but still large enough to cause an unfavorable impression. They have no caution or sense of propriety. Unlike all New Yorkers, who hold their tongues, when they do not praise their city, there are many who point out to travelers and visitors how badly things are managed here. This is not always, and perhaps not often, a result of sheer ignorance, but most times the persons in question are affectedly oblivious of the fact—a fact admitted by knowing ones in the other metropolitan places—that beneficial and fine things have been achieved and established by our municipal authorities that elsewhere do not obtain. Markedly in public morals and in prevailing orderliness (on this point there is the testimony of Alderman Willis O. Nance and Alderman Ellis Geiger, who together or separately recently made special observations of moral conditions in European cities) are results already reached by Chicago administrations that excite to envy and to imitation abroad.

It is worthy, too, of remark that notable moral corrections have been administered in this city, without in the least their strengthening the illiberal, scowling, small, portion of the people. Recognition is nowhere more clear than it is among us of the value of the lighter human virtues and the natural social pleasures. Hence the proposition is safe here that it is as much, or more, to the advantage of a town of size, to be known as a pleasant, even a gay, place to live in, its social customs decent but not strangled, than it is to have a reputation for possessing superior facilities merely for carrying on numerous businesses. But both characters, the genial and the cold, when mutually tolerant are by the most held to be equally admirable, and one as necessary as the other to the city's happiness and welfare.

There is increasing evidence that this is the doctrine and spirit of the large majority of Chicago's cosmopolitan population.

As to another matter: there are some that seem to delight when they imagine that there is cause of complaint respecting the physical upkeep of parts of the city for which the officials are held responsible. They grumble without considering, as fair-minded citizens do consider, the fact of the comparatively small amount of money afforded by Chicago for corporate purposes, that is, for running expenses. Compared with the expenditures of New York City for such purposes, those of this city are insignificant. The budget of the great eastern city appropriates for the year 1915 the large sum of $125,000,000 and over, whereas there is appropriated in Chicago's budget only $27,655,013 for the same period and for like purposes. But this difference seems not to impress determined critics. The present writer the other day pointed out to a prominent citizen the rather astonishing figures in the case, but he failed to acknowledge their respective significance.

"Well," said he, "New York gets something for its money." This mode of arguing probably is as old as civil institutions. In a splendid piece of literature of an old date is a striking instance of it. A college professor at Leyden, Holland —his name was Salmasius—writing against Cromwell's partisans, who had beheaded Charles I., excused that unfortunate king's extravagance in money matters by comparing them with King Solomon's. The poet Milton, who was Cromwell's secretary, replied that "Solomon oppressed the people with heavy taxes; but he spent that money upon the temple of God, and in raising other public buildings." That is eloquent, but not convincing. Certainly no one now could quote it as encouragement to hard-working public men. The fact would better be left naked, that the corporate expenses of Chicago do not aggregate a sum that would pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of New York city.

"I am of no mean city." Well, indeed, will it be for the population of Chicago collectively, and for every individual, when, as indications are now pointing, there soon shall be a more general awakening to a consciousness of our civic blessings, and when the golden words, "I am of no mean city," shall be on the lips of all proud citizens.

NEW BIRTH OF CIVIC PRIDE.

Pride that springs from splendid improvements achieved, and that accords with and stimulates to other works to be begun, of general utility and public benevolence; pride that is clamorous for and invincibly efficient to realize planned municipal works, and buildings for special uses and domestic magnificance; the widening of central streets and cramped avenues, thus making of them spacious and bright thoroughfares between various divisions and districts of the city. Instances: The Twelfth street improvement, and the Michigan avenue and Lincoln parkway reconstruction (in each case a bridge connection of original and imposing design) soon to be carried to completion, will mark a period in Chicago history. Advanced work at the mouth of the river on structures for the convenience and accommodation of passengers and traffic. Recreation Pier and Pavilion extending for three-quarters of a mile from the lake shore, that will make mightily for the physical and social comfort, in the sweltering summer time, of thousands daily of otherwise shut-in and suffering people. Municipal bathing beaches provided at convenient places, north and south, along the invigorating front of this inland sea. Municipal dance halls, proven already a notable success. Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, built at a cost of nearly two million and a half dollars, and now just completed—furnished with nine hundred and fifty beds—of its kind, having no equal in this, if it has in any other, country. The Contagious Diseases Hospital now building at a high cost, to house six hundred patients. New terminal station which will cost certain of the railroads (money to be paid out in this city) $65,000,000—now about to be erected. Town House of the Nation, or, if that be too clumsy a naming, then, perhaps, just Town House, or Convention Hall, or Place of the People, or some other name more easily taken on the lips, but howsoever called and known, a huge architectural pile surely to be realized by the municipality; an undertaking conceived by the Chicago Association of Commerce, and at once approved by Mayor Harrison. It is to provide for this business community, both for home and foreign—for all-states' and every section's—uses, a building of unequaled spaciousness. What shape precisely it will be of, as also what name it shall bear, are matters that can wait for future determination. In the meantime a description by Ruskin may be kept in mind. "We require," he wrote, "from buildings, two kinds of goodness: first, the doing their practical duty well; then that they be graceful and pleasing in doing it; which last is itself another form of duty."

No question of the location of this resort universally of the people, and meeting place of associations, orders, industrials, and parties in national conventions. None; for say the men of the Local Division of the Chicago Association of Commerce—that great and influential club of foremost business men—say these men, "Outer Harbor No. 1 offers a site that is desirable in every way, and that will cost the city almost nothing."

Glorying in one's city's natural and improved advantages has ever been thought a civic virtue. If proof were needed of the truth of this claim, entertaining quotations could be made from an ancient book, by an English author who had abundantly a pride in his city—London. The design he had in his book, was to spread the fame of London over all civilized parts of the world. The name of the

author was William Fitzstephen, the book's title was, Description of London, and he wrote it in the reign of Henry the Second, probably in the year 1156. Here let there be quoted a few items; they will be found interesting and diverting:

"Amongst the noble and celebrated cities of the world, that of London, the capital of the Kingdom of England, is one of the most renowned, possessing above all others abundant wealth, extensive commerce, great grandeur and magnificence. It is happy in the salubrity of its climate, in the profession of the Christian religion, in the strength of its fortresses, the nature of its situation, the honor of its citizens, and the chastity of its matrons; in its sports"—mark this!—"in its sports too it is most pleasant, and in the production of notable men most fortunate.

"The city is ennobled by her men, graced by her arms, and peopled by a multitude of inhabitants; so that in the wars under King Stephen there went out to muster, of armed horsemen, esteemed fit for war, twenty thousand and of infantry sixty thousand. The citizens of London are respected and esteemed above all other citizens for the elegance of their manners, dress, table and discourse.

"The principal churches possess, by privileges and ancient dignity, celebrated schools. On festival days the masters assemble their pupils at those churches, where the feast of the patron saint is solemnized; and there the scholars dispute, some in a demonstrative way, and others logically; some again recite enthymemes, while others use the more perfect syllogism. Some, to show their abilities, engage in such disputation as is practised among persons contending for victory alone; others dispute upon a truth, which is the grace of perfection. The sophisters, who argue upon feigned topics, are deemed clever according to their fluency of speech and command of language. Others endeavor to impose by false conclusions. Sometimes certain orators in their oratorical harangues employ all the powers of persuasion, taking care to observe the precepts of the art, and to omit nothing apposite to the subject. The boys of the different schools wrangle with each other in verse, and contend about the principles of grammar or the rules of the perfect and future tenses. There are some who in epigrams, rhymes, and verses, use that trivial raillery so much practised amongst the ancients.

"There is in London, on the bank of the river, amongst the wineshops, a public eating-house: there every day, according to the season, may be found viands of all kinds, roast, fried and boiled, fish large and small, coarser meat for the poor, and more delicate for the rich, such as venison, fowls, and small birds. If friends, wearied with their journey, should unexpectedly come to a citizen's house, and, being hungry, should not like to wait till fresh meat is brought and cooked, they run to the river side, and there everything they could wish for is instantly procured. However great the number of soldiers or strangers that enters or leaves the city at any hour of the day or night, they may turn in there if they please, and refresh themselves according to their inclination; so that the former have no occasion to fast too long, or the latter to leave the city without dining. This indeed is the public cookery, and is very convenient to the city, and a distinguishing mark of civilization."

Mention is made of theatrical performances and scenic shows, and then, "Let us now proceed to the sports of the city; since it is expedient that a city be not only an object of utility and importance, but also a source of pleasure and diversion. * * * To begin with the sports of the boys (for we all have been boys), annually on the day which is called Shrovetide, the boys of the respective schools bring each a fighting cock to their master, and the whole of that forenoon is spent by the boys in seeing their cocks fight in the school-room. After dinner, all the young men of the city go out into the fields to play at the well-known game of foot-ball. The scholars belonging to the several schools have each their ball; and the city tradesmen, according to their respective crafts, have theirs. The more aged men, the fathers of the players, come on horseback to see the contests of the young men, with whom, after their manner, they participate. At other hours, there were military exercises, sham-fights, etc.

"When that great marsh which washes the walls of the city on the north side is frozen over, the young men go out in crowds to divert themselves upon the ice. Some, having increased their velocity by a run, placing their feet apart, and turning their bodies sideways, slide a great way: others make a seat of large pieces of ice like mill-stones, and a great number of them running before, and holding each other by the hand, draw one of their companions who is seated on the ice: if at any time they slip in moving so swifty, all fall down headlong together. Others

are more expert in their sports upon the ice; for fitting to, and binding upon their feet the shinbones of some animal, and taking in their hands poles shod with iron, which at times they strike against the ice, they are carried along with as great rapaidity as a bird flying or a bolt discharged from a cross-bow. If any fall, they are carried along some distance by the velocity of the motion. Very frequently an arm or a leg is broken. But youth is an age eager for glory and desirous for victory, and so young men engage in counterfeit battles, that they may conduct themselves more valiantly in real ones."

MEMBERS OF CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL.

FRANCIS D. CONNERY City Clerk — **CARTER H. HARRISON** Mayor — **EDWARD J. PADDEN** Chief Clerk

1st Ward	MICHAEL KENNA, D, 307 S. Clark St	Har.	872
	JOHN J. COUGHLIN, D, 17 N. La Salle St	Main	1157
2nd Ward	GEO. F. HARDING, Jr., R, 504, 117 N. Dearborn St	Rand.	5771
	HUGH NORRIS, R, 3638 S. Fifth Ave	Yards	3764
3rd Ward	THOMAS D. NASH, D, 1617 Ashland Blk	Cent.	569
	JACOB LINDHEIMER, D, 1634 Otis Bldg	Main	103
4th Ward	JOSEPH F. RYAN, D, 3417 Lowe Ave	Drover	5365
	JOHN A. RICHERT, D, 2603 S. Halsted St	Yards	1148
5th Ward	PATRICK J. CARR, D, 3508 S. Western Ave	Drover	1
	THOMAS A. DOYLE, D, 3743 Wallace St	Yards	4851
6th Ward	THEODORE K. LONG, R, 4823 Kimbark Ave	Drexel	1412
	WILLIS O. NANCE, R, 5512 East End Ave	Hyde Park	5202
7th Ward	CHAS. E. MERRIAM, Ind, 1410, 139 N. Clark St	Rand.	7400
	JOHN N. KIMBALL, Ind, 6233 Kimbark Ave	Midway	2277
8th Ward	JOHN R. EMERSON, D, 2665 East 77th St	S. Chgo.	474
	ERNEST M. CROSS, R, 10200 Avenue L	S. Chgo.	218
9th Ward	HIRAM VANDERBILT, Prog, 11232 S. Mich Ave	W. Pull.	171
	EUGENE H. BLOCK, D, 9311 Evans Ave	Burnside	18
10th Ward	FRANK KLAUS, D, 1809 S. Racine Ave	Canal	813
	JAMES McNICHOLS, D, 1322 Washburne Ave	Canal	2866
11th Ward	E. F. CULLERTON, D, 510 Reaper Blk	Cent.	5359
	C. F. PETTKOSKE, D, 1718 S. Ashland Ave	Canal	662
12th Ward	OTTO KERNER, D, 402 Rector Bldg	Rand.	6634
	RUDOLPH MULAC, R, 2452 S. Sawyer Ave	Lawndale	178
13th Ward	THOMAS J. AHERN, D, 214 S. Kedzie Ave	Kedzie	2394
	FRANK H. RAY, R, 3833 Flournoy St	Kedzie	8413
14th Ward	JAMES H. LAWLEY, R, 1925 W. Chicago Ave	Seeley	2296
	JOS. H. SMITH, D, 2415 W. Superior St	Seeley	135
15th Ward	HENRY UTPATEL, Prog, 408 Chamber of Com	Frank.	1007
	ALBERT W. BEILFUSS, R, 2258 W. Walton St	Humb.	5691
16th Ward	STANLEY H. KUNZ, D, 1349 Noble St	Mon.	2006
	JOHN SZYMKOWSKI, D, 1500 W. Division St	Monroe	2372
17th Ward	LEWIS D. SITTS, R, 1471 W. Grand Ave	Haymarket	295
	S. S. WALKOWIAK, D, 1317, 139 N. Clark St	Rand.	3564
18th Ward	FRANK F. GAZZOLO, D, 12 N. Leavitt St	West	3267
	WILLIAM J. HEALY, R, 11, 716 W. Madison St	Mon.	6158
19th Ward	JOHN POWERS, D, 1284 Macalister Pl	Franklin	3895
	JAMES B. BOWLER, D, 1223 Taylor St	Mon.	4943
20th Ward	MATT. FRANZ, D, 1618 S. Halsted St	Canal	3046
	HENRY L. FICK, D, 319 West 12th St	Canal	816
21st Ward	ELLIS GEIGER, D, 1634 Otis Bldg	Main	103
	HUGO KRAUSE, Prog, 155 W. Grand Ave	Superior	5762
22nd Ward	V. J. SCHAEFFER, D, 1841 N. Halsted St	Lincoln	7778
	JOHN H. BAULER, Ind, 515 W. North Ave	Diversey	9045
23rd Ward	JACOB A. HEY, Prog, 2050 N. Halsted St	Lincoln	942
	JOHN KJELLANDER, R, 859 Buckingham Pl	Graceland	212
24th Ward	AUGUST KRUMHOLZ, D, 1662 Fullerton Ave	Lincoln	1466
	JOHN HADERLEIN, D, 3150 Southport Ave	Lake V.	1204

25th Ward	HENRY D. CAPITAIN, R, 171 N. Wabash Ave	Central 1331
	HOWARD N. WAGG, Prog, 226 W. Madison St	Main 3151
26th Ward	WILLIAM F. LIPPS, R, 2180 Wilson Ave	Edgew. 2129
	GEORGE PRETZEL, R, 3830 N. Hoyne Ave	Lake V. 3970
27th Ward	G. ED. TREBING, D, 3244 N. Troy St	Armitage 6702
	OLIVER L. WATSON, Ind, 900, 167 W. Washington St	Main 5183
28th Ward	HARRY E. LITTLER, R, 113 Ann St	Mon. 5412
	M. J. DEMPSEY, Prog, 2500 N. Mozart St	Humboldt 3970
29th Ward	FELIX B. JANOVSKY, D, 1824 W. 47th St	Yards 2307
	FRANK McDERMOTT, D, 1552 W. 55th St	Yards 290
30th Ward	GEO. P. LATCHFORD, D, 4501 S. Union Ave	Yards 1984
	WM. R. O'TOOLE, D, 4724 S. Halsted St	Yards 2749
31st. Ward	JAMES A. KEARNS, R, 21 W. Garfield Blvd	Went. 8383
	HENRY P. BERGEN, D, 1633 W. 63rd St	Englewood 3548
32nd Ward	ALBERT J. FISHER, R, 219 West 72nd St	Stewart 31
	JAMES REA, R, 712 W. 63rd St	Went. 23
33rd Ward	IRWIN R. HAZEN, R, 508 Title & Trust Bldg	Rand. 2139
	M. A. MICHAELSON, R, 3004 Palmer Sq	Belmont 2737
34th Ward	WINFIELD J. HELD, D, 4125 W. 26th St	Lawndale 3090
	JOHN TOMAN, D, 4141 W. 21st Pl	Lawndale 4986
35th Ward	MARTIN J. HEALY, D, 1958 Humboldt Blvd	
	THOS. J. LYNCH, D, 602 Ashland Blk	Cent. 2881

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1914-15.

Finance.

Meets Fridays, at 2:00 p. m.

Richert, Harding, Long, Merriam, Emerson, Block, Kerner, Lawley, Beilfuss, Sitts, Geiger, Krumholz, Lipps, Kearns, Toman. Herbert H. White, Secretary.

Local Transportation.

Meets Wednesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Block, Lindheimer, Richert, Carr, Nance, Walkowiak, Wm. J. Healy, Geiger, Kjellander, Capitain, Lipps, Trebing, Bergen, Fisher, Hazen, Toman, Lynch.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light.

Meets Thursdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Sitts, Ryan, Long, Merriam, Pettkoske, Lawley, Beilfuss, Walkowiak, Bowler, Hey, Haderlein, Littler, Janovsky, Latchford, Kearns, Held, M. J. Healy.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges.

Meets Mondays, at 2:00 p. m.

Littler, Kenna, Carr, Kimball, Emerson, McNichols, Ray, Gazzolo, Fick, Bauler, Hey, Wagg, Watson, McDermott, O'Toole.

Local Industries.

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Fisher, Ryan, Carr, Klaus, Cullerton, Lawley, Sitts, Bauler, Krumholz, Pretzel, McDermott, Bergen, Michaelson, Held, M. J. Healy.

Judiciary.

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Kerner, Coughlin, Nash, Doyle, Nance, McNichols, Ahern, Szymkowski, Walkowiak, Gazzolo, Powers, Bauler, Kjellander, Dempsey, Latchford, Rea, Hazen.

Streets and Alleys.

Meets Mondays, at 2:00 p. m.

Wm. J. Healy, Coughlin, Norris, Cross, Klaus, Mulac, Smith, Utpatel, Kunz, Fick, Krause, Kjellander. Haderlein, Janovsky, Lynch.

License.

Meets Thursdays at 10:30 a. m.

Toman, Norris, Merriam, Cross, Mulac, Ahern, Utpatel, Bowler, Fick, Krause, Hey, Haderlein, Wagg, Watson, Latchford.

Buildings and City Hall.

Meets Fridays, at 2:00 p. m.

Nash, Doyle, Kimball, Vanderbilt, Klaus, Pettkoske, Ray, Smith, Kunz, Powers, Krause, Schaeffer, Pretzel, Dempsey, O'Toole.

Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service.

Meets Tuesdays, at 11:00 a. m.

Ryan, Lindheimer, Vanderbilt, Pettkoske, Ray, Smith, Szymkowski, Powers, Schaeffer, Watson, McDermott, O'Toole, Rea, Michaelson, Lynch.

Health.

Meets Thursdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Nance, Kenna, Nash, Kimball, Vanderbilt, Cullerton, Ahern, Kunz, Gazzolo, Franz, Wagg, Pretzel, Dempsey, Bergen, Hazen.

Railway Terminals.

Meets Mondays, at 10:30 a. m.

Geiger, Kenna, Harding, Richert, Block, Utpatel, Wm. J. Healy, Bowler, Schaeffer, Capitain, Trebing, Littler, Fisher, Held, M. J. Healy.

Select Committees 1914-15

Track Elevation.

Meets Wednesdays, at 10:30 a. m.

Janovsky, Cross, Michaelson, Rea, Trebing, Doyle, McNichols, Norris, O'Toole.

Compensation.

Meets Fridays, at 1:00 p. m.

Harding, Kearns, Long, Krumholz, Kerner, Emerson.

Special Park Commission.

Alderman Beilfuss, Chairman; Ald. Coughlin, Capitain, Cullerton and Lindheimer, and Messrs. Oscar F. Mayer, Cyril Fiala, Paul Drzymalski, Peter S. Goodman, George Landau, Charles E. Bock, Samuel J. Rosenblatt, Rev. Julius Rappaport, Charles S. Frost and Mrs. Pauline Prince.

City Waste Commission

Alderman Nance, Chairman; Ald. Richert, and L. E. McGann, Dr. George B. Young, Henry A. Allen, Miss Mary McDowell, Edward F. Cullerton, Charles E. Merriam, George Pretzel, Charles Martin and Mrs. W. B. Owens.

Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy, Chairman; Ald. Watson, Norris, Kjellander, Latchford and Kenna, and Messrs. L. E. McGann, John Ericson, Ray Palmer, and Messrs. August Gatzert, William H. Rehm, William F. Juergens, Philip W. Seipp, Edward M. Skinner and William M. Ellis.

Markets Commission.

Alderman James H. Lawley, Chairman; Ald. Toman and Krumholz, and Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt, Mrs. John C. Bley, Mrs. Gertrude Soule, Mr. Fred A. Curtis and Prof. Graham Taylor. Frederic Rex, Secretary.

Regular meetings of the Council are held every Monday at 7:30 p. m. (Except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting.)

THE CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL AT WORK.

Final Meeting of the Seventy-sixth Council, Counting From, and Including, the First, That of 1837.

NOTE.—In the following scheme of presentation, only selected matters out of the mass contained in the successive Journals of Proceedings of the Council are availed of, small space forbidding any deeper dipping into those very bulky documents. But enough in detail is given to afford such persons as do not have access to the official Journals an inkling and a taste of Council proceedings, and a partial knowledge of the efforts and successes of the Aldermen.)

April 27, 1914, at 7 o'clock p. m., a quorum being present, the Mayor called the Council to order.

Alderman W. J. Healy moved to approve the printed record of the proceedings of the regular meeting held on Monday, March 30, 1914, and also the printed proceedings of the special meeting held on Friday, April 10, 1914, as both were submitted by the clerk, as the Journals of the Proceedings of said meetings, and to dispense with the reading of the same.

The motion prevailed.

By unanimous consent, Alderman Richert presented the following resolution, which was, on motion, duly adopted:

"Resolved, That all unfinished business still pending before this Council be and the same is hereby recommitted to the respective committees by which such business was reported to this body; and that all ordinances recommended by the Board of Local Improvements and still pending before this Council be and the same are hereby recommitted to said Board."

Alderman Richert presented an ordinance providing for the next succeeding regular meeting of the City Council to be held after the regular meeting held Monday, Aprid 27, 1914, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., should be held on Monday, April 27, 1914, at 8:55 o'clock p. m.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed, and the ordinance passed by a unanimous vote. Following is the ordinance:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That the next regular meeting of this Council to be held after the meeting of Monday, April 27, 1914, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., be and the same is hereby fixed to be held on Monday, April 27, 1914, at 8:55 o'clock p. m.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Adjournment.

At 8:53 o'clock p. m., Alderman Richert moved that the Council do adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the Council stood adjourned to meet on Monday, April 27, 1914, at 8:55 o'clock p. m.

THE CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL.

(The Seventy-seventh.)

At 8:55 o'clock p. m., April 27, 1914, one hour and twenty-five minutes from the adjournment of the old Council, the new Council met.

A quorum being present the Mayor called the Council to order.

Alderman Richert moved to defer consideration of the Journal of Proceedings of the regular meeting, held Monday, April 27, 1914, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., until the next regular meeting of the Council.

The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert presented a resolution embodying rules and order of business, and asked that immediate consideration be given, which was agreed to by unanimous consent, and the resolution was adopted—"Resolved, That the following rules and order of business be the rules and order of business of this Council."

Alderman Richert, by unanimous consent, presented and the Council adopted

this resolution: "Resolved, That William H. Brown be and he is hereby elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the City Council for the year 1914-15." Alderman Richert moved that the City Clerk be instructed to cast one ballot for William H. Brown as the unanimous choice of the City Council as Sergeant-at-Arms for the year 1914-15. The motion was agreed to, and the Clerk thereupon cast a ballot as instructed to do, and William H. Brown was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the term named.

By unanimous consent Alderman Richert presented resolutions for continuing the Committee on Track Elevation, the Committee on Compensation, and a committee of fifteen members, consisting of five aldermen and ten citizens of Chicago, to act in conjunction with the Mayor in all matters pertaining to small parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches, such committee to be known as the Special Park Commission; all of which were unanimously adopted.

Alderman Nance presented, and the Council adopted, a resolution for continuing the City Waste Commission.

Alderman Richert presented a resolution for continuing the Commission on Non-Employed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert presented a list of proposed standing committees for the years 1914-15, which list was adopted.

Alderman Richert presented a resolution directing the committees of the Council to give consideration to matters pending before the Council committees at the close of the Council year 1913-14, and moved its adoption.

Alderman Merriam moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the folowing: Provided, however, that the report of the Commission on City Expenditures, March 9, 1914, be and it hereby is referred to the Committee on Finance; further, that the Vice Commission Report, pages 56 and 63, referred, March 16, 1914, to the Health Department, Police Department, and the select committee on the Social Evil, be referred to the Committee on Health. The motion prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Alderman Richert presented resolution for continuing the Commission on Down-Town Municipal Improvements, and the Railway Terminal Commission; both on motion were adopted.

Alderman Capitain presented the following resolution, which on motion, was adopted:

Whereas, It is deemed imperative that Chicago's organic law should be so modified as to confer upon the residents of Chicago and its environs a greater degree of self government, including greater control of her public utilities, and a complete rehabilitation of her revenue laws; and

Whereas, An adequate enlargement of Chicago's charter powers to an extent sufficiently comprehensive to permit a proper consolidation of the various taxing bodies included within the confines of the Sanitary District of Chicago and Cook County, requires amendment of the state constitution; now, therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a commission of thirty, to be known as the Permanent Charter Commission, of which Commission fifteen shall be members of the City Council, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means to bring about proper amendments to the constitution aforesaid and an adequate enlargement of the charter powers of Chicago so as to permit the consolidation of the several municipalities and taxing bodies within the confines of Cook County and the Sanitary District of Chicago and a proper revision and rehabilitation of our revenue laws.

Resolved further, That, pending the accomplishment of the work of the Permanent Charter Commission as outlined above, a consolidation bill, similar in principle to the one heretofore approved by the City Council of the City of Chicago on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1912 (Journal of the Council Proceedings, page 1644), he prepared and presented to the Legislature by said Permanent Charter Commission, as provided under the constitutional amendment of 1904, authorizing the consolidation of all taxing bodies lying wholly within the City of Chicago, such bill to contain a referendum clause and to provide for the levying of a single corporate tax in lieu of the numerous levies now made by the several taxing bodies, and further to provide for an enlargement of the city's bonding power.

The Clerk presented the following communication submitted by His Honor the Mayor:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, April 27, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body authorizing me to appoint a Committee on Track Elevation, I have the honor to name the following:

Aldermen Felix B. Janovsky (Chairman), Ernest M. Cross, M. A. Michaelson, James Rea, G. E. Trebing, Thos. A. Doyle, Jas. McNichols, Hugh Norris, William R. O'Toole.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

Also,

The following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, April 27, 1914.

To the Honorable, The City Council:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body authorizing me to appoint a Committee on Compensation, I have the honor to name the following:

Aldermen George F. Harding, Jr. (Chairman), James A. Kearns, Theodore K. Long, August Krumholz, Otto Kerner, John R. Emerson.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

Also,

A communication as follows:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, April 27, 1914.

To the Honorable, The City Council:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body authorizing me to appoint a Special Park Commission, I have the honor to name the following:

Alderman A. W. Beilfuss (Chairman), John J. Coughlin, Henry D. Capitain, Edward F. Cullerton, Jacob Lindheimer; and Messrs. Oscar F. Mayer, Cyril Fiala, Paul Drzymalski, Peter S. Goodman, George Landau, Charles E. Bock, Samuel J. Rosenblatt, Rev. Julius Rappaport, Charles S. Frost and Mrs. Pauline Prince.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

Also,

A communication as follows:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, April 27, 1914.

To the Honorable, The City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the terms of a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body I hereby appoint the following to be members of the Commission on Down-Town Municipal Improvements:

Aldermen Wm. J. Healy (Chairman), Oliver L. Watson, Hugh Norris, John Kjellander, George P. Latchford, Michael Kenna; Commissioner of Public Works, L. E. McGann; City Engineer, John Ericson; Commissioner of Gas and Electricity, Ray Palmer; Messrs. August Gatzert, Wm. H. Rehm, Wm. F. Juergens, Philip W. Seipp, Edward M. Skinner, Wm. M. Ellis.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

May 4, 1914. The City Clerk submitted the following communication from the Mayor:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 4, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body directing the Mayor to appoint a Commission of thirty to be known as the Permanent Charter Commission, I have the honor to name the following:

Aldermen Capitain, Richert, Nash, Harding, Merriam, Emerson, Sitts, Toman, Long, Littler, Block, M. J. Healy, Trebing, Haderlein, and Janovsky; Senators Niels Juul and Walter Clyde Jones; Representatives David E. Shanahan and Seymour Stedman; Messrs. George E. Cole, James Donahoe, Henry Horner, A. D. Weiner, John Fitzpatrick, John C. Metz, George E. Hooker, S. S. Gregory, Angus R. Shannon; Miss Catherine Goggin and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Lawley presented the following resolution, which was, on motion, duly adopted:

Resolved, That the Commission heretofore appointed by His Honor, the Mayor, in compliance with the terms of a resolution adopted by the City Council October 27, 1913 (pages 2367 and 2368 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of said date) to make a study into the subject of Municipal Markets and other agencies to bring the producer and consumer into closer contact, be and the same is hereby continued for the year 1914-1915.

The Clerk thereupon presented the following communication submitted by His Honor the Mayor:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 4, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the terms of a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body I appoint the following as members of the Chicago Municipal Markets Commission:

Aldermen James H. Lawley (Chairman), John Toman, and Krumholz; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt, Mrs. John C. Bley, Miss Gertrude V. Soule, Mr. Fred A. Curtis, and Prof. Graham Taylor.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

Aldermen Harding and Norris presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Whereas, The State of Illinois in the last General Assembly passed an act appropriating twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) dollars to hold an Exposition to commemorate the semi-centennial of the emancipation of the Negro; and

Whereas, The said Exposition is to be held in the city of Chicago during the month of August, 1915, and twenty-six states of the Union have joined Illinois in making this exposition a national exposition, and His Honor has appointed a committee to aid in every way possible to make the said exposition a stupendous success; and

Whereas, Congressman Martin B. Madden has introduced House Bill No 15733, carrying an appropriation of $150,000.00 for said exposition; it is hereby

Ordered, That said special committee is hereby authorized to telegraph President Wilson; Vice-President Marshall; Speaker Champ Clark; Edwin S. Underhill; the Chairman of Committee on Arts and Industrial Expositions; Senator J. Hamil-

ton Lewis; Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman and the Illinois delegation in Congress to urge for Chicago the passage of the said bill.

May 11, 1914.—The Clerk submitted the following communications from the Mayor:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 11, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—Complying with the terms of a resolution passed by your Honorable Body at the last regular meeting, I hereby appoint the following as members of the Lake Shore Reclamation Commission:

Alderman Theodore K. Long, Chairman; Corporation Counsel William H. Sexton and Commissioner of Public Works L. E. McGann.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Also, the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 11, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority vested in me by law I hereby appoint Leonora Z. Meder as Commissioner of Public Welfare, and respectfully request the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Also, the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 11, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law I hereby appoint Montague Ferry as Commissioner of Public Service, and respectfuly request the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Nance presented an ordinance regulating the sale of firearms and other dangerous weapons. Unanimous consent being refused for consideration of said ordinance, Alderman Nance moved to suspend the rules temporarily, to permit such consideration. The motion prevailed, yeas 58, nays 7.

Alderman Geiger moved to amend said ordinance by striking out the words and figures, "Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00)" appearing in section 8 of said ordinance, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "Fifty Dollars ($50.00)." The motion to amend prevailed, and the said ordinance as amended was passed, yeas 65, nays none.

Alderman Fisher presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed.

Whereas, The installation of municipal artificial ice plants on the three sides of this city would not involve so large an investment as would be prohibitive; and

Whereas, Such plants could be made self-supporting and furnish ice to the working classes at less than one-half of what they are now obliged to pay for ice, as has been demonstrated in several cities in this country; and

Whereas, Such a provision would contribute greatly to the sanitary conditions and to the comfort of people who cannot now afford this commodity, as well as to a great saving in the water supply where water, in lieu of ice, is used for refrigerating purposes; therefore,

Ordered, That the Municipal Markets Commission take up for its early consideration the question of the establishment and operation of such plants and the sale of their product; also the matter of state legislation to empower the city to so operate, should any additional legislation by the General Assembly be found to be necessary.

May 18, 1914.—The Committee on Finance, who had under consideration a communication from the City Comptroller relative to the issuance of sewerage refunding bonds and appropriating for a possible deficiency, submitted a report recommending the passage of certain ordinances submitted therewith. Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass the ordinance submitted therewith, authorizing the issuance of $650,000.00 of sewerage refunding bonds. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed, by yeas 65, nays none.

Alderman Merriam presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed.

Ordered, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of five Aldermen for the purpose of investigating and reporting to this Council upon the frequency of murder, assault, burglary, robbery, theft and like crimes in Chicago; upon the official disposition of such cases; upon the causes for the prevalence of such crimes; and upon the best pratical methods of preventing these crimes.

Subsequently, in accordance with the terms of the foregoing order, His Honor the Mayor appointed the following committee: Alderman Merriam, chairman, and Alderman Nash, Long, Kerner and Walkowiak.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

May 25, 1914.—The Clerk presented the following communication from the Mayor, which, together with the order transmitted therewith, was referred to the Committee on Local Transportation:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 25, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I beg to call your attention to the fact that, at the present time, there is no provision made by the traction companies for a through route to carry passengers from Wabash avenue to the West Side of the city. There is not even a point of transfer at any place north of 12th street where passengers may avail themselves of the right of taking West Side cars from any of the Wabash avenue lines. These points have been freely discussed in the public press and otherwise since the ordinance for unified operation was enacted.

Serious obstacles exist, therefore, to direct communication between a large portion of the South Side and the West Side of the city. This may be overcome in a great measure by requiring the traction companies to install a through route operating from some point on the South Side through Wabash avenue to Madison street and from thence west on Madison street to some point on the West Side, with all the privileges that appertain to such through routes.

Provision was made for such through communication with the North Side in the Traction Ordinances of 1907, and the consolidation of the North and West Side lines as one company prior to that time had already afforded such communication between the North and West Sides. But, until an ordinance is passed providing for a through route such as I have indicated above, there will be no direct communication between points north of Twelfth street on Wabash avenue and the West Side.

I, therefore, have had drafted an order which I transmit herewith, directing the Committee on Local Transportation to draft an ordinance requiring the Chicago Railways Company and the Chicago City Railway Company to establish a through route extending from some point east of Wabash avenue on the South Side, thence along Wabash avenue to Madison street, thence west on Madison street to some point beyond Halsted street on the West Side.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

The Finance Committee who had had under consideration the matter of an appropriation for the select committee appointed to inquire into causes of crime and to suggest methods of crime prevention, submitted a report recommending the passage of an ordinance submitted therewith. Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report. Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed, by yeas 64, nays 1.

The Committee on the Judiciary submitted the following report, which was deferred and published, and subsequently adopted:

Chicago, May 12, 1914.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred (May 4, 1914, page 94) a resolution amending the Rules and Order of Business of the City Council by adding thereto a rule to be known as Rule 48a, providing that each committee of the City Council shall keep a record of its proceedings, said records to be filed in the office of the City Clerk and to be open to public inspection, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of said resolution:

Resolved, That the Rules and Order of Business of the City Council be and they are hereby amended by adding the following rule, to be known as Rule 48a:

"Each Committee of the City Council shall cause to be kept a record of its proceedings; and whenever a roll call is had by any such committee, such record shall plainly indicate the vote of each member thereof. These records shall be filed in the office of the City Clerk and shall be open to public inspection."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) OTTO KERNER,
Chairman.

June 9, 1914.—The Clerk presented the following communication from the Mayor, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Office of the Mayor, Chicago, June 9, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—Some time ago a communication was submitted by me to your Honorable Body recommending the adopting of means to increase the use of water meters and the gradual extending of the metered service.

The waste of city water is so great as to be practically a municipal crime. It is the duty of the city authorities to adopt immediate means to reduce the waste and by this reduction to better the service given the average citizen. It is generally conceded that with the extension of the metered service the waste would rapidly lessen. The present system of charging frontage rates places a premium on water waste. The average householder suffers from an inadequate supply because of the criminal waste and carelessness of a few. The city pumps millions upon millions of gallons of water which is of benefit to no one and yet each year in the heated season many householders are unable to get an adequate supply.

Objection has been raised to a more general installation of meters on the grounds that the greatest benefit would inure to the meter manufacturers, that an increased tax would be placed upon citizens for the benefit of these manufacturers. To overcome this objection it has been arranged that the city manufacture its meters in its own shops and supply the same free of charge to the water users.

Objection has also been made to the theory that in the case of buildings with four apartments or less where one meter would serve the entire building, a waste of water on the part of a tenant would add to the water tax paid by the building owner and cause no pecuniary loss to the tenant. To overcome this objection, I have suggested to the Commissioner of Public Works the desirability of installing a separate meter for each apartment.

The Commissioner of Public Works suggests that in installing new meters the city shall agree with the householder that his measured charge shall not be higher than the frontage rate previously charged against him. In other words, all of the advantages of meter installation will be on the side of the water user, who will have nothing to lose and everything to gain by an economical use of the water supply.

The objections I have heard raised to the installation of additional meters are far outweighed by the tremendous benefits that would accrue to the ordinary citizen. This is tantamount to an increase of the pumping capacity of the city. For this reason I am again calling the matter to the attention of your Honorable

Body, with the request that the matter be referred to an appropriate committee, in order that the various points may be considered and steps taken to enable the city to place meters at its own expense and in this way to reduce the waste which annually causes a water famine in many sections of the city.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Also the Clerk presented the following communication from the Mayor recommending a reduction in the cost of water to consumers, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 9, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to transmit herewith a statement of the Commissioner of Public Works showing the balance to the credit of the Water Fund to be $3,310,000. The Water Fund has no bonded debt. The ordinary receipts of the department are abundantly sufficient to pay for all the improvements now under contemplation. It is not only possible, but really incumbent upon the city, in fairness to the water users, to make a reasonable reduction in the present charges.

The Commissioner of Public Works calls my attention to the fact that the present discount for prompt payment amounts to practically 15 per cent of the accounts; he suggests that a fair way of reducing water rates and at the same time inducing a still prompter payment of water bills would be to increase this discount from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. The Water Fund is abundantly able to stand a charge of this character. Indeed, by reason of the increased promptness in payment of city water accounts which would be thereby induced, the decrease in receipts would practically be offset by the resultant saving in clerical work and other expenses necessary to the collection.

I would suggest the reference of this matter to your Committee on Finance in order that the proposal may receive immediate attention and the change in discount be made available before the next period of payment comes around.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Also the Clerk submitted the following proclamation by the Mayor, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 12, 1914.

Whereas, The 48th General Assembly of the State of Illinois made provision for the celebration of the Half-Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom, the movement for which since then has been supplemented by the active support and cooperation of the President of the United States and the Governors and Senators from more than twenty states, and is now receiving consideration from the Congress of the United States, thereby making the celebration national in its character; and,

Whereas, This celebration will take the form of a great exposition to be held in the City of Chicago during the entire month of August, 1915, designed to show the progress and accomplishments of the Negro race and to show the people of the country what the race is and what its leaders are striving for; and,

Whereas, The said exposition will attract to the city great numbers of persons not only of the ten millions of the colored race forming one-tenth of the population of the United States, but also organizations of business and professional men and persons interested in the welfare of so large a proportion of the people of the country and incidentally the whole people; and,

Whereas, The benefit to the people of the City of Chicago resulting from so great an enterprise being carried on here is manifest, and it being plain that the same, if conducted on a scale commensurate with the importance of the event, will result in great advantage to the business and professional men of the City of Chicago;

Therefore, I, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby direct the attention of the people of the City of Chicago to the great exposition, national in its character, designed to show the development and progress of the Negro race and the part it has taken in the arts, sciences, education and public

welfare on behalf of the members of that race and of the people generally, to the held in the City of Chicago during the month of August, 1915, to commemorate the Half-Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom, and I bespeak for this enterprise the hearty co-operation and good-will of all the people of this city, and especially the active suport of public-spirited citizens, who must recognize in this celebration an event of the highest significance which will accomplish a great work for the improvement and betterment of the Negro race and the whole people, and I ask that all may lend their encouragement, sympathy and assistance to the persons who have the charge and management of this important work.

(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Block moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Local Transportation on an order directing consideraiton of the question of providing transportation facilities to the municipal pier now under construction, deferred and published March 30, 1914. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Block moved to concur in the report and to pass the ordinance submitted therewith, authorizing the extension of the street railway now on Grand avenue onto the municipal pier. The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote.

Alderman Block moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Local Transportation on an order directing the South Side Elevated Railroad to enclose its station platforms, and an order for an ordinance compelling all elevated railroads to put up such storm enclosures as will protect passengers from inclement weather, deferred and published January 29, 1914. The motion prevailed. Alderman Block moved to concur in the report and to pass the ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote.

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, July 2, 1914.

by the Mayor:

July 2, 1914.—The Clerk presented the following communication submitted To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me I hereby appoint Edward W. Bemis to succeed George Weston, removed, as the City's representative on the Board of Supervising Engineers, created respectively by the ordinances of February 11, A. D. 1907, granting certain rights to the Chicago City Railway Company and Chicago Railways Company and the ordinance of March 30, A. D. 1908, granting certain rights to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Company, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body in said appointment.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Kerner moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary on an ordinance amending Section 1532 of The Chicago Code of 1911, to prohibit the maintenance of wine rooms, and regulating the maintenance of stalls, in places where intoxicating liquors are sold, deferred and published June 22, 1914, page 858. The motion prevailed. Alderman Kerner moved to concur in said report and to pass the substitute ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said substitute ordinance was passed, yeas 66, nays none.

Alderman Lawley presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Be it ordered by the Chicago City Council, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby instructed to draft an amendment to the Illinois Cities and Villages Act, authorizing the City of Chicago to maintain and operate ice plants and manufacture and sell or give away ice to its inhabitants, in accordance with an opinion submitted to this Council by the said Corporation Counsel on June 9, 1914 (Journal of the City Council, pages 525-528), in order that such proposed amendment to the Illinois Cities and Villages Act may be submitted to the Illinois state legislature at its next regular session.

Alderman Nance presented an ordinance directing the Commissioner of Health to cause to be erected suitable posts along the shore of Lake Michigan, equipped with life preservers.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said ordinance. Alderman Nance moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed, and said ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote.

The Committee on Finance, to whom had been referred (June 9, 1914) a communication from His Honor the Mayor, suggesting an increase in the discount rate allowed for prompt payment of water rates, submitted a report recommending the passing of an ordinance submitted therewith, amending Sections 2780 and 2792 of The Chicago Code of 1911 (to fix the discount rate at 25 per cent).

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report, and Alderman Richert moved to concur in and to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed, by yeas 63, nays none.

The Finance Committee, to whom had been referred (June 29, 1914) a communication and ordinance for an appropriation of $50,000.00 for an audit of the accounts of the street railways companies, submitted a report recommending the passage of said ordinance as amended by said committee.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report, and Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance as amended.

Alderman Capitain moved to amend said ordinance by adding immediately after the last word of Section 1 thereof the following language: "and subsequent ordinances."

The motion to amend prevailed, and the question being put on the passage of said ordinance, as amended, the motion prevailed and said ordinance as amended was passed, by yeas 63, nays none.

July 10, 1914 (Special Meeting).—Pursuant to a call, duly signed, a special meeting was held to take action on the death of former Mayor Fred A. Busse.

Alderman Kjellander presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Chicago deeply regrets the death yesterday of Hon. Fred A. Busse, former Mayor of this City;

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five members of this Council to draft suitable resolutions on the death of said Fred A. Busse;

Resolved, Further that said resolutions, when drafted, be spread upon the Journal of this Council and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be presented to the bereaved family;

Resolved, Further, that the Chairman appoint a committee of seven members of this Council to make necessary arrangements to have this Council attend the funeral in a body;

Resolved, Further, that out of respect to the memory of said Fred A. Busse the City Hall be and it is hereby ordered closed at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, July 13, 1914, the day set for the funeral.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the foregoing resolution.

Alderman Kjellander moved to adopt said resolution. The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Subsequently, in accordance with the terms of said resolution, His Honor the Mayor appointed the following committees:

On arrangements: Alderman Capitain, chairman; and Aldermen Kearns, Rea, Sitts, Kenna, Utpatel and Fick.

On resolutions: Alderman Kjellander, chairman; and Aldermen Cullerton, Powers, Haderlein and Lipps.

Subsequently, said Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

Chicago, July 10, 1914.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your select committee, apointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of former Mayor Fred A. Busse, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled in special session this tenth day of July, 1914:

That by the death of Fred A. Busse, Mayor of Chicago from April 15th, 1907, to April 17th, 1911, the City of Chicago has lost one of its most useful citizens.

In public service, as Mayor and elsewhere, he was always the man of action. With his ripest years before him, his untimely departure takes from us one whose already notable service was but a promise of the future.

His strong, practical good sense and extraordinary executive ability, supported by strength of character, broad human sympathies, and clear-eyed understanding of the necessities and complexities of municipal government in this great cosmopolitan city, gave to his work a constructive character that has left an indelible record.

To his associates in public office he was an encouraging, inspiring, and always a helpful fellow-worker. To his native city he was a faithful, far-sighted, untiring public servant.

(Signed) JOHN KJELLANDER, Chairman.
W. F. LIPPS,
JOHN HADERLEIN,
JOHN POWERS,
EDWARD F. CULLERTON.

July 31, 1914 (Special Meeting).—Pursuant to a call for a special meeting to take action on the death of Alderman Albert W. Beilfuss, a quorum appeared, and Alderman Utpatel presented a resolution on the general sorrow and for official proceedings at the funeral; also requesting the Mayor to appoint a committee to draw up and report to the Council suitable resolution commemorative of the deceased Alderman. The Mayor appointed on such committee Aldermen Lewis D. Sitts, Henry D. Capitain, John R. Emerson, George F. Harding, John Powers, Frank F. Gazzolo, and John Szymkowski. The committee submitted the following:

Chicago, July 31, 1914.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your select committee, appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the late Alderman Albert W. Beilfuss, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has called from the field of his earthly labors Albert W. Beilfuss, for more than eighteen years a member of the City Council of the City of Chicago; and

Whereas, The Mayor and the Aldermen of the city, in common with all other citizens, mourn the untimely death of their colleague, and look upon his departure as a great loss to the people of the community; and

Whereas, The work of the late Alderman Beilfuss during all the time he was a member of the City Council gave evidence of his broad purposes, his tireless industry, his unquestioned integrity and his kindly spirit; and

Whereas, As the Chairman of the Special Park Commission he has built a monument for himself which will endure for many years to come, and which has endeared him to the rising generation of the city; and

Whereas, The City Council has on this 31st day of July, A. D. 1914, been called together in special session to take action in order to express our grief and show the high esteem in which he was held in this, the city in which he spent the greater part of his life and which was the field of his endeavors; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we deplore the unfortunate and unlooked for calling away of our highly respected and beloved associate, Albert W. Beilfuss, and deeply regret the loss which Chicago will sustain by reason of his death;

Be it Further Resolved, That it is the sense of this Body that the work of the late Alderman Beilfuss in the City Council and in all civic affairs, and especially his work as Chairman of the Special Park Commission, has brought upon him the greatest honor which a citizen can enjoy, the recognition of the fact of his having done his full duty as a man and as a public official and of his having completed a work of great benefit to the community wihch he undertook with the greatest enthusiasm and ability, that of providing for the children of Chicago parks and playgrounds within which their better natures, their mental energies, and their physical prowess may be developed;

Be it Further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of the City Council, and that a copy of same properly engrossed be prepared and forwarded to the bereaved family of our late associate.

(Signed) LEWIS D. SITTS, Chairman,
HENRY D. CAPITAIN,
JOHN R. EMERSON,
GEORGE F. HARDING, JR.,
JOHN POWERS,
FRANK F. GAZZOLO,
JOHN SZYMKOWSKI,
Committee on Resolutions.

Alderman Sitts moved to concur in said report and to adopt said resolutions The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

October 19, 1914.—Alderman Richert and others presented an ordinance providing for the issuance of street improvement bonds to the amount of $3,800,000, etc.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said ordinance.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed, yeas 53, nays 9.

The Clerk submitted the following communication from the Commissioner of Public Works:

Department of Public Works,
Bureau of Engineering,
Chicago, October 8, 1914.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council:

Gentlemen—By ordinance passed January 26, 1914, the City Council fixed the near limit of dumping in Lake Michigan at 13 miles from shore. This distance is so great that it is not reliable to estimate it by the time taken to run with a tow, as this would vary considerably with wind, sea and currents. The limit should be marked by two buoys, so that inspectors on the scows may know positively when they have reached the allowable dumping ground.

When the 8-mile limit was established by the Mann Act the Government marked the spot by a buoy. This was proper, as the limit was established by Act of Congress.

I have taken this matter up with the Government, and the United States Engineers see no reason why the Government should pay the cost of buoys marking a limit established by the City of Chicago.

It is estimated that the cost of two compressed, ascetylene gas and whistling buoys suitable to mark the dumping ground will be $10,000.00.

I see no reason why the City of Chicago should pay $10,000.00 for this purpose. Certain corporations are making use of Lake Michigan as a dumping ground for dredged material, and they are presumably making a profit out of their operations.

I submit this matter to the City Council with a recommendation that an ordinance be passed, requiring a considerable fee to be paid by any company towing dredged material into Lake Michigan for dumping. This fee should amount to enough so that the collections during the first year would pay the cost of the buoys and all necessary inspection.

Under the best conditions there is danger of pollution of the water supply from such dumping in the open lake, and the inspection must be as strict as possible.

Yours truly,

L. E. McGANN,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Recommended by:

JOHN ERICSON,
City Engineer.

Alderman Merriam presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Ordered, That the General Superintendent of Police be and he hereby is directed to present to the City Council at each regular meeting a summary of complaints to the police regarding robbery, by weeks, giving the date, location and amount involved, and indicating, as soon as possible, the disposition of each such case; and be it further

Ordered, That such reports shall be published in full in the Council proceedings.

Alderman Merriam presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Ordered, That the City Clerk be and he hereby is directed to print the statement of the City Comptroller showing the minimum and average daily balances of city funds in the various city depositories during the months of June, July, August and September, 1914, in the Journal of the Proceedings of this session of the City Council.

Alderman Merriam presented the following orders, which were, on motion, duly passed:

Ordered, That the Committee on Local Transportation be and it is hereby directed to report to the City Council an adequate ordinance providing for the establishment of new stations on the elevated railroads in lieu of the ordinance referred to the committee on January 12, 1914, for redrafting.

The select committee appointed in accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted at the special meeting held November 5, 1914, to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the late Alderman Howard N. Wagg, submitted the following report:

Chicago, November 9, 1914.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your select committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the late Alderman Howard N. Wagg, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from the field of his earthly labors Howard N. Wagg, who was at the time of his death Alderman from the Twenty-fifth Ward of the City of Chicago; be it

Resolved, That the City Council hereby expresses its high appreciation of the character, worth and public service of the late Alderman Wagg and its sense of loss and sorrow at his death and its sincere sympathy for his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the City Council and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be prepared and forwarded to the family of our late associate.

(Signed) HIRAM VANDERBILT,
Chairman.
GEORGE PRETZEL,
ALBERT J. FISHER,
JAMES McNICHOLS,
G. ED. TREBING,
HUGO KRAUSE,
WM. R. O'TOOLE,
Committee on Resolutions.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the foregoing report. Alderman Vanderbilt moved to adopt the resolution recommended in said report. The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Alderman Cullerton presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Whereas, It is common knowledge that just preceding the winter season of each year there is a great influx of the unemployed and fundless element into this city, which the city has been trying from year to year to assist in the way of food, lodging and employment during the winter months; and,

Whereas, It appears that the element above referred to is made up in a large part of men who are not citizens of Chicago, some of whom are of a more or less questionable character and all of whom, either from the seasonable nature of their employment or from a desire to obtain an easy existence without effort, at the expense of the city, so thrust themselves upon us; and,

Whereas, This yearly influx of unemployed and needy from outside our city and even our state, places an unjust burden upon our already overtaxed city treasury, charitable institutions and the sympathetic and philanthropically inclined populace at a time when there is a dearth of employment; and,

Whereas, It is the earnest desire of the populace of this city that none of its citizens should suffer through lack of needed employment or for the necessaries of life; therefore, be it

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to instruct the heads of all departments to see to it, in their disposition of employment, that the resident unemployed are first favored, and that he use his personal and official influence with the various charitable and otherwise interested institutions throughout the city to the attainment of the same end.

October 26, 1914. The Mayor submitted the following communication, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Office of the Mayor, Chicago, Ortober 26, 1914.....

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—Though Chicago stands in the front rank of the up-to-date, progressive cities of the nation, so far it has accomplished nothing as a municipality either in encouraging art or in aiding in the development of local artistic talent. The Art Institute and its school have done a great work in the education of young artists, as well as in nurturing a love for and knowledge of art in the community. I believe the city government should do its share towards making Chicago an art center. With this object in view I respectfully recommend that the sum of $5,000 be annually appropriated for the purchase of paintings and works of plastic art, the production of artists and sculptors who have been residents of the City of Chicago for at least two years prior to the purchase of their work, these to be placed in the City Hall, the public schools and other public buildings of the city. The selection of these works of art should be left to a commission to consist of seven representatives, three to be selected by the Art Institute, one each by the Municipal Art League, The Friends of American Art and the Palette and Chisel Club, and one to be selected by the Mayor of Chicago. The members of the Commission should be appointed to serve for four years and without pay.

I would respectfully suggest the reference of this communication to your Committee on Finance.

Yours truly,
CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Subsequently, the Committee on Finance reported out an ordinance covering the subject, which was passed by a unanimous vote.

November 30, 1914.—Alderman Nance moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Health on the draft of an ordinance creating a Morals Commission, deferred and published November 18, 1914. The motion prevailed, and Alderman Nance moved to concur in said report and to pass the substitute ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said substitute ordinance was passed, 65 ayes, nays none.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That there shall be and hereby is created in and for the City of Chicago, a commisson to be known as the "Morals Commission of the City of Chicago," the members of which shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council, and which commission shall consist of five (5) persons who shall be qualified electors of said city and each of whom shall have resided therein at least one year preceding his appointment. The Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago shall be ex-officio one of the membrs of said commission. A second member of said commission shall be a physician of good standing.

Section 2. The members of said commission shall take the oath of office and file the bond provided by law for officers of said city: Provided that no additional bond shall be required of the member of said commission who shall be the Commissioner of Health of said city. Such bond shall be in the penal sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), and shall be conditioned according to law.

Section 3. The term of office of the Commissioner of Health, as ex-officio member of said commission, shall be during the time that he shall be Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago. The term of office of the other members of said commission shall be two (2) years and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago shall not receive any additonal compensation as a member of said commission. The other members of said commission shall serve without compensation. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to furnish to said commission suitable quarters without charge.

Section 4. The commission shall have power to appoint, according to law, a secretary at a salary to be fixed by the City Council, and to appoint according to law such clerical and other assistants as the City Council from time to time shall determine.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of said commission to study all phases of sexual immorality in its various forms, their causes and effects, and the conditions or practices which tend to promote or restrict them, including all practices which are physically or morally debasing in their effect, or which concern the physical or moral welfare of the inhabitants of the city, with a view to securing both the prevention and correction of such practices and conditions.

It shall make a study of the measures necessary to secure the physical and moral rehabilitation of prostitutes, the prevention of prostitution and of venereal disease, of the legal action necessary for the effective suppression of bawdy and disorderly houses, houses of ill-fame or assignation within the City of Chicago and within three miles of the boundaries of said city, and the legal action necessary for the prosecution of the owners, keepers, inmates and patrons of said houses.

It shall advise the Prosecuting Attorney and the General Superintendent of Police of the results of its investigations and of the occurrence of any violations of any State laws or City ordinances relating to the control of vice or immorality which it discovers. It shall, from time to time, make report of its findings to the Mayor of the City of Chicago and the City Council, and recommend the passage of such statutes, ordinances, and methods of procedure as it deems necessary to secure the objects for which it is established, and shall publish such reports as it may deem necessary.

Section 6. Said commission shall have power and authority to make rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of said commission and otherwise not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 7. Nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to relieve the General Superintendent of Police, or any member of the police department, or the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, or any officer of that department, or the Prosecuting Attorney, of any duties so imposed upon them or any of them by the ordinances of the City of Chicago, and it shall be the duty of all heads of the various departments of the city government and the employes of same to co-operate fully with the Morals Commission of the City of Chicago and to supply it with all information and statistics in their possession.

Section 8. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

December 7, 1914.—The Mayor submitted the following communication.

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 7, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law I hereby appoint Michael Zimmer as Comptroller of the City of Chicago, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Kerner moved to concur in the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Also the Mayor submitted the following:

Chicago, December 7, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I transmit herewith a communication from the President of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium with reference to the completion and opening of that institution. I would recommend that the communication be published and placed on file.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

The following is the communication transmitted with the foregoing communication:

Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium,
Chicago, November 28, 1914.

Honorable Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to present to you in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Municipal Sanitarium, views of the various buildings of the institution.

The construction of the buildings is completed and the Sanitarium is being equipped for opening in February.

This big institution, planned to meet the needs of the tuberculosis situation in this large community, has required years of planning and thorough study of the various phases and details. It stands to-day as the largest and the most comprehensive municipal sanitorium in the country, with all the modern medical and laboratory facilities for thorough study and efficient care of tuberculosis cases.

With its full capacity of 950 beds the institution will be in a position to care for 1,500 to 2,000 cases a year. It will have a special provision of 200 beds for children, a special obstetric department (the first in existence in this country) for tuberculous women, outdoor sleeping facilities for a large proportion of the working force, this furnishing a chance of employing ex-patients, etc.

The influence of the Sanitarium will be greatly augmented by the activities of its co-ordinate department, the Dispensary System, with its 35 physicians and 50 field nurses.

With the opening of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium the City of Chicago advances to a high position in its provisions for tuberculous patients —a position equal to that of any city in America.

Most respectfully yours,
(Signed) THEODORE B. SACHS,
President.

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 7, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I transmit herewith a communication from the President of the South Park Commission with reference to the taking over by the South Park Commission, of Michigan avenue from Randolph street to Jackson boulevard

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

The following communication was transmitted with the foregoing communication:

South Park Commissioners,
Chicago, December 1, 1914.

Honorable Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of City of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir—On January 3, 1910, the City Council of the City of Chicago passed an ordinance transferring Michigan avenue, from the north line of Jackson street to the north line of Randolph street, to the South Park Commissioners, which ordinance was accepted by the South Park Commissioners on January 19, 1910.

Jurisdiction has since been exercised by the South Park Commissioners over this part of Michigan avenue. The ordinance provides that traffic teams shall be permitted to pass over this section of Michigan avenue for five years after date of the passage of the ordinance by the City Council. That period will expire January 3, 1915.

The Park Commissioners will at that date apply to this part of Michigan avenue the same rules regarding the traffic which are enforced on other boulevards and driveways of the South Park Commissioners.

Presuming that your Police Department might wish to make some changes in their traffic regulations, I have taken the liberty of notifying you in advance of the fact.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
President.

Alderman Nance moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Health Committee on an amendatory ordinance to provide for the establishment

of temporary zones of quiet around residences in which persons are dangerously ill. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Nance moved to concur in the report and to pass the said ordinance. The motion prevailed and the ordinance was passed

Alderman Merriam moved to proceed to consideration of a report of a minority of the Committee on Finance, in reference to the handling of the funds of the city, deferred and published November 9, 1914, pags 1941-42.

The motion prevailed, and Alderman Merriam moved to adopt the order recommended in said minority report, printed on page 1949 of the Journal, in the matter of payments by the County Collector of taxes and special assessments to the City Treasurer. The motion prevailed, and the order was adopted. Following is said order:

Whereas, It is the duty of the County Collector to pay over to the City Treasurer taxes and special assessments as often as once in two weeks from the time when he shall commence the collection thereof, and to pay over on or before April 15 the taxes in his hands and subsequently to make payments upon demand at least once in every ten days; and

Whereas, It has been the custom of the city authorities to arrange for remittance dates during the year whereby the taxes and assessments collected by the County Collector for the City of Chicago are paid over in installments of varying amounts arbitrarily fixed so that payments are not completed until December, and so that large amounts of money due the City of Chicago remain in the hands of the County Collector for long periods following their collection, contrary to the intent of the law; and

Whereas, Through this delay in paying over to the City of Chicago its taxes and assessments the city is deprived not only of the use of several million dollars each year, the periods varying from thirty days to six months, but is also deprived of the interest upon said money which rightfully belongs to the City of Chicago; therefore, be it

Ordered, That the City Comptroller and City Treasurer be and they are hereby directed not to enter into any such arrangement with the County Collector, as has been made in previous years, in any way waiving or modifying the right of the City of Chicago, to demand prompt payments of all taxes and assessments collected for the City of Chicago, in the manner provided by law, and they are directed to make such demands upon the County Collector on appropriate occasions, during the succeeding fiscal year, for prompt payments to the City of Chicago of all taxes and assessments collected in its behalf in the manner provided by law.

December 14, 1914.—The Mayor submitted the following communication, which, together with the opinion transmitted therewith, was referred to the Committee on Local Transportation:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 14, 1914

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I transmit herewith an opinion from the Law Department in reference to the power of the city to compel the traction companies to construct compulsory extensions.

I would respectfully recommend the reference of the opinion to your Committee on Local Transportation.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

The following opinion was transmitted with the foregoing communication:

Law Department,
Chicago, December 14, 1914.

In re power of city to compel Traction Companies to construct compulsory extensions.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor:

Dear Sir—In your letter dated December 1, 1914, to this department, you desire to be advised on the following points:

1. Has the City the power, under the terms of the 1907 ordinances, to compel the traction companies to comply with the orders of the City Council to construct new trackage up to the amount provided for under the compulsory extension provisions of the 1907 ordinances?

2. Does the failure of the companies to comply with the orders of the City Council subject the companies to an attack upon their franchises?

With regard to the first question, there is no question as to the obligation of the Chicago Railways Company, the Chicago City Railway Company and the Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company to construct, upon the order of the City Council, during each calendar year the mileage of extensions provided for in the ordinances of February 11, 1907, and March 30, 1908.

If the companies or any of them fail to comply with their ordinance obligations in regard to the construction of compulsory extensions they can be compelled to live up to their ordinance obligations by mandamus.

People v. Suburban Railroad Company, 178 Ill. 594.

A mandamus suit may be instituted by a citizen, since the courts have held that when the object of the writ is the enforcement of a public right the people are regarded as the real party and the relator need not show that he has any legal interest in the result. It is enough that he is interested as a citizen in having the law executed and the right in question enforced.

People vs. Suburban Railroad Company, Supra.

(Citing County of Pike v. People, 11 Ill. 202; City of Ottawa v. People, 48 Ill. 233; Hall v. People, 57 Ill. 307.)

See also:

School Trustees v. The People, Ex rel., 71 Ill. 559.

Village of Glencoe v. The People, Ex rel., 78 Ill. 382.

People Ex rel v. Board of Education, 127 Ill. 613.

The writ of mandamus may be granted in such cases not only on relation of a private citizen, but may be granted on relation of the City of Chicago.

26 Cyc. 398.

People Ex rel. City of Chicago v. Upham, 221 Ill. 555.

State v. Missouri Pacific Railway Company, 33 Kan. 176.

Inhabitants of Burnswick v. City of Bath, 90 Maine, 479.

State Ex rel. City of Bridgeton v. Millvale Traction Company, 62 N. J. L., 592.

People of State of New York v. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Co., 103 N. Y. Rep. 95.

With reference to the second point, as to whether the failure of the companies to comply with the orders of the City Council relating to compulsory extensions would not subject the companies to an attack upon their franchises, we beg to state that a specific provision covering this situation is contained in the ordinances of February 11, 1907, to the Chicago Railways Company and the Chicago City Railway Company, respectively, and in the ordinance of March 30, 1908, to the Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company. The provision, which is practically the same in each of the grants to the above companies, provides as follows:

"Forfeiture for Non-compliance.) Section 31. The Company, by the acceptance of this ordinance, expressly agrees with the said City and obligates itself fully to comply with all of the terms and conditions of this ordinance throughout the period of time covered thereby, and so long as the Company continues to operate any street railways in said City under or by virtue of the authority hereof.

"The Company further agrees that in the event that it shall make default in the observance or performance of any of the agreements or conditions herein required to be kept and performed by it, and if any such default shall continue for a period of three (3) months (exclusive of all times during which the Company may be delayed or interfered with, without its connivance, by unavoidable accidents, labor strikes or the orders or judgments of any court entered in any suit brought without its connivance), after written notice thereof to it from the said City, then and in each and every such case, the said City by its City Council shall be entitled to declare this grant and all of the rights and privileges of the Company to maintain and operate street railways in any of the streets or public way of the said City to be forfeited and at an end; * * *"

Under the above provisions, if the companies or any of them have made default with respect to the obligation to construct compulsory extensions, and if such default continues for a period of three months (exclusive of all times during which the company may be delayed or interfered with without its connivance by unavoidable acidents, labor strikes or the orders or judgments by any court entered in any suit brought without its connivance), after written notice by the City, then the City Council has a right to declare the grant and all of the rights

and privileges of the company to maintain and operate street railways in the streets of the City to be forfeited and at an end; and this the City Council can do without even a judicial determination of the breach.

Dillon on Municipal Corporations, 5th Ed., Vol. 3, Sec. 1231, p. 1960.
Plymouth v. Chestnut Hill & N. R. Co., 188 Pa. 181.
Minersville v. Schuylkill Elec R. R. Co., 205 Pa. 394.
Belleville v. Citizens' Horse Ry. Co., 152 Ill. 171.
Union Street Ry. Co. v. Saginaw Cir. Judge, 113 Mich. 694.
Tower v. Tower & St. R. Co., 68 Minn. 500.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) MAX M. KORSHAK,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Approved:
JOHN W. BECKWITH,
Corporation Counsel.

December 28, 1914.—The Clerk presented the following communication from the Mayor, which was, together with the communication transmitted therewith, ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 28, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—At your meeting of December 14, 1914, your Honorable Body passed an ordinance granting certain switch track privileges to the Jacob Best Coal Company. The ordinance in question contains a more rigorous clause, prohibiting the operation of the switch track in such a manner as to create a nuisance, than is included in the ordinary ordinance.

I have been visited by a large delegation representing the North Edgewater Improvement Association asking me to veto this ordinance. I hesitate to do so, for the reason that a veto of this ordinance would deprive the Jacob Best Coal Company of the full enjoyment of the property in which it has made a large investment, a use which I believe it can enjoy without detriment to the neighborhood, if it will adopt precautions more stringent than ordinary against the creation of a nuisance. The protestants seem to feel that the insertion of the clause requiring the operation of the switch track in such a manner as not to create a nuisance affords no additional safeguard to the neighborhood, asserting a practical impossibility to operate a switch track in a manner that will not create a nuisance without the expenditure of large sums of money.

In order that it may be understood that this clause will not be regarded as a dead letter, I have written the Jacob Best Company an official communication advising them that this clause of the ordinance will be rigorously enforced and that they must adopt every precaution to avoid the creation of a nuisance. I am transmitting herewith a copy of this letter that it may be placed on file with the City Clerk to show that the Jacob Best Coal Company entered upon the work of constructing the switch track with full knowledge of the requirements that will be made by the city as to its operation.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Chicago, December 28, 1914.

Jacob Best Coal Company, 6133 Broadway, Chicago.

Gentlemen—At its meeting of December 14, 1914, the City Council passed an ordinance granting your company the right to lay a switch track across the alley in the block bounded by Granville and Glenlake avenues, Broadway and the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad. A previous ordinance granting this privilege was vetoed by me because it failed properly to protect the neighborhood from a possible nuisance. The present ordinance contains a clause giving the Mayor the authority to revoke the privileges granted by the ordinance at any time the switch track is operated in such a manner as to create a nuisance.

I have been visited by a large delegation, representing the North Edgwater Improvement Association, asking me to veto this ordinance. I have not acceded to this request for the reason that I believe, with the proper precautions, your company can operate a switch track so as to obtain the full enjoyment of your property, and at the same time prevent the establising of a nuisance which would be a detriment to this residence district. It is because of this belief that I shall allow the ordinance to stand.

I am writing you this communication, however, in order that you may fully understand that the provision of the ordinance relative to the creation of a nuisance will be rigidly enforced. I think it only fair to you that you should be so informed before you engage in any expenditure in the construction of this switch track.

CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Also the following communication from the Mayor:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 28, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—Some time ago the Captain of the Bureau of Identification informed me that there were in his keeping a great number of pictures of individuals who were brought to the Identification Bureau and photographed, and whose cases either were dismissed, non-suited, or never brought to trial. Although these individuals in many cases have been living exemplary lives and were innocent of the charges which resulted in their pictures taken at the Bureau of Identification, those pictures have remained, and still remain, in the files of the department, serving no good purpose.

I have, therefore, upon the recommendation of the head of the Bureau of Identification, caused to be prepared, an order authorizing the destruction of these photographs, and providing for the appointment of a committee of four members of the City Council to determine which of the pictures shall be destroyed and to have charge of the matter.

I would respectfully recommend the passage of the order.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the order transmitted with the foregoing communication.

Alderman Wm. J. Healy moved to pass said order. The motion prevailed and said order was passed.

The following is said order as passed:

Whereas, There are now in the Bureau of Identification of the Department of Police many pictures of persons, the cases or charges against whom have been dismissed or never brought to trial; and

Whereas, It is desirable that many of said pictures be destroyed; therefore be it

Ordered, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee to consist of four (4) members of the City Council, which committee shall determine which of the aforesaid pictures shall be destroyed and shall cause the same to be destroyed under its supervision and direction.

Subsequently, in accordance with the terms of the foregoing order, His Honor the Mayor appointed the following committee: Aldermen Doyle, Nash, McNichols and Ray.

Also the following communication from the City Comptroller:

Department of Finance,
Office of the Comptroller,
Chicago, December 28, 1914.

The Honorable, the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council Assembled:

Gentlemen—We beg to submit herewith for consideration and approval by your Honorable Body, draft of an order authorizing and directing the payment of $72,057.32 to the County Treasurer, being the amount of tax certificates representing the unpaid special assessments purchased by the city representative at the annual tax sales for the year 1914; also authorizing and directing the payment of $44,625.18 to sundry special assessment warrants on account of forfeitures of defaulted special assessment property to the state by the County Treasurer during the year 1914.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) MICHAEL ZIMMER,
City Comptroller.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the order transmitted with the foregoing communication.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said order. The motion prevailed and said order was passed.

COMMISSION REPORT ON PROSTITUTION IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Last summer a commission known as the Mayor's Commission to visit European cities and make studies of municipal conditions abroad, visited a number of such cities and gathered authentic data respecting many important matters in municipal policy and administration.

Alderman Willis O. Nance, Chairman of the Health Committee of the City Council, seconded by Alderman Ellis Geiger, Chairman of the Commission, made a study of prostitution in as many cities as could be reached in the war-distressed condition of Europe, and upon their return to Chicago, Alderman Nance prepared and Alderman Geiger indorsed a report of findings and conclusions to Mayor Harrison, which report in turn the Mayor presented to the Council. The following is this report:

Chicago, Ill., November 5, 1914.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago:

Dear Sir—I beg to submit the following report of my observations on the control of prostitution in certain European cities. I regret that the outbreak of war while the Chicago commission was in Paris prevented a visit this summer to several continental cities included in our itinerary. Where allusion is made to conditions prevalent in the latter municipalities. the information is the result of either personal observation made on former visits or from reports made by officials of such cities. The cities visited this summer included Liverpool, Manchester, London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp and Glasgow. In each of the cities visited the presentation of letters from your Honor secured from the city officials every facility possible for study and observation. In my studies especial inquiry was made into reputed success of "regulation" of prostitution in Europe and the efficiency of police and sanitary control in the large cities of the continent.

When the problem of Chicago was being discussed before the Council Health Committee last spring the European system of "regulation" was much vaunted, frequently by intelligent and professional men. The contention was that Chicago's present method of repression or suppression was wrong in principle and practice and that regulation with strict police and medical supervision was the intelligent solution of the problem, and that the entire matter was handled in a satisfactory manner abroad.

I may say at this point that my observations in Europe strengthened my belief that recognition of prostitution by the authorities as a necessary evil is wrong and that regulation and supervision are not the proper remedies to apply. Further, I may suggest that the people who extol the European system of controlling the social evil as a rule are not familiar with the conditions as they truly exist. Referring to conditions in Chicago, I feel that we are now on the right track in meeting this great problem. Since my visit to Europe, I am more than ever convinced that our present policy is a most decided step in the progress of order and decency and that to again return to our old time system of segregation (!), even with the most approved policy of sanitary regulation, would be most deplorable and decidedly retrogressive.

The first country visited was England, three of the largest cities of the island being on our itinerary. In Britain the policy of segregation of prostitution has been abandoned and of recent years the system of regulation has been done away with. Under the British law, prostitution is not an offense, but public solicitation by women is illegal. Keepers of houses of ill-fame are fined or imprisoned, as are procurers and souteneurs. In Liverpool, a city of 800,000 people, the policy of repression has been followed for several years. Brothels have been prohibited since 1890. Supervision of the morals of the city is vested in a committee of the City Council known as the "Watch Committee." When complaint is made concerning the character of a house, the proprietress is summoned into court. Police raids are unknown. The keeper of the suspected house is served with a summons and she is obliged to appear in court the following morning when her case is heard. The inmates also may be summoned as witnesses. No direct arrests are made and thereby the bondsmen's graft is eliminated. If guilt is proven, a severe fine is imposed, or a sentence to a city institution in

the country several miles out may be imposed. Twelve hundred disorderly women were apprehended in Liverpool last year, but there were no police raids. The chief of police has been on the force thirty years. He is subject only to the authority of the Watch Committee and his action and orders are effective without Council or other approval. He initiates any crusade that he deems desirable and carries it out with a free hand. Strict conditions in Liverpool appeared to be exceptionally good and order and decency seemed to prevail.

In Manchester, which practically has the same amount of population as Liverpool, conditions seemed to be about as they are in the latter city. The acting chief of police, with whom our commission visited the principal points of interest in Manchester, expressed himself as fairly well satisfied with the present vice conditions, which were a decided improvement, he assured me, over those which existed under the former system of "regulation."

London, like other English cities, has no segregated district or recognized brothels. There is no so-called police or sanitary regulation. The policy of the municipal administration aims at supression or at least repression. Street conditions appear to be much less satisfactory than in either Liverpoor or Manchester. On crowded thoroughfares in the business or theater district at night, one can go but a short distance without encountering the demi-monde. In certain music halls they abound and make no attempt to hide their calling. On certain streets just off some important thoroughfares, and in certain arcades, they openly solicit. They not only conduct their business at night, but in the daytime as well. In the districts surrounding Leicester Square and Piccadilly Circus it seems to be the policy of the police to keep those who openly solicit off the main streets as much as possible, but on certain of the side streets little attention is paid to them. If a patron is secured he is usually taken to the woman's apartment. Street conditions in London are today decidedly worse than they are in Chicago or New York.

The conduct of the vice problem in London does not seem to be nearly as well in hand as it does in either Liverpool or Manchester. The police department, justly famed the world over for its intelligence, does not appear to display the earnestness and seriousness to the vice problem, as the importance of the situation would warrant. Chicago, in my opinion, has little to learn of benefit from the handling of the problem in London. While the administrative policy of repression seems to have been adopted, the enforcement of the law is weak, with the natural resultant—unsatisfactory conditions. The situation in London emphasizes the necessity for strict law enforcement. Laws or ordinances may be adopted, but unless some responsible head insists upon and demands their rigid enforcement, little benefit will accrue.

The next city visited was Paris. Several days were spent in investigation of conditions in this city. The Prefect of Police assigned a lieutenant to the writer to assist him in every way possible to study conditions here. Paris is one of the European cities that still attempts to regulate prostitution. Vice is tolerated, recognized, and regulated, but not officially licensed. There is no segregated district, but thirty-four houses of ill-fame are officially known to the police. In addition, 248 hotels used for purposes of prostitution are on the police lists. The number of brothels has not increased in recent years, according to the police. Women of the street are expected to register with the police. Six thousand are on the books at the present time, but no competent observer believes that that number represents in any considerable degree the total number of professional prostitutes. A conservative estimate would probably be not far from 50,000. There is no law in France which prohibits prostitution. Soliciting is permitted on the streets of Paris between the hours of 8 p. m. and midnight. At other periods solicitation results in arrest. Last year 45,000 women were arrested for soliciting, a fair proportion of whom were found guilty and sent to prison for periods of from four to fifteen days. All women arrested are subjected to medical examination, and if found diseased are sent to a prison hospital to remain there until they are cured. There is no law which requires women to submit to examination, but if they refuse they are detained in jail pending investigation of their past history, etc. During the past year none have refused examination.

Women registered with the police must submit to examination as must those who are inmates of disorderly houses. These examinations are made at regular intervals, from once a week to once a month, depending upon the age of the

woman. Women who do not report regularly are subject to a term of imprisonment of four days. The examinations, conducted at the police headquarters, as seen by the writer, were by no means efficient or scientific. It appeared that in many instances they might be much more productive of harm by spreading disease than otherwise. Besides, by providing a false belief of security they, in some instances, would result in bringing about the very opposite condition to that they were intended to promote.

Regulation of prostitution by police and medical control in Paris appears to have no sane argument in its favor. Street conditions are abominable. Many of the brothels are show places for the young and unsophisticated. The Paris system of regulation would not do for Chicago under any circumstances.

Vice conditions in Brussels are somewhat unique, in that this city not only officially recognizes prostitution, but it is one of the few cities of Europe that licenses houses of ill-fame. Certain fixed license fees are paid into the general treasury. The houses are divided into three classes and the monthly license fees vary from $5 to $20 per month. There is no segregated district in Brussels, the brothels being located in various parts of the town. Inmates of the places must submit to medical examination at stated periods. The examinations are conducted on a more scientific basis than in Paris, but at best the system cannot be of very great value. Street solicitations are not permitted in Brussels and outward conditions seemed to be much better than in either Paris or London. It is unnecessary to suggest that Chicago or any other American city can not consider the licensing of brothels as does Brussels.

Antwerp attempted for many years to regulate prostitution by recognizing and controlling it, but the system has evidently been much relaxed. Street conditions are similar to those in Brussels.

After returning to Britain from the continent, a visit was made to Glasgow. Like all other British cities, Glasgow has abolished houses of prostitution. Street soliciting is prohibited by law and street conditions are better by far than in London. That vice exists to a considerable extent in Glasgow is shown, however, in the police records, which suggest a rather extensive volume of immorality.

Glasgow was the last of the cities visited. From here I returned to London and two days later sailed for America.

While the outbreak of hostilities prevented the completion of our itinerary as originally planned, that part which included visits to Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Hamburg, Stockholm, and other cities, I have embraced the opportunity of acquainting myself by inquiries in authoritative sources as to conditions in those municipalities, and I shall briefly call attention to some of them.

In many of the large cities of the German Empire the establishment of brothels has been discouraged for many years, and attempts have been made by the officials to "control" or "regulate" prostitution by inscription or otherwise. Attempts have been made, and are now being made, to register every prostitute with the morals police and to require that perodical medical examinations of all such women be made. The medical examinations made under the supervision of the police department in Berlin and Dresden are much more exact than formerly—the routine use of the microscope is said of recent years to have been adopted. In Berlin houses of ill-fame have been prohibited since 1844. Attempts are made to enroll with the police all prostitutes over the age of 21. This is obligatory in case of conviction in court, and is also permitted by personal application. After inscription, the woman may pursue her calling without fear of police interference so long as she does so without scandal. Inscribed women found to suffer from venereal diseases are confined in a city hospital until cured.

It is admitted that the plan of police inscription or enrollment is not successful in Berlin by any means, as but a fraction of the entire number of prostitutes are on the police books. Street conditions are, as in Paris, decidedly bad. Police regulations confine solicitation to certain districts, but, like any order permitting such conditions in some particular district, the lines cannot be or are not clearly drawn.

Dresden is one of the German cities that still tolerates houses of ill-fame. There are said to be about eighty houses, and these are not limited in location to any one district. It is claimed that since modern and scientific medical supervision of prostitution has been adopted, that the spread of venereal diseases has

been considerably checked. Frankfort still has ten brothels scattered over the city and Cologne has nearly one hundred likewise located. In the latter city, it is estimated, there are more than 5,000 prostitutes, a large number of whom are not enrolled with the police. Bremen has more than twenty brothels, all of which are located on one street. Hamburg has more than one hundred houses of ill-fame, the location of which extend to eight different streets. Efforts are made in all these cities to enroll all prostitutes with the police, the better to "control" them and to facilitate a more thorough sanitary supervision over them. "Regulation," from what I have seen in German cities and from what I have been able to learn from citizens of whom I have made inquiry, does not regulate. Everybody knows that the registration is by no means complete and that there is no such thing as successful, efficient medical supervision.

Vienna, it is estimated, has more than 20,000 prostitutes, of whom perhaps only about 2,000 are enrolled with the police. Until the early seventies severe penalties were imposed on prostitutes. The laws providing inefficacious, a system of regulation was established and this system, with frequent modifications, has been in force since. Only six houses of prostitution remain.

In Sweden a system of "regulation" similar to that of Germany is in force. A Royal Commission, however, has recently condemned "regulation" and it has proved its failure by a careful scientific analysis. The report urges preventive measures by further improvements in the system of free treatment of venereal patients, and a campaign of moral education.

It is interesting to note that Stockholm has a special hospital containing one hundred beds for diseased prostitutes. St. Goeran Hospital in the same city has accommodations for 250 venereal patients. Stockholm, a city of about 350,000 inhabitants, has about three hundred inscribed prostitutes.

Several farm "homes" to which prostitutes are sent were noted on the trip. Several miles out from Liverpool is a "home for inebriates," to which fallen women are sent for protracted terms for medical treatment and to receive instruction in useful occupations. Near Frankfort-on-Main is a similar industrial home. In the neighborhood of London is the Farmfields Colony for inebriate women. The colony consists of a farmhouse and small cottages and workhouses in the center of a large tract of land. Occupations best suited to the taste and capability of the women are assigned to them. Work in the garden, dairy, poultry yard, laundry, kitchen and tailoring shops are among the labors employed. Twice a day music, lectures, and other intellectual exercises and diversions that strengthen the mind and higher ethical motives are enjoyed.

In conclusion, permit me to say, as the result of my observation of vice conditions in Europe, that Chicago has little to learn to her advantage in the conduct of prostitution in cities abroad. While Chicago may rightfully be blamed for being somewhat slow in adopting her present policy of suppression—the only method that can be legally and consistently adopted—still credit must be given for the active battle that she is now waging against the social evil. There is no large city in the world that has made such successful strides for reform in recent years. The present policy must be maintained and public officials and citizen bodies actively co-operating to clean Chicago up must be encouraged and supported. The citizen who extols the method of "control" in vogue in the large cities of Europe is, as a rule, not conversant with true conditions existing there. "Regulation" does not regulate. Police inscription is only partially successful. In many cities but a fraction of the whole number of prostitutes is enrolled with the police. As one prostitute in one of the large cities expressed herself, "Only the stupid are inscribed." Medical examinations are but in a few cities carried out with any degree of scientific accuracy. When faithfully and carefully performed, they may be of some service in preventing infectious disease, but when the examinations are loosely conducted they may even be the means of spreading disease.

Some nations, for example Great Britain, have abolished the brothel entirely, and practically all cities of continental Europe where they still exist are gradually eliminating them. Street conditions seem to depend largely upon the efforts and activity of the police. In Liverpool and Manchester, cities of practically 900,000 people, the streets are remarkably free from the activities of the demi-monde. Several cities are operating country retreats for the physical, moral, and industrial betterment of their fallen women.

Chicago must not return to her former policy of allowing houses of ill-fame to operate. The present policy of suppression must be actively carried out. The city should at once arrange for the establishment of an industrial farm where fallen women may be sent to receive medical attention, moral enlightenment, and industrial training amid surroundings conducive to health and reformation. The municipality should encourage in every way campaigns of moral and hygenic education, and should exercise a stricter supervision over housing conditions, dance halls, and care of the feeble-minded and delinquent. Suppression of prostitution must not be allowed to constitute oppression of the prostitute. The latter should be given a new chance and a fresh start in life. Fines and repeated fines will avail little. The farm colony, as has been proven in certain European sections, as well as in New York, can work wonders in solving this problem for Chicago. At all times, it must be remembered that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Means for the prevention of prostitution should be given careful consideration and study by municipal officials generally.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WILLIS O. NANCE,
ELLIS GEIGER,
Of Mayor's Commission to Study Municipal Problem in Europe.

RULE GOVERNING COMPENSATION OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES.

To The Heads of Departments:

At a recent budget meeting of the Committee on Finance I was directed to submit to you rules passed by the Finance Committee and approved by the City Council in the 1915 appropriation ordinance, and included in the rules of the Civil Service Commission governing the compensation and automatic advance of civil service employes. A copy of these rules is attached hereto.

You will note also a new rule with reference to the payment of overtime work by city employes. In the 1915 ordinance no provision has been made for overtime work, the plan of the committee being that where contingencies necessitating overtime work arise, and such work is requested and authorizd by the head of the department concerned and approved by the Committee on Finance, provision for payment for same will be made through Council action.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN A. RICHERT,
Chairman, Committee on Finance.

Ordered, That the following rule govern advancements of civil service employes in the classified service:

Section 1. Whenever the Civil Service Commission shall by rule have classified offices and places of employment in the city service into classes and grades, and said offices and places have been placed in classes according to the general line and character of work involved in the respective duties thereof, and within each class shall have established grades or ranks, each grade or rank comprising offices and places having substantially similar duties, authority and responsibility, appropriations for salaries for all such offices and places of employment within each grade shall be uniform. No salaries shall be authorized or paid by the City Comptroller or City Treasurer for services of any officer or employe unless such person is occupying an office or place of employment according to the provisions of this rule and is entitled to payment therefor.

Sec. 2. Whenever any grade or rank in the classified service of the city shall have been divided into salary groups for the purpose of varying compensation according to efficiency and seniority, and the City Council shall have appropriated according to such salary groups for the positions in said grades of service, appointment by the head of the department or by appointing officer shall be to the group having the lowest fixed salary rate. Advancement to the higher groups or salary rates shall be made on the basis of efficiency and seniority within the department, as shown by the records thereof kept in the office of the Civil Service Commission.

Sec. 3. Any officer or employe shall become eligible for advancement, and may be advanced from a lower salary group to the next higher salary group

within a grade in the classified service, when a vacancy in such higher salary group exists, after such officer or employe shall have served in such lower group by actual employment for at least the period specified in the rules of the Civil Service Commission. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to mean that it shall be mandatory upon the department head, City Comptroller, City Treasurer or Civil Service Commission to authorize and pay or advance an officer or employe to the next higher salary group within a grade of service because such officer or employe has served in the lower group the minimum period of time specified in the schedules as established by the Civil Service Commission.

Sec. 4. Whenever the City Council shall have advanced an office or place of employment in the classified service to a higher grade than theretofore existed, and increased the salary thereof, no payment of such advanced salary shall be made to the officer or employe filling such position until such time as he is certified to the higher grade in accordance with the civil service act and rules.

Sec. 5. Lobbying or soliciting on the part of any officer or employe of the city for any salary increase in violation of the terms of this rule is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 6. All matters relating to personal employment of an officer or employe shall be presented by such officer or employe only to his department or bureau head.

Sec. 7. No advancement of salary shall be made beyond an existing grade for the performance of the same duties—but only in case of increased duties or responsibility which involve a change of position.

Sec. 8. No advancement of salary within a grade shall be made other than upon a basis of efficiency and seniority as established by the rules of the Civil Service Commission, or where it is found that the duties of the position are of a lower grade than the grade of the position heretofore appropriated.

Sec. 9. No advancement of salaries from group to group within a grade shall be made where the service in the department or bureau has been less than three months immediately preceding the date of the request.

Sec. 10. No provision for advancement in salary shall be made in the 1915 appropriation ordinance unless the eligibility of employes to advancement as established by the rules and records of the Civil Service Commission shall have obtained prior to February 1, 1915; provided, however, that where employes are receiving salaries less than $960 per year or where automatic advancement is specifically provided in the appropriation ordinance, appropriations therefor shall include amounts necessary for the advancement of such employes who become eligible any time during the year in accordance with the rules and records of the Civil Service Commission. In all other cases where employes become eligible during the year on the basis of seniority and efficiency, advancement may be made where such employes are assigned to vacancies in the same department or bureau caused by permanent separation of incumbents of positions of the same title and grade and in the next higher salary groups.

Sec. 11. No advancement of salaries shall be made where the average net efficiency, as shown by the records of the Civil Service Commission for the six months immediately preceding the date of the request is less than 75 per cent; or being between 75 and 80 per cent, the work of the employe is not considered upon investigation by the Civil Service Commission to merit the advancement.

Sec. 12. No overtime appropriation shall be included in the annual budget, but where contingencies necessitating overtime work arise and such work is requested and authorized by the head of the department concerned, and approved by the Committee on Finance, provision for payment for same will be made through the Council action.

Sec. 13. No transfers of salary funds shall be permitted after the passage of the annual budget, but where emergencies are shown to exist special action may be taken by the City Council.

"THE TOWN HALL OF THE NATION."

The Local Division of the Chicago Association of Commerce, discusses three propositions looking to the building in this city of a "Town Hall of the Nation." These are—1. That Chicago has no adequate public meeting place 2. That the municipality, not its citizens, should provide such a place. 3. That this municipal hall should stand on ground belonging to Outer Harbor District

No. 1. As regards the first assertion, say the officers of the Chicago Association of Commerce, it is believed every one will agree. Chicago has many public halls but all are inadequate for many purposes. As regards the second assertion, no serious opposition is expected by them. Great local, state, national and international gatherings are under consideration. These are of vital importance. If they cannot be properly housed here on advantageous terms, they will go elsewhere. Only the city can meet the situation. Private auditoriums built for profit must charge too high a rental. Auditoriums built by members of commercial organizations, not for profit but as a public duty, sooner or later fail. Only the municipality can build and maintain such an auditorium as will become the "Town Hall of the Nation."

Concerning the third point, contend the same officers, investigation will convince. As a first consideration it is to be borne in mind that the site will be almost free of cost. Filled in as the location for a one-story shed or dock for freight distribution, the superposing of this public hall will give beauty and quadruple benefit to the people. Being on the lake front the place has many advantages. Finally, it is close to the center of the city and capable of the best transportation facilities, equally accessible from all sections. The people of Chicago, it is believed, will look upon the construction of such a civic forum as a step necessary to the growth and prestige of their city. In no other way can public money bring a greater return to the public.

Architectural plans for this convention hall are already drawn up, but tentatively so, which afford some brief descriptions. This hall would consist of a great, high hall on the main floor, sufficiently raised from the plaza or place to give enough height for railway access to the enclosed dock and warehouse space beneath. These in part could be used for railway exposition rooms. The hall would be preceded by a vestibule portion and surrounded on the other sides by corridors from which would lead numerous exits and stairs to the balconies and the galleries.

The proposed hall itself would be 116 feet high, 508 feet long and 296 feet wide with an arched trussed roof. It would be lighted from the side and top. It would contain a main balcony over the ground vestibule, side balconies and galleries.

The entire north front of the building on the plaza or place would be occupied by a grand vestibule 277 feet long, 64 feet wide and 50 feet high. At its ends would be important stairs to the balconies and in it would be placed monumental descents leading to the lower vestibule. There would be ample toilet facilities on each floor.

At the south end, advantage would be taken of the extended view over the river and harbor looking toward the city, in providing an open colonnaded porch along the entire south front, flanked at each side by stairway towers. These would lead to the terrace above where could be located a restaurant, and down to the shores of the lake.

At the highest point of the building, reached from the stairway towers at the south end, would be an observation and search light platform for the enjoyment of the view as well as for the flashing of political and other results by search light and wireless. This south front, with its imposing architecture in plain sight from the city harbor, would offer unexampled opportunity for the electric advertising of whatever attractions might be offered.

There would be a walk entirely around the building attractively treated with appropriate trees, shrubs, balustrades and steps, and in front a formal balustraded plaza approach from the place by a flight of steps, decorated with flags and a large symbolic statue. By these means the hall would take its place as a harmonious part of a greater composition which would include the place, the pier and the extension of the Lake Shore Drive.

For conventions, the speaker's platform would be at the center of the semi-circular south end, around and in front of which would be grouped the invited guests, delegates and alternates, all on the main floor. The remaining space in the building, balconies, galleries, etc., would be for the general public. Numerous committee rooms would surround the hall under the balconies. The grand north vestibule and surrounding corridors would provide ample space for informal conversation and discussion. The seating capacity, including delegates and alternates, would be sufficient for 31,614 persons.

To make a literal quotation from a handsome book issued by the Chicago Association of Commerce: "Up to the present time there has seemed to be no solution of the problem. Such a municipal hall must be within walking distance of the city's business center. The value of real estate so located has been prohibitive and nearly all individual holdings are small. The construction of Pier No. 2 has now provided a location which has all the advantages.

"In bringing the lake shore at the foot of East Grand Avenue and East Illinois street out to the dock line, land has been filled in that is adapted to a double use. The land has cost the city little or nothing. It offers room for present needs and future growth. A municipal hall erected here would face the approach to the freight, passenger and recreation pier now under construction. With the pier and new bathing beach it would form a great recreation and convention center, playground festivals, religious gatherings, and made-in-Chicago exhibitions.

"Located just eight standard blocks from the intersection of State and Madison streets, it would be within walking distance of all the principal hotels. The Grand avenue surface line, running from the outer end of the pier to the city limits at North Harlem (Seventy-seventh) avenue, would give direct transfer to every north and south line. Additional tracks laid on East Illinois street and elevated would bring us through cars from the South and West Sides. For automobiles, the Lake Shore Drive would reach the hall and the north and south side boulevard link would cross within four blocks. Motor busses and the 'L' are possibilities of the immediate future. Water transportation would also play its part. Considered from every point of view the city has here a location that must satisfy the residents of every section of the city."

FOR A NEW CITY CHARTER.

Permanent Charter Commission of the City of Chicago, Illinois.

Alderman HENRY D. CAPITAIN, Chairman.

Alderman John A. Richert,
Alderman Thomas D. Nash,
Alderman George F. Harding,
Alderman Charles E. Merriam,
Alderman John R. Emerson,
Alderman Lewis D. Sitts,
Alderman John Toman,
Alderman Theodore K. Long,
Alderman Harry E. Littler,
Alderman Eugene H. Block,
Alderman Martin J. Healy,
Alderman G. Ed. Trebing,
Alderman John Haderlein,
Alderman Felix B. Janovsky,
Senator Niels Juul,
Senator Walter Clyde Jones,
Representative David E. Shanahan,
Representative Seymour Stedman,
Mr. George E. Cole,
Mr. James Donahoe,
Mr. Henry Horner,
Mr. Adolph D. Weiner,
Mr. John Fitzpatrick,
Mr. John C. Metz,
Mr. George E. Hooker,
Mr. Stephen S. Gregory,
Mr. Angus R. Shannon,
Miss Catherine Goggin,
Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout,

James G. Skinner, Secretary.

First Meeting, May 18, 1914—Preliminary Organization.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Alderman Capitain. All members of the Commission were present.

Alderman Meriam moved that a committee of seven, of which the Chairman shall be Chairman, be appointed to work out and present to the Commission a plan of organization and procedure. This motion was seconded by Alderman Littler, and after discussion and comment by Representative Shanahan was unanimously adopted.

The following is the committee appointed:

Alderman Henry D. Capitain, Chairman; Alderman John A. Richert, Alderman Charles E. Merriam, Representative David E. Shanahan, Mr. Henry Horner, Mr. Stephen S. Gregory, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout.

Mr. Cole introduced a resolution reciting:

"That it is the sense of this convention that the only way to cure the ills that are now before us and to deal out evenhanded justice for all the

State is through a constitutional convention and * * * that the officers of this charter convention be instructed to memorialize the Legislature asking it to submit to the voters of Illinois the question of convening a State constitutional convention,''

and moved the adoption of the resolution.

He stated that he did not ask the adoption at that meeting, and the Chairman, without objection, referred the resolution to the committee of seven above referred to.

Alderman Harding, upon motion made and carried, was selected as temporary Secretary of the Commission.

Thereupon the Commission adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Permanent Organization.

The Permanent Charter Commission met Tuesday, July 14, 1914, at 2:00 p. m. in the Finance Committee rooms, in the City Hall. Hon. Henry D. Capitain, Chairman of the Commission, presided.

The Chairman declared a quorum present, and appointed James G. Skinner temporary Secretary of the meeting.

The report of the special Committee on Plan and Procedure, appointed May 18, 1914, was received and read. On motion, duly made and seconded, the report was concurred in and the recommendations and rules submitted by the committee were adopted. Said report and rules are as follows:

''Chicago, July 10, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of
The Permanent Charter Commission,
Chicago, Ill.

In conformity with the motion adopted at the meeting of the Commission on May 18, 1914, the special Committee on Plan and Procedure recommend for adoption the rules and methods of procedure submitted herewith.

It also recommends the appointment of Mr. James G. Skinner for Secretary and legal adviser of the Commission at a salary of five thousand dollars per year, and that the Chairman of the Commission be authorized to employ an assistant secretary and the necessary clerical and stenographic help.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) H. D. CAPITAIN,
Chairman.''

Rules for the Permanent Charter Commission.

Authorized by the City Council of the City of Chicago by resolution adopted on March 9th, 1914, and readopted on April 27th, 1914.

''**First.** The Commission shall proceed, as hereinafter provided, with the consideration and discussion of the general framework and fundamental provisions of a simple and elastic charter for the City of Chicago, granting to the city the largest practicable measure of local home rule, subject only to such general statutory safeguards and restrictions as may seem necessary to protect the general interests of the State as distinguished from the local interests of the municipality. The distinction between a municipal charter and a municipal code to be enacted under that charter should also be constantly borne in mind, and that a municipal charter should be a grant of broad powers and definite limitations under which municipal codes and the methods and agencies of municipal government can be constantly adapted to meet the changing needs and wishes of the city. The Commission shall proceed to devise ways and means to procure the constitutional authority for a complete rehabilitation of the revenue laws, and to permit the consolidation of the several municipalities and taxing bodies within the confines of Cook County and the Sanitary District of Chicago.

Second. The parliamentary procedure of this commission shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, except as otherwise provided in this report, or by any future rule or order of this commission adopted at a meeting held at least three days previously by a majority vote of all its members.

Third. The various standing committees shall proceed with the more detailed examination of the respective subjects submitted to them and be prepared to take up the work of drafting specific provisions in the form of definite legislative enactments. These provisions can be combined and harmonized under the direction of the Committee on Plan and Procedure, subject at all times to the instructions of the Commission. The result shall be submitted to the Commission for revision

and final action, and appropriate arrangements made for a committee which shall then be appointed to present to the State Legislature the recommendations of the Commission.

Fourth. The following standing committees shall be appointed:

1.	Committee on Plan and Procedure	7 Members
2.	Committee on Public Utilities	7 Members
3.	Committee on Consolidation, Revenue and Expenditures	7 Members
4.	Committee on Elections, Appointments and Tenure of Office	7 Members
5.	Committee on Municipal Legislature and Its Powers	7 Members
6	Committee on Municipal Courts	5 Members
7.	Committee on Executive and Departmental Organization	5 Members
8.	Committee on Education and General Welfare	5 Members

The Chairman of the Commission shall be ex-officio a member of all committees.

The Committee on Plan and Procedure shall have charge of the general procedure of the Commission, subject to such instructions as may be given it from time to time by the Commission and the adoption of such special orders of business for particular sessions of the Commission as may systematize and expedite its work. It shall be its function to secure the proper measure of harmony and co-ordination between the different measures or proposals that may from time to time be favorably acted upon by the Commission.

The Committee on Plan and Procedure shall also have charge of the general provisions of the proposed charter not expressly delegated to any of the other committees.

Written communications and suggestions shall be invited from persons and organizations who are not members of the commission, but who are interested in its work. All communications and suggestions shall be presented to the Commission in writing and read by title or description, and, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the majority of all the members of the commission, shall be referred first to the Committee on Plan and Procedure and must be by it promptly referred to the standing committee having jurisdiction of the particular subject-matter to which such communications or suggestions respectively relate. By a majority vote of all the members of the Commission, any such communications or suggestions can at any time be recalled from any standing committee and be referred to another committee, or acted upon directly by the Commission by a majority vote of all the members of the Commission. Any committee may be ordered to report to the Commission as to any matter referred to or coming under the jurisdiction of such committee, and a motion for such an order shall be voted upon directly by the Commission without reference to committee.

All reports of standing committees shall be sent to the Secretary and a copy thereof shall forthwith be furnished by the Secretary to each member of the Commission and no such report shall be discussed or acted upon by the Commission until at least five days thereafter.

When the various standing committees shall have made a preliminary investigation of and a preliminary report to the commission upon the respective subjects submitted to them, such reports shall be referred to the Committee on Plan and Procedure without debate. Such committee shall submit to the Commission for its consideration such a resolution or series of resolutions as may be adapted to secure, so far as possible, an informal expression of opinion and a preliminary agreement in principle upon the chief general outlines of the proposed charter. When such preliminary action shall have been taken by the Commission, the subject matter shall be re-referred to the Committee on Plan and Procedure, which, thereupon, shall take up the discussion of details and proceed with the drafting of the precise terms of the different charter provisions, and report the same to the Commission for such action as it may determine.

The Chairman and members of all standing committees shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

The Chairman of the Commission shall be authorized to provide suitable accommodations for the meetings of the Commission and its several committees and a suitable office for the Secretary, which shall be considered the headquarters of the Commission, to procure suitable stationery for the Commission and to employ an assistant Secretary and such clerical and stenographic assistance as may be necessary.

The Chairman of the Commission shall be authorized to designate the date and place of all meetings of the Commission, unless otherwise ordered, and must call a special session of the Commission when requested in writing by any five members of the Commission.

These rules may be amended by a majority of all the members of the Commission at any meeting on three days' notice in writing of such amendment to each member by mail or otherwise.

TWO PRELIMINARY REPORTS FORESHADOWING ULTIMATE SUBMISSIONS.

The Committee of Charter Commission on Consolidation, Revenue and Expenditures, by its chairman, John A. Richert, submitted the following preliminary report:

Chicago, November 23, 1914.

"Honorable Henry D. Capitain, Chairman of Permanent Charter Commission, City of Chicago:

Dear Sir:—Your Committee on Consolidation, Revenue and Expenditures reports as follows:

It has made a preliminary investigation upon the question of park consolidation, referred to it by your Committee on Plan and Procedure, and submits, under the rules, this preliminary report, setting forth:

First. That is has examined the Park Consolidation Bill which was passed by the last Legislature and vetoed by the Governor upon an opinion of the Attorney-General, holding that the method of referendum provided in the bill was not constitutional.

Second. It has discussed and considered, in a preliminary manner, a redraft of this bill, drawn by James G. Skinner, Legal Adviser of the Commission, with the object in view of obviating the constitutional objections raised by the Attorney-General and of making certain other improvements and additions.

The bill contains the following features:

Article I. Consolidation. This needs very careful legal consideration in connection with the article on adoption by the legal voters of the city. The consolidation does not include the Board of Education.

Article II. Annexation of Territory to the City of Chicago. This is a draft of a new article to annex certain territory within the southern portion and on the southern boundary of the City of Chicago for the purpose of being able to consolidate the Calumet Park District and the West Pullman Park District with the City of Chicago.

Article III. Revenue. This embraces an adequate revenue system for the consolidated municipality, including general city, park, library and municipal tuberculosis sanitarium purposes, and will take the place of the Juul Law provisions for the city which expire July 1, 1916, by limitation placed thereon by the last Legislature.

Article IV. Indebtedness. This specifies and defines the maximum of municipal indebtedness and provides for the assumption by the consolidated municipality of all of the indebtedness of all local governments consolidated.

Article V. Parks. This defines what shall be included in the term "parks," and provides for a board of nine Park Commissioners, three from each side of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, which Board shall have control of the park system of the city; and further makes provision that the parks shall receive their proper share in any tax levy.

Article VI. The Public Library. This article provides that the public library shall continue to be managed by a Board of Directors, and further makes tax and bond issue provisions.

Article VII. The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. This article likewise provides that the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium shall continue to be managed by a Board of Directors, and also makes appropriate provision for appropriations, tax levies and bond issues.

Article VIII. This article contains general provisions relating to the taking effect of the act and to questions of repeal, amendment and alteration.

Article IX. Submission of Act to Popular Vote. This contains the referen-

dum provisions necessary for the adoption of the act under the charter amendment to the constitution.

The bill, as passed by the last Legislature, provided for the adoption of the bill by a majority of the legal voters of the city at large only. The Attorney-General's opinion took the ground that it was necessary for the bill to be adopted by a majority of the voters in each separate park district to be consolidated, since, following the language of the charter amendment, he held that each park district was specially affected by the bill.

The legal adviser of the Commission is working upon two drafts of a referendum provision, one providing for a majority vote by the city at large to be an adoption by the city and of the park districts, and declaring that the bill shall be so held and construed. This draft further provides for the separate return of the vote in each of the various park districts so that it may be determined whether it has been adopted by each separate park district, in which case the adoption of the bill would be assured as to the city and as to all park districts in which it carried by a majority, under the view taken by the Attorney-General, and it may be submitted at a subsequent election in those park districts or parts of the city specially affected within which it was not adopted by a majority vote at the first submission. The other draft provides that it shall be adopted only when it has received a majority vote in the city at large and a majority vote in each of the respective areas specially affected thereby.

The legal soundness of these two methods of adoption is being thoroughly investigated and will be the subject of future report.

The improvements in the bill above referred to have to do chiefly with verbal corrections, so that the bill will be in accord with Section 34 of Article IV, the charter amendment to the constitution, and so that the phraseology of the various parts of the bill will agree with each other. The most important addition is a provision providing for the annexation of certain territory within and bordering on the southern portion of the city, in order to permit of the consolidation of Calumet Park District and West Pullman Park District under the provisions of said Section 34 of Article IV, which provides 'local governments and authorities having jurisdiction confined to and within said territory' of the City of Chicago, and the further provision that such a bill 'may provide for the annexation of territory to * * * said City of Chicago by the consent of a majority of the legal voters (voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special) of said city and of a majority of the voters of said territory, voting on the question at any election, general, municipal or special.'

Your committee, accordingly, respectfully recommends to the Commission for due consideration the draft of a bill as above outlined in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN A. RICHERT,

Chairman of Committee on Consolidation, Revenue and Expenditures."

PUBLIC UTILITIES—HOME RULE.

The Committee of the Charter Commission on Public Utilities, by its Chairman, Harry E. Littler, submitted the following preliminary report:

"Chicago, November 24, 1914.

"Honorable Henry D. Capitain, Chairman of Permanent Charter Commission, City of Chicago.

Dear Sir:—Your Committee on Public Utilities reports as follows:

It has made a preliminary investigation upon the question of a bill conferring powers of supervision and control upon the City of Chicago over the public utilities which render services or supply commodities primarily or mainly within the city, with a view of conferring upon the city the broadest measure of home rule control consistent with the interests and welfare of the city and the rest of the state, which question has been referred to this committee by the Committee on Plan and Procedure, and this committee, under the rules of the Commission, submits the following preliminary report.

It recommends to the Commission that a bill be drafted, designed to enable the city to deal with its entire transportation problem and all the agencies involved in a comprehensive and unified manner and conferring power and authority upon the city as follows:

(1) To determine and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any public utility may be permitted to occupy the streets, highways or other public property of the city.

(2) To regulate the quality, adequacy and safety of any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within the city by any public utility.

(3) To determine and prescribe just and reasonable rates or other charges for any service, product or commodity rendered or furnished within the city and to prevent unjust and unreasonable discriminations in rates and other charges and in services within the city by any public utility.

(4) To examine such public utilities and to keep informed as to their general condition, the manner and method of conducting their business, and their compliance with the provisions of law and the requirements of their charters, franchises, licenses or permits.

(5) To adopt reasonable and proper rules and regulations relative to the exercise of the city's powers and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings and to alter and amend the same.

(6) To provide penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of any ordinance, general or special, or contract ordinance adopted pursuant to the provisions of the bill.

Your Committee will submit, at a future date, a further report upon home rule and a report upon a plan containing adequate legal provision for unified river, harbor and lake-front development.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY E. LITTLER,

Chairman of Committee on Plan and Procedure.

PROPERTY OWNED BUT NOT USED BY THE CITY, AVAILABLE FOR DEPARTMENT USE.

Location	Size	Improvements.
4940-44 S. State street	60x102	Vacant
5600 Emerald avenue	49x120	Vacant
5220 S. Western avenue	25x125	Vacant
Thirty-third and La Salle streets	112x136	Rock Island Switch; Vacant
Seventieth street and Yates boulevard	100x174.5	Vacant
Seventy-third street and South Shore avenue	153x114	Old Brick Pumping Station
Seventy-fifth street and Western avenue	275x200	Vacant
One Hundred and Fifth street and Saginaw avenue	400x150	Vacant; Rock Island Switch
4601-29 Jackson boulevard	300x250	Vacant; Belt Line Switch
Seminary place and Southport avenue.	33x141	Vacant
Marshfield and Diversey avenues	37.5x125	Vacant
2664-2714 Lawrence avenue	367x218	Large part vacant
5036 Lawrence avenue	75x125	Vacant
2237-9 Lunt avenue	50x150	Old 1-story frame building
Northeast corner S. Green and W. Ninety-fifth streets	110x125	Old frame barns and fences
	Leased—30 days' notice.	
3451 Cottage Grove avenue	25x125	Old 2-story frame
	Leased to April 30th, 1915.	
Brookfield, west of Riverside, on C. B. & Q. R. R.	32 acres	Vacant

UNUSED SCHOOL PROPERTY AVAILABLE FOR USE BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Name of School and Location.	Size of land.	Size of building.
Aggassiz (old), Diversey blvd. and Seminary ave.....	400x120	Unimproved
Amerson, Austin and N. Fiftieth ave.....	175x120	Unimproved
Oglesby (old), Seventy-ninth and Emerald ave.....	150x144	6 rooms
Marsh (old), One Hundred and First and Escanaba ave	204x139	8 rooms
Tilton (old) W. Lake st. and N. Kostner ave.....	229x206x180	12 rooms
Armitage ave. bet. N. Cicero and N. Lamon aves.....	225x125	Unimproved
Avenue "M" and Ninety-seventh st.....	194x124	Unimproved
Belmont ave. and Robey st., Lave View High, Schneider Branch	250x125	Unimproved
Carpenter st., bet. Ninetieth and Ninety-first sts.....	100x125	Unimproved
One Hundred and First and Elizabeth sts.....	44x123	Unimproved
Edmunds and Goodman sts.	150x183x263	Unimproved
Fifty-first st., bet. Campbell and Western aves.....	383x258	Unimproved
Forty-seventh pl. bet. Racine and Aberdeen st.	75x126	Unimproved
Ingleside ave. and E. Fifty-seventh st	192x115	Unimproved
Jeffrey ave. and E. Seventy-first st.....	297x116	Unimproved
Leavitt and W. Ninety-fifth sts.	175x175	Unimproved
Maplewood ave. and Thirty-sixth st.....	142x127	Unimproved
Martin st. bet. One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh sts.	25x123	Unimproved
Mohawk and Menominee sts.	163x119	Unimproved
Morgan and W. One Hundred and Seventeenth sts....	248x125	Unimproved
Nineteenth st. and Douglas Park blvd.	116x166	Unimproved
Ninety-second st. and Lowe ave.	124x125	Unimproved
Phillips ave. and E. Ninety-second st.	201x126	Unimproved
N. Narragansett ave. bet. Diversey and Fullerton aves.	147x147	Unimproved
Wallace and One Hundred and Fourth sts.	150x132	Unimproved
Warren ave. near Talman ave. (old Cicero).....	95x126	Unimproved

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU'S REPORT.

Embraced in a report made by the city attorney, N. L. Piotrowski, to Corporation Council Beckwith, is an account of the work done in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau since its organization under the law which went into effect July 1, 1913.

On January 28, 1914, the City Attorney submitted a communication to the Corporation Counsel, with an opinion and suggestions relative to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and its effect in cases where City employes are accidentally injured or killed in the course of their employment. This opinion was approved by the Corporation Counsel, and in due course was transmitted by the Mayor to the City Council and referred to the Finance Committee, who directed the City Attorney to submit a tentative plan of operation to secure the benefits of the Act. In accordance with the direction, a plan was devised, and among other things it was suggested that a Bureau of Workmen's Compensation be created, to work in conjunction with the City Attorney, and an ordinance for the purpose was submitted and passed. Afterwards, on the 1st day of April, 1914, James J. O'Toole, because of his exceptional ability and knowledge of the law in question, was relieved from duty as Assistant Trial Attorney and assigned to take charge of the practical work and business of the Bureau. Aldermen Sitts, Merriam and Block were designated to act as members of the Bureau. The first meeting was held on May 8. The ordinance carried an appropriation of $15,000, one half of which to be taken from the Water Fund and one half from the Corporate Fund, to be expended under the direction of the Bureau, upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance upon the recommendation of the City Attorney. In Mr. O'Toole's report to the City Attorney, he says, "You will note that a great many of the compensation claims hereinafter mentioned had accrued before the Bureau was organized and ready for business, with the result that the injured workmen incurred large expenses for medical services,

which under the present system would be reduced to a minimum, and in all probability the period of disability would also have been reduced; because under the present system the injured can receive expert attention, as far as the City Physician is enabled to give it, and we keep in touch with them from the time of the accident until they are able to report back for work. When an employe of the city is accidentally injured as aforesaid, his immediate superior sees to it that he receives necessary first aid, medical or surgical. He then reports the accident by phone to this office. Whereupon the City Physician is notified to call on, examine and tender his services to the injured man. The foreman or superior of the injured man makes a report on blanks furnished for the purpose, whereupon an investigation is made for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, nature and extent of the injury. The report contains the name, address, age, sex, conjugal relation, occupation, department, bureau, wages, payroll number, date and time of acident, cause of accident, nature of injury, period of disability (if known) and name of the attending physician or hospital.

"When the investigation is completed a report is made to this department, containing, in addition to the above information, a recommendation as to the amount of compensation the injured employe is entitled to receive, which report and recommendation is submitted to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for approval at meetings held twice each month for that purpose. Whereupon vouchers are issued in accordance with the provisions of the said ordinance, and the injured men receive their compensation in final or bi-weekly payments as the case may be.

"In accordance with the provisions of said Act all accidents, for which compensation is payable, must be reported to the Illinois Industrial Board, which reports must contain practically all of the information contained in the report submitted to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. Since the organization of the Bureau opinions have been given to the various departments relative to the operation of said Act, on the following subjects: Insuring employes of contractors doing work for the city, attorney's and other liens in compensation cases, vacation and sick leave ordinance, estimate for appropriation for ensuing year, and medical and surgical services to be furnished by the City Physician."

The department of the City Attorney, by means of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation "has adjusted and promptly paid 238 claims aggregating the sum of $13,937.98 without any trouble, litigation, expense or loss of time to the injured man. In other words, the letter and spirit of the Workmen's Compensation Law has been carried out; and every employe of the City has found a certain remedy in the law for all injuries which he has received in his person, in the course of his employment, and he has received compensation therefor, freely, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay."

Mr. O'Toole concludes his report with the remark, that "The principle and theory of Workmen's Compensation is new and to a certain extent speculative, but I believe compensation laws have come to stay; the question will attract a great deal of attention from wage earners and the general public in the next few years, and the fact that the City of Chicago has been a pioneer among cities in carrying out the letter and spirit of the law, instead of resorting to liability insurance, will redound to the credit of the present administration."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN AND MEN.

The following named states and countries have extended full suffrage to women—the data is brought up to date.

Place	Date
British Empire:	
Australian Federation	1902
New Zealand	1893
Isle of Man	1881
Scandinavia:	
Finland	1906
Norway	1907
Iceland	1913

Place	Date
United States:	
Alaska	1913
Arizona	1912
California	1911
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
Wyoming	1869
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914

Municipal Suffrage Extended to Women.

British Empire:
- Canada 1888
- British Columbia 1888
- Alberta 1888
- Manitoba 1888
- New Brunswick 1886
- Nova Scotia 1887
- Ontario 1884
- Prince Ed. Island 1888
- Quebec 1892
- Saskatchewan 1888
- England 1869
- Ireland 1898
- Scotland 1881
- Wales 1869

Scandinavia:
- Denmark 1908
- Sweden 1862

United States:
- Illinois 1913

School Suffrage Extended to Women in United States.

- Connecticut 1893
- Delaware 1898
- Kentucky 1838
- Massachusetts 1879
- Michigan 1875
- Minnesota 1875
- Mississippi 1880
- Montana 1887
- Nebraska 1883
- New Hampshire 1878
- New Jersey 1887
- New Mexico 1910
- New York 1880
- North Dakota 1887
- Ohio 1894
- South Dakota 1887
- Oklahoma 1890
- Vermont 1880
- Wisconsin 1900

Suffrage on Taxation or Bonding Propositions Extended to Women in United States.

- Louisiana 1898
- Michigan 1908
- Montana 1887
- Iowa 1894
- New York 1901

Other Forms of Suffrage.

In certain districts of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Russia women who own property are permitted to cast their votes on various communal matters, either by proxy or in their own persons. In Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Roumania and Switzerland, women have no political rights whatever, but are permitted to vote for certain state boards—educational, philanthropic, correctional or industrial.

Notes on Some of the Foregoing.

In 1881 the right to vote for the independent Manx Parliament was granted to women property-owners; and in 1892 extended to women who pay rent or taxes.

The Municipal vote was extended to tax-paying women in Norway in 1901. In 1907, the Parliamentary vote also was granted to tax-paying women. In 1910 the tax-paying qualification was removed from the municipal franchise and in 1913, from the Parliamentary franchise, so that now all Norwegian women have full suffrage.

Only women over forty years of age have the full Parliamentary vote, but tax-paying women over twenty-five years have the municipal franchise.

In scattered British possessions all over the world women have municipal franchise rights. In the cities of Belize in Honduras; Bombay and Baroda in India; and Rangoon in Burmah, they share the limited political rights possessed by the men.

Only tax-paying widows and spinsters have the municipal vote in all the provinces mentioned but Nova Scotia, where married women are included if their husbands are not voters. On New Year's Day, 1914, the municipal vote was extended to married tax-paying women in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario.

Women have the municipal vote on the same terms as men, but the male franchise is limited by a variety of restrictions.

Tax-paying women and the wives of men who pay taxes alone have the municipal franchise.

Municipal suffrage was granted tax-paying widows and spinsters in 1862, and in 1900 extended to all women.

In 1913, the State Legislature of Illinois passed a law extending to women all the franchise rights within the power of the Legislature to bestow which included all the offices not created by the State Constitution. These are: Presidential Electors, Members of State Board of Equalization, Clerk of Appellate Court, County Surveyor, Members of Board of Assessors, Members of Board of Review, Sanitary District Trustees, all officers of cities, villages and towns, except police magistrates, all questions submitted to electors of political divisions of the State.

A GREAT ARGUMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE THAT LOST IN ENGLAND BUT WON IN THE UNITED STATES

(John Stuart Mill, in "Representative Government.")

In the argument for universal suffrage, I have taken no account of difference of sex. I consider it to be as entirely irrelevant to political rights as difference in height or in the color of the hair. All human beings have the same interest in good government; the welfare of all is alike affected by it, and they have equal need of a voice in it to secure their share of its benefits. If there be any difference, women require it more than men, since, being physically waker, they are more dependent on law and society for protection. Mankind have long since abandoned the only premises which will support the conclusion that women ought not to have vote. No one now holds that women should be in political servitude; that they should have no thought, wish, or occupation, but to be the domestic drudges of husbands, fathers, or brothers. It is allowed to unmarried, and wants but little of being conceded to married women, to hold property, and have pecuniary and business interests in the same manner as men. It is considered suitable and proper that women should think, and write, and be teachers. As soon as these things are admitted, the political disqualification has no principle to rest on. The whole mode of thought of the modern world is with increasing emphasis pronouncing against the claim of society to decide for individuals what they are and are not fit for, and what they shall and shall not be allowed to attempt. If the principles of modern politics and political economy are good for anything, it is for proving that these points can only be rightly judged of by the individuals themselves; and that, under complete freedom of choice, wherever there are real diversities of aptitude, the great number will apply themselves to the things for which they are on the average fittest, and the exceptional course will only be taken by the exceptions. Either the whole tendency of modern social improvement has been wrong, or it ought to be carried out to the total abolition of all exclusions and disabilities which close any honest employment to a human being.

But it is not even necessary to maintain so much in order to prove that women should have the suffrage. Were it as right, as it is wrong, that they should be a subordinate class, confined to domestic occupations and subject to domestic authority, they would not the less require the protection of the suffrage to secure them from the abuse of that authority. Men, as well as women, do not need political rights in order that they may govern, but in order that they may not be misgoverned. The majority of the male sex are, and will be all their lives, nothing else than laborers in corn-fields or manufactories; but this does not render the suffrage less desirable for them, nor their claim to it less irresistible, when not likely to make a bad use of it. Nobody pretends to think that women would make a bad use of the suffrage. The worst that is said is that they would vote as mere dependents, at the bidding of their male relations. If it be so, so let it be: If they think for themselves, great good will be done, and if they do not, no harm. It is a benefit to human beings to take off their fetters, even if they do not desire to walk. It would already be a great improvement in the moral position of women to be no longer declared by law incapable of an opinion, and not entitled to a preference, respecting the most important concerns of humanity. There would be some benefit to them individually in having something to bestow which their male relatives cannot exact, and are yet desirous to have. It would also be no small benefit that the husband would necessarily discuss the matter with his wife, and that the vote would not be his exclusive affair, but a joint concern. People do not sufficiently consider how markedly the fact that she is able to have some action on the outward world independently of him raises her dignity and

value in a vulgar man's eyes, and makes her the object of a respect which no personal qualities would ever obtain for one whose social existence he can entirely appropriate. The vote itself, too, would be improved in quality. The man would often be obliged to find honest reasons for his vote, such as might induce a more upright and impartial character to serve with him under the same banner. The wife's influence would often keep him true to his own sincere opinion. Often, indeed, it would be used, not on the side of public principle, but of the personal interest or worldly vanity of the family. But wherever this would be the tendency of the wife's influence, it is exerted to the full already in that bad direction; and with the more certainty, since under the present law and custom she is generally too utter a stranger to politics in any sense in which they involve principle to be able to realize to herself that there is a point of honor in them, and most people have as little sympathy in the point of honor of others, when their own is not placed in the same thing, as they have in the religious feelings of those whose religion differs from theirs. Give the woman a vote, and she comes under the operation of the political point of honor. She learns to look on politics as a thing on which she is allowed to have an opinion, and in which if one has an opinion it ought to be acted upon; she acquires a sense of personal accountability in the matter, and will no longer feel, as she does at present, that whatever amount of bad influence she may exercise, if the man can but be persuaded, all is right, and his responsibility covers all. It is only by being herself encouraged to form an opinion, and obtain an intelligent comprehension of the reasons which ought to prevail with the conscience against the temptations of personal or family interest, that she can ever cease to act as a disturbing force on the political conscience of the man. Her indirect agency can only be prevented from being politically mischievous by being exchanged for direct.

I have supposed the right of suffrage to depend, as in a good state of things it would, on personal conditions. Where it depends, as in this and most other countries, on conditions of property, the contradiction is even more flagrant. There is something more than ordinarily irrational in the fact that when a woman can give all the guarantees required from a male elector, independent circumstances, the position of a householder and head of a family, payment of taxes, or whatever may be the conditions imposed, the very principle and system of a representation based on property is set aside, and an exceptionally personal disqualification is created for the mere purpose of excluding her. When it is added that in the country where this is done a woman now reigns, and that the most glorious ruler whom that country ever had was a woman, the picture of unreason, and scarcely disguised injustice, is complete. Let us hope that as the work proceeds of pulling down, one after another, the remains of the mouldering fabric of monopoly and tyranny, this one will not be the last to disappear; that the opinion of Bentham, of Mr. Samuel Bailey, of Mr. Hare, and many other of the most powerful political thinkers of this age and country (not to speak of others), will make its way to all minds not rendered obdurate by selfishness or inveterate prejudice; and that, before the lapse of another generation, the accident of sex, no more than the accident of skin, will be deemed a sufficient justification for depriving its possessor of the equal protection and just privileges of a citizen.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF CHICAGO.

Calendar Year 1914.

Season of navigation opened about April 1st and closed about December 1st.
Registered:

	American	Net registered tonnage	Passengers
Steamer	1	129	
Enrolled:			
Steamers	222	73,447	1,151,041
Sailing	29	11,587	
Yachts	59	2,626	
Barges (no motive power)	2	4,365	
Total	313	92,154	1,151,041

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Actual receipts and shipments by lake at Chicago, Illinois, during calendar year 1914 in short tons.

Receipts Item	Quantity Short tons	Shipments Item	Quantity Short tons
Coal	688,186	Wheat	746,535
Lumber	310,374	Flour	253,396
Salt	128,491	Mill Stuff	153,063
Sugar	80,205	Corn	117,391
Iron, Mfg.	27,817	Oats	82,563
R. R. Ties	6,283	Oil Cake	3,356
Wood	5,980	Rye	1,205
Iron Ore	5,637	Iron, Mfg.	1,071
Oats	5,072	Grass Seed	506
Flax Seed	3,164	Wool and Hair	492
Cement	1,122	Pork	104
Poles	710	Hides and Leather	18
Posts	114	Unclassified	374,547
Hides and Leather	14		
Wool and Hair	5		
Unclassified	783,088		
Total	2,046,262	Total	1,734,247

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR YEARS 1905 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1905	5,388,986	1910	4,273,304
1906	5,011,786	1911	4,025,576
1907	4,980,123	1912	3,644,745
1908	4,025,170	1913	3,829,442
1909	4,224,655	1914	3,780,509

HOW SHALL WE CONTROL OUR PUBLIC UTILITIES?

Address of

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON

Mayor of Chicago

At a Conference of Mayors, Philadelphia, Pa., November 13, 1914.

Mayor Harrison said:

How shall we control our public utilities? This is the question American municipalities must ask themselves, the question they must answer.

In the old days the utilities controlled the municipalities. How, was not a difficult problem. The method can easily be traced in an investigation of the expense account. In recent years there has been an awakening on the part of the public; this has had the tendency to relegate the utilities to their proper position of servants instead of masters of the people.

A new view of the relationship of the utilities to the communities in which they do business is in vogue on the part of the public. And by the same token a new method of meeting the changed conditions is in vogue on the part of the utilities.

The utilities are with us. They form an integral part of the mechanism of modern cammunity life. How shall they be so controlled and regulated that the new methods they employ to gain the old ends may be met and checkmated?

I shall not attempt a scientific answer. Nor shall I discuss the question except in the light of my personal experience and as I know conditions in my own City. No word that I may speak is intended to apply to any community other than my own. I propose to leave scientific discussion to the experts, to attempt individually a categorical answer based upon the everyday phases of the problem

with which I have been brought in almost daily contact. It might be well to remember, however, that Chicago's problem and difficulties differ but little from the problems and difficulties that harass other cities.

To some my statements may seem harsh and intemperate, far fetched and flimsy, unjust and radical! My apology must be that for well nigh twelve years, during which the old order has passed away and the new order has made itself felt, I have been part trainer of a large and lusty public utility menagerie.

The experts have figured the whole thing out by the rule of three. Regulation is the thing. State regulation is the panacea offered by the one group, home rule or local regulation the cure-all insisted upon by another group.

The expert, however, fails to take into consideration the human equation. And there is a human equation to be considered in this as well as in all phases of human life.

Utility corporations are not organized as eleemosynary institutions. Corporations are artificial entities, but their component parts are individuals. A corporation possesses just a little bit more human nature than in the aggregate is in the make-up of all the individuals that compose it. The officers and directors of a corporation reflect the human nature of the stockholders; they are guided by the same lights, swayed by the same motives, only more so. They hold place for one purpose, to show tangible results. Tangible results are needed to satisfy the cravings, to sate the appetite of the individuals they represent.

Profit is the aim of the utility corporation. The length to which public utilities are willing to go for the sake of profits was seen in the days when they were masters and the people were slaves. In the mad chase they over-reached themselves. Even an American public with all its indifference, with all its monumental patience, with all its proverbial long suffering, finally rose in its might and asserted itself as master.

While the utilities have tempered their methods to the new public attitude, profits are as eagerly sought as ever. High finance may not be quite as arrogant, as self-assertive, as ruthless as in the days when captains of industry were in their flower, but it would be a bold man to assert that devious methods have been abandoned, that altruistic methods have been permanently substituted in their stead.

It is in the human equation that the public danger lies. In the hey-day of high finance officials, elected by the people, forgot to whom their allegiance was due. They took their orders from the utilities—for a consideration. If the consideration was great enough, the heavenly void alone bounded the limit to which they were prepared to go.

Within sixteen years I have heard an alderman on our Council floor exclaim to a confrere "Why! You'd take a hot stove!" and the accused did not deny the soft impeachment. When the question of raising an alderman's pay from $3 a meeting to $1,500 a year was under discussion, an alderman, arguing for the higher pay from the floor of the Council, asked plaintively "How can an alderman stay honest on $3 a week?" and the question remained unanswered. Philadelphia was considerate enough at one time to loan to Chicago Charles T. Yerkes, until we made him pack his baggage and move to London. I have seen him seated in the great corridor outside the doors of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois sending for his lieutenants, leaders of both parties among the legislators, giving his orders, outlining his strategy like the veriest war lord on the field of battle. I have heard state legislators in public places recount as the joke of all jokes how a country representative accepted $300 for his vote, when $3,000 was his allotted portion.

These were the days of rough stuff and raw work, yet these days are removed from the present by the brief space of 16 years only. Are we to believe that the muckrake in its purifying process has gone below the surface until all the weeds have been uprooted, are we to believe that all the seeds are destroyed? Or are we to recognize rather that there has been a change in strategy, that the public must be prepared to defend itself from being plundered along a new line of attack.

When high finance was king, franchises were bartered away without a saving clause. Improvements, betterments, service, lower rates were left to the tender mercies of the utility concerns. The abuse led to a demand for control, for regulation. In the case of Chicago the first remedy sought was increased power over utilities. The Legislature was asked to give to municipalities plenary powers to deal with their local utilities. The utilities began to worry. They cried out against unjust regulation tantamount to confiscation. Local powers, it was pro-

claimed, should be curtailed rather than enlarged. To give a municipality complete control of its utilities would fall little short of establishing anarchy.

Anarchy, by the way, is a lovely word for the utility mouth to conjure with.

The people, however, were wide awake; they refused to be stampeded. The corporation officers read the handwriting on the wall. Regulation was imminent, indeed had arrived. What was the best regulation for them? Why, state regulation, of course.

Here is where the human equation comes in.

A state commission is a small body. Control by a single small body from the standpoint of the public service corporations is far preferable to a control centered in each individual community. A lot can be said for it unquestionably. Scientifically the arguments advanced for it are unanswerable. Opposition would seem inexcusable, were it not for the human equation which must not be ignored.

State commissions are appointed by a governor. A governor is subject to all the human weaknesses. He may be absolutely honest, but a poor judge of human nature. He may be quite incorruptible, but subject to political pressure. He may be inexorable to political demands, yet yield to personal influence and persuasion.

The men that constitute the commission when appointed are subject to all the frailties to which mankind is heir.

A first commission may challenge criticism, but every once in so often it must be reappointed, or new members must be named to take the place of those whose time has expired, whom death may have removed, whom untoward chance may have incapacitated for further service.

Of a local commission, appointed by a mayor under the so-called home rule policy, the same criticism may be made, but let it be remembered that the personal responsibility for his appointments will weigh more heavily upon a mayor, who can be called up with a sharp turn by his constituency for failure of his commission to heed a righteous public demand, than upon a governor, who is responsible to a larger constituency, all of whom are not personally interested in each decision or finding of a commission.

This argument is most unscientific, I am constrained to admit. The citizens, however, are more interested in good service and cheap rates than they are in the securing of these benefits by methods of scientific accuracy. Results are what the people are after, not a scientific method of regulation, approved of by the up-to-date expert, which exhausts itself in red tape and leaves rates high and service poor.

Again there is the home rule scheme that leaves control and regulation absolutely in the hands of each community's elective officials. Until 18 months ago this was the method we employed in Chicago, where the gas, telephone, electric lighting, surface and elevated traction service are in the hands of private capital. Chicago owns its water system, thank God! Its service is magnificent, its operation most profitable to the community.

In the good old days Chicago had no regulation. The corporations carried their extortions as far as they dared without running the risk of being lynched. The public, finally worn to exasperation, demanded relief. How the fight was fought, how the victory won, is too long a story to be recounted here. A good fight was fought, with the result that must attend any honest, determined battle for the people. The people won.

A vexatious dispute with the surface traction companies, extending over 10 long years, was settled on a basis that gave with a vastly improved service a division of the net receipts between the companies and the city.

Since 1907 the city's share has amounted to the comfortable total of $12,027,884.82 with one-half of the present year yet to be heard from. Gas rates are 80 cents a thousand with a rate of 68 cents fixed by the City Council now being fought in the courts. Electric lighting and power rates compare favorably with the rates in force in most cities and the same may be said of telephone rates.

In fact Chicago's method of dealing with the utility question apparently has been too successful to meet with unqualified approval in quarters where dividends are more important than good service and low rates. When it became evident that some concessions must be made to the people, the wise men, who do the thinking for the utilities, devised the scheme of state control, a control far removed from local influences. In the last session of the Illinois Legislature a state commission was created and to it was given the complete control of all

Chicago's utilities. The personnel of the commission that has since been appointed is satisfactory.

Now to my way of thinking state control is better than no control. Local control is better than state control. It may not be scientific to let each community grapple with its own problems, but this is the method that finally brings results. The utilities have their protection in the courts against too drastic action. All regulation must be reasonable. The people are entitled, however, to the best service at the lowest rates that will make a utility investment reasonably profitable. The most valuable commodity the utility possesses is the right given it by the public to use the community property in streets and alleys. In the early days when gas, telephone, electric and traction service were unknown quantities, when the infant utility was taking a chance of possible failure, the investor was entitled to extra returns for the hazard. Today these utilities are entitled to a fair profit and no more. Returns are as certain as interest on government bonus. Extra profits should cause extra dividends to be declared, but the extra dividends should be in favor of the public in increased service, reduced rates or cash compensation

But better than either state control or local control is public ownership. Many, probably the great majority of communities, own their waterworks which are operated profitably. Operation in all likelihood would be conducted on a more scientifically economical basis with private ownership, but who would reap the benefit? Not the public, except when by a bitter fight improved service and low rates could be forced, not the employes, whose wages would be held down to the lowest notch, whose working conditions would be made most onerous, not these, but the fortunate few who might happen to be the lucky stockholders of the utility.

A great good would come from public owenrship of all utilities in the tremendous responsibilities of local government. These responsibilities would demand imperatively increased attention to civic duty by all classes of citizens.

The indifference of so large an element in each community life to the character of officials and to the service they render is the greatest present obstacle in the path of good government. Nowadays the controlling policy is that of laisser aller. "What is the use?" says the prosperous business man on election day, when he pases up his voting privilege, seizes his golf clubs and goes to the country to avail himself of a holiday. Let a municipality operate all its utilities and self-interest will induce each citizen to take a more active part in the affairs of local government. He will awake to the realization that American citizenship is not a mere perquisite, that it is a duty, a responsibility, an obligation.

The first requisite of public ownership is a rigid civil service that appoints, holds and promotes absolutely on merit. Without it public ownership would be a public disaster. With it public ownership would be made a tremendous blessing to every community. The best of service at the lowest paying rate, the highest of wages and the best working conditions would still leave enough in the cash box materially to reduce the burden of general taxation.

The favorite argument against public ownership is that it would be uneconomical. Wherein lies the economy of private ownership as the thing works out in every-day life? In poor service, high rates and low wages.

Under private ownership, if an extension of a utility is asked, the first and foremost question is, will it pay? Under public ownership the question would be: Will the general benefit, the development of a new district, the increased value of property be enough to offset the tmporary excess of cost over income?

The greatest benefit to a community comes from home life, the greatest danger from the congestion, the overcrowding, the insanitary conditions developed by tenement life. The home, to be available for the struggling masses, must be a cottage or a flat in the outlying districts. To be available for use it must have transportation, water and light. While a neighborhood is in process of development the revenues from these sources would be scant. Private ownership would hold back, would await the slow building up. Public ownership would jump in to make a district available for residence at once, would stimulate its growth even at a present loss.

The proponent of private ownership rails against the labor unions, their constant demands for better hours, better working conditions, better pay; the tendency under public ownership he tells us, would be, to give heed to these demands. The electric lighting company in my city is operated on the open shop

basis; the wages it pays are less than what public institutions pay for the same class of work. Public ownership we are told would increase these wages and make the operation uneconomical.

I am one of those who believe in a more even distribution of this world's goods than is enjoyed under our present system of society. There is no terror for me in the idea that the wages of the American working man are slowly but surely going up; that his hours of labor and working conditions are steadily improving.

That would be the ideal country in which there are no multi-millionaires but many well to do, in which every working man of industry and sobriety receives a wage upon which he can live in comfort, educate his children, give his family some of the luxuries of life, and lay by provision for old age and for the rainy day that seems sure to come in every life.

Let the public set the good example of paying the laborer and mechanic an honest wage.

Take away private ownership of public utilities and you will have removed one of the principal causes of and incentives to corruption, to the seeking of public office for the purposes of corrupt gain, to commercialism in politics. Do away with the contract system of performing public work and establish the direct labor plan. Then you will have gone far toward making public office unprofitable for the grafter and the spoilsman.

Finally establish the principle of non-partisanship in all local affairs. Reduce the number of elective officials. Compel each candidate for public place to submit himself upon his merits, divested of the name, the support and the backing of a great political party. Fight out local fights on local issues.

These things will aid in making public service, however insignificant, so honorable that it will be eagerly sought by every man.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF CHICAGO

The following interesting data are taken from the Superintendent of Compulsory Education Wm. H. Bodine's report of the latest School Census of Chicago:

The West Side of Chicago has 1,133,197 people.

The South Side has 886,818 inhabitants. This includes Morgan Park (recently annexed).

The North Side has a population of 417,511.

The minor population of Chicago (under 21) is 954,413.

The adult population of the city (over 21) consists of 1,483,113.

Age and Sex Classification

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 4	111,235	101,636	212,871
Between 4 and 7	87,860	85,381	173,241
Between 7 and 14	142,963	142,915	285,878
Between 14 and 16	44,479	44,387	88,866
Between 16 and 21	94,033	99,524	193,557
Over 21	765,171	717,942	1,483,113
Totals	1,245,741	1,191,785	2,437,526

The Twenty-seventh Ward is the most populous ward in the city with 94,360 inhabitants. The Twenty-fifth is second with 86,104, and the Twenty-ninth third with 83,691. The Thirty-third 83,229, the Fifteenth 80,532, and the Thirty-second 80,280. The Twenty-sixth has 75,669, the Thirty-fourth has 79,630, the Thirty-fifth 77,502, and the Sixth 74,183. Other wards (with the exception of the First and Nineteenth) vary from 61,000 to 75,000. The First Ward (in May, when the lodging house population was normal) had only 50,982. The expansion of business houses and manufacturing is driving out the family population in this ward. In the Nineteenth, the large extension of railway freight terminals has cut into residential territory and the population is 59,224. The Sixth Ward is 7,027 more feminine than masculine. In the Twenty-fifth the female population is "more plentiful than the male" to the extent of 5,944.

The outlying wards show the greatest growth in population, notably the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-fourth, and

Thirty-fifth. The Twenty-fifth and Fifteenth have made progressive strides to the front rank.

Tabulation of the total population by wards follows:

Ward	Population
First	50,982
Second	63,342
Third	64,611
Fourth	62,082
Fifth	65,184
Sixth	74,183
Seventh	70,295
Eighth	67,147
Ninth	71,571
Tenth	61,446
Eleventh	67,900
Twelfth	66,760
Thirteenth	68,082
Fourteenth	65,138
Fifteenth	80,532
Sixteenth	66,588
Seventeenth	70,314
Eighteenth	64,310
Nineteenth	59,224
Twentieth	61,459
Twenty-first	63,075
Twenty-second	63,230
Twenty-third	66,905
Twenty-fourth	62,528
Twenty-fifth	86,104
Twenty-sixth	75,669
Twenty-seventh	94,360
Twenty-eighth	66,723
Twenty-ninth	83,691
Thirtieth	61,842
Thirty-first	67,054
Thirty-second	80,280
Thirty-third	83,229
Thirty-fourth	79,630
Thirty-fifth	77,502
Morgan Park	4,554
Total	2,437,526

Our Infant Inhabitants.

There are 212,871 babies in Chicago, under four years of age, and 9,599 more boy babies than girl babies. The enumeration shows the respective sex as male 111,235 and female 101,636. Those who believe in the old superstition of the fatherlands that a large increase in boy babies always precedes a war, may regard this sex freak as ominous. In 1912 the surplus of boy babies over the girl babies (under 4) was 6,177 but within the past two years the ratio of increase has been much greater as the above figures show. The Twenty-ninth Ward of the South Side takes first honors with 9,525 babies under four years of age. The Twenty-seventh, (northwest) is second with 9,139; the Sixteenth (northwest) has 8,966, but the Twenty-first (North Side) has only 2,897 and the First Ward 2,488.

FOREIGN CONSULS AT CHICAGO.

Argentine Republic—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr. (Vice Consul) Room 871, 79 W. Monroe St. Randolph 4440

Austria-Hungary—Hugo Silvestri (Consul-General), 817, 108 LaSalle St. Main 1723.

Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren (Acting) Room 1200, 25 E. Washington St. Central 4148.

Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1502, 105 So. LaSalle St. Randolph 599.
Brazil—Stuart R. Alexander, Room 10, 183 No. Wabash Ave. Central 5399.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 29 So. LaSalle St. Randolph 6976.
Costa Rica—Berthold Singer, 29 So. LaSalle St. Randolph 6976.
Cuba—Calixto G. Becerra, Security Bldg. Franklin 2509.
Denmark—George Bach, 79, 154 W. Randolph St. Franklin 2189.
Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 914 Lakeside Pl. Edgewater 3746.
France—William Huck (acting), 1166, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Germany—Curd Von Reiswitz, 916 Peoples Gas Bldg. Randolph 2599.
Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (Consul General), 805 Pullman Bldg. Wabash 8546.
Greece—Nikolaos Salopoulos, 24, 143 No. Dearborn St. Central 1317.
Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331 First National Bank Bldg. Central 411.
Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 432, 72 W. Adams St. Randolph 1328.
Japan—Saburo Kurusu, 929, 122 So. Michigan Av. Central 5279.
Mexico—Esteban A. Navarro, 230 So. LaSalle St.
Netherlands—John Vennema, (Consul-General), First National Bank Bldg. Central 2144.
Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 So. LaSalle St. Randolph 6976.
Norway—Oscar H. Hangan, 210, 135 W. Washington St. Franklin 684.
Panama—A. Navarra E., 21 No. LaSalle St. Franklin 3134.
Persia—(Vacant).
Peru—Hiram J. Stifer, 861, 209 LaSalle St. Wabash 1630.
Portugal—S. C. Simms (Vice-Consul), 1690 E. 72nd Pl. Hyde Park 1597.
Russia—A. Wolff (Consul-General), 10 So. LaSalle St. Franklin 1014.
Santa Domingo—Frederick W. Job (Consul-General), 832 Marquette Bldg. Central 3271.
Siam—Milward Adams, Chicago Club, 400 Michigan Av. Harrison 1825.
Spain—Berthold Singer, 29 So. LaSalle St. Randolph 6976.
Sweden—Carl G. Puke, 108 So. LaSalle St. Franklin 1259.
Switzerland—A. Holinger, 201, 179 W. Washington St. Main 1191.
Turkey—(Vacant).
Uruguay—Rudolph C. Liebrecht, Transportation Bldg. Harrison 537.
Venezuela—Blaine J. Brickwood, Room 871, 79 W. Monroe St. Randolph 4440.

WATER AREAS WITHIN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago River:—	Area in Acres.
South Branch	136.36
Slips in South Branch	56.77
Main River	48.21
Slips in Main River	10.91
South Fork, South Branch	57.85
West Fork, South Branch	36.15
Illinois and Michigan Canal	30.91
Main Channel, Sanitary District	101.81
North Branch	173.33
	Total Acres, 652.30
Calumet River:—	
Area Between Dock Lines Established by United States Government	177.11
Slips and Basins in Calumet River	71.48
Little Calumet River	61.64
Lake Calumet	2,539.80
**Hyde Lake	253.55
Wolf Lake	459.33
Recapitulation:—	Total Acres, 3,562.91
Chicago River	652.30
Calumet River	3,562.91
	*Total Acres, 4,215.21

(**)—Hyde Lake Dry in Summer.
(*)—Or 6.6 Square Miles.

Length of Chicago's Lake Front.

The length of Chicago's shore line from the Indiana State line on the south to Indian Boundary and Howard avenue (city limits) on the north is 134,801 feet or 25.5 miles.

The City Harbor jurisdiction extends 3 miles into the waters of Lake Michigan along the whole 25.5 mile front of the city, from the northern limits to the Indiana State line at the south, or a water area of 49,348 acres, and the Sanitary or Board of Health jurisdiction goes five miles still further into the waters of Lake Michigan.

DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED.

Des Plaines River has its source in Racine County, Wis., about twenty miles beyond the northern boundry of Illinois. It flows southward nearly parallel to and about ten miles to the west of Lake Michigan, to a point west of Chicago and then takes a southwesterly course to the northeastern corner of Grundy county where it unites with Kankakee river to form the Illinois. The Des Plaines has a total length of approximately 180 miles and has a natural drainage area of about 1,390 square miles. At Lockport, about 35 miles above the junction with the Kankakee, in addition to the natural run-off of its own watershed, the stream receives the sewage from the Chicago Sanitary District mixed with diluting water pumped from Lake Michigan. This water is limited by law to a maximum of 3½ cu. ft. per second per thousand of population contributing sewrage.

Between Riverside and Lockport the river is paralleled by the Chicago Drainage Canal carrying Chicago's sewage. Throughout this distance of about 35 miles there are no towns of importance on the stream. North of Riverside are rapidly growing communities consisting of a number of thriving cities and villages, essentially a part of Chicago. In the accompanying table are listed these cities and villages with their population and distance above Riverside.

	Miles from Riverside	Census Population			Estimated Population,
Municipality—	by water	1890	1900	1910	1914
Riverside	0	...	1,551	1,702	1,932
Forest Park.....	3	...	4,085	6,594	8,095
Maywood	5	...	4,532	8,033	8,933
River Forest	5	...	1,539	2,456	3,640
Melrose Park.....	5½	...	2,592	4,805	5,549
Franklin Park.....	9	...	483	683	812
Park Ridge.....	15	987	1,340	2,009	2,180
Des Plaines.....	18	986	1,666	2,324	2,856
Libertyville	42	550	864	1,724	1,890
Total.....			18,652	30,331	33,693

The United States census of 1910 shows an increase in the last preceding ten years of about 63 per cent in urban population along the portion of the stream under consideration. The most thickly settled district includes Forest Park, Maywood, River Forest and Melrose Park. This district has increased about 75 per cent in population during this period. The rural population has increased only slightly. In 1900 it averaged about 46 per square mile and in 1910 about 57.

The watershed area of Des Plaines river above Riverside is about 500 square miles and has probably a total population of 55,000. The boundary of the Sanitary District of Chicago nearly parallels the stream at a distance of from one to three miles to the east and extends as far north as Lake county. The boundary follows quite closely the divide between Des Plaines and Chicago river watersheds and all drainage east of this line is provided for by the sanitary district.

The land lying within the drainage area of Des Plaines River is, in general, quite flat. Elevations range from about 600 feet to about 800 feet above sea level, but with few exceptions, the slopes are very gradual. The river banks in

Cook County are, as a rule, rather steep and rise from 10 to 20 feet above the bed of the stream. In some places, however, notably along the river for twenty miles or more in Lake county, the banks are poorly defined and the land for considerable distances on either side is more or less swampy. Marsh land is quite common in nearly all parts of Lake County, and to the west of the river are a number of small lakes which drain into a small tributary known as Mill Creek. Lake County, nevertheless, is more rolling and averages higher in elevation than the land lying to the south.

The bed of the river has an elevation of approximately 670 feet at the boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin, and at Riverside its elevation is about 590. This is a fall of 80 feet in about 64 miles, or an average of about 1¼ feet per mile. For the first 30 miles of this distance the average fall per mile is about 1 foot while for the remaining distance the fall is about 1½ feet per mile.

The drift over this watershed area is very deep, running from 50 to nearly 300 feet in thickness. It consists very largely of till. The surface soil is mostly a black loam, frequently clayey. Small pockets of sand and gravel are occasionally encountered, but, for the most part, the soil is of such a character that it washes away easily in the form of fine silt and produces extremely high turbidities in the streams. The bed of Des Plaines River is at all points muddy and insecure.

There are two dams built in the river, one at Maywood and one at Riverside. The purpose of the Maywood dam, a low wooden structure, is to hold back water to be used for cooling purposes at a plant of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. The Riverside dam, about 12 feet high and built of masonry, maintains a considerable depth of water for some distance above. This was built primarily to improve the river front within the village. An outlet sewer across the town provides means for allowing flushing water from the pond to enter the stream below the dam.

Records of gagings taken at Riverside by the Sanitary District show that at times of high water there is a flow in the stream as great as 11,670 cubic feet per second, and that for two or three months during some years there is practically no flow.

ALL CITY DEPARTMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS DURING 1914

By Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

The achievements of the past year for the progress and upbuilding of Chicago have been many and noteworthy. Yet Chicago to those who have knowledge of the plans that are in the making, is but on the threshold of the greatest epoch in its history.

Paris and Berlin and other European cities have expended not millions, but hundreds of millions, in furtherance of comprehensive plans for beautification. Chicago, alone of the cities of this country, has progressed far enough to have its plans compared with those cities. No matter what the record of the progress that has been reported in the past, a review of it all is little indeed when compared with the plans that Chicago is maturing and even now has begun to realize for the future. Better than all else is the fact that Chicago is planning, not for a future long generations in advance, but with the idea of bringing to fruition many of its ideals while this generation—the generation that is making the plans—is still here to enjoy the completed work.

What of the immediate future—the new year?

These twelve months that are before us should see actual work begun on the widening of Twelfth street to a beautiful boulevard; work begun on the widening of Michigan avenue to form a magnificent link to connect the North and South Side boulevard systems, and the completion of the freight and recreation pier with its accompanying facilities in connection with the outer harbor just north of the Chicago River at a cost of more than $2,000,000. This work it is expected will be completed by May 1 next.

The old year has seen the difficulties smoothed away that beset the lake front improvement plan, and the year before us should see work begun after two and one-half years of preparation. This plan contemplates a new terminal station for the Illinois Central Railroad; the extension of Twelfth street to the lake front; the depression of the Illinois Central right of way from Thirty-first to Forty-third street, and the reclamation of land east of the railroad's right of way which will restore to Chicago its lake front from Evanston to South Chicago.

The great Union Station to be constructed on the West Side will probably be well under way during the year. All details have been arranged and it but remains for the company to fix a date for beginning operations.

Chicago last year acquired its own garbage reduction plant and in the new year additional buildings will be erected and the plant will be made one in which the city may well take pride. In addition its operation should result in a handsome profit.

The Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, to house 600 patients, with an ultimate capacity of 950 patients, and costing $2,200,000, will be opened next month.

The Municipal Foundry, machine, patterns and blacksmith shops, will be opened this year and each will save a substantial sum and add to the efficiency of the departments of the city government.

Great attention has been given in the last year to the question of municipal bathing beaches, and the city has purchased frontage in Clarendon avenue just north of the Lake View Pumping Station at a cost of $188,000 on which it is about to erect a building to cost $150,000. There will be 7,500 lockers in the building, 4,500 for men and 3,000 for women. At Seventy-fifth street the city is planning to provide a municipal beach for the southern portion of the city.

The old type of bridges across the river will be supplanted by modern structures of the bascule type.

Street signs have been placed at the street intersections and practically the entire city is covered. The same is true of the street lights.

COMPTROLLER.

While the city has been able to meet promptly its maturing obligations during the current year, the prevailing conditions for the past six months have rendered this extremely difficult, owing to the inability of the city to dispose of its bonds except at a sacrifice.

The situation was met by borrowing $2,000,000 from the traction funds and pledging as security therefor $1,000,000 of harbor bonds and $1,000,000 of corporate bonds, which will tide us over until, it is hoped, the market will have improved so that the bonds may be disposed of at par.

In this connection, it is recommended that the Legislature be asked to pass such laws as will permit the city to invest surplus funds in City of Chicago bonds. Failure to dispose of our bonds results in the stoppage of public improvements, throwing men out of employment and thereby further increasing the financial chaos. Could the city legally invest its surplus funds in city bonds, it would give added security to its funds, make possible the construction of public improvements, giving employment to many, and bring about an immense increase in interest returns to the city.

It would also be well to ask the Legislature to exempt city bonds from general taxes. At present they are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, but not exempt from general taxes. It seems to be the general opinion that the city's profit would be greater by reason of the increased return in selling the bonds if they were exempt from general taxes than it now receives from taxes on city bonds reported to the assessing authorities.

The plan of selling bonds over the counter was continued with unusual success up to July 15, when the disturbed financial conditions practically stopped the sale. During the first six and a half months of the year the following bonds were sold over the counter at par and accrued interest:

General Corporate	$432,000
Health Department Building	125,000
Bathing Beach	92,000

The legislative authority granting the right to invest sinking funds in the bonds for which such sinking funds were levied has been taken advantage of by the purchase of $218,000 World's Fair bonds before maturity. These bonds were purchased at a discount of $2,782.61, and the interest saving by reason of

their purchase amounted to $55,428.33. These purchases were made out of moneys to the credit of the World's Fair sinking funds.

In addition to the bonds retired before maturity there were paid on

July 1 bonds amounting to	$1,501,000.00
And on December 31	1,717,000.00
Or a total of bonds retired during the year of	$3,218,000.00
There was also paid July 1 maturing interest on bonds amounting to	$ 605,268.50
And on December 31, total interest payments	598,761.67
	$1,204,030.17
Grand total of payments account of maturing bonds and interest	$4,422,030.17

The investment of the traction funds in corporate and school anticipation tax warrants has resulted in a saving of interest to the corporate and school funds of $156,629.55. These tax warrants were formerly sold to banks and brokers and carried an interest rate of from 4 to 5 per cent.

The three-year amendment to the Juul law passed in 1913, permitting the County Clerk to place the levies for sinking funds and interest outside the city rate, expires in 1915. As this tax amounts to from $4,500,000 to $5,000,000, unless the Legislature relieves the situation, the corporate revenues for the year 1916 will be reduced a like sum.

The Municipal Pension Fund, created by an act of the Legislature July 1, 1911, has now to its credit $378,661.59, of which $360,000 is invested in 4 per cent municipal bonds.

Since February 1, 1914, all city employes have been paid semi-monthly. The plan inaugurated of paying judges and clerks of election on the day on which the service was rendered, together with the semi-monthly payment of all city employes, has practically eliminated the loan shark.

The city's revenues could be more equitably apportioned if there was established a bureau whose duty it would be to study the needs of the different departments and advise with the legislative officers when the budget was under consideration.

In conformity with the suggestion of the City Council, negotiations for the payment of interest on city deposits during the ensuing year have resulted in practically all of the city depositaries agreeing to pay 3 per cent on time money. It is estimated that this will result in an increase in the interest paid to the city of about $125,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's Office.

The total number of contracts for supplies and construction awarded during the year was 354, representing a contract liability of $5,153,801.50. All contracts, except those specifically authorized by the City Council, were awarded to the lowest bidders, after due legal advertisements.

The standardization of work and the establishment of individual responsibility has resulted in higher efficiency and greater economy in the cleaning of streets, and it is proposed to extend that system to the removal of garbage and ashes during the coming season.

Paving repairs have been efficiently and economically made during the year, resulting in a marked improvement of highways, but the extraordinary number of displacements of pavements in every part of the city, for corporations, plumbers, sewer and other improvements, representing 47,000 permits and a total superficial area of 207,370 square yards, exclusive of pavements disturbed by the street railway companies, is responsible for the destruction of pavement and much of the criticism of the Bureau of Streets.

There has been a marked improvement in the efficiency of the employes in every bureau of the department. The most marked results produced during the year are due to securing proper equipment for the performance of work. This is particularly true of the Bureau of Streets and the Construction Division of the Bureau of Engineering, where work is performed by labor employed by the day.

Bureau of Engineering.

The gross pumpage of water during the year amounted to approximately 225,000,000,000 gallons or an average of 620,000,000 gallons per day. The average

head pumped against has been about 122 feet during 1914. This means that that the pressure has been higher than in previous years. In general, the supply has been ample in all parts of the city, and very few complaints of lack of pressure or other trouble have been received.

Economy has been obtained by increasing pumping capacity at the principal stations and by shutting down smaller stations. For instance, the Washington Heights and the Rogers Park Pumping Stations have been shut down and the work is being done at the larger stations.

Work on the Wilson Avenue tunnel has been carried on by city day labor, and a contract for the crib has been let. About 2,500 feet of tunnel is mined and all the shafts on the land tunnel except one have been sunk.

At Lake View Pumping Station the boiler house and coal storage building foundations have been constructed by day labor, and the superstructure of buildings by contract. The boiler plant is now being installed in the new building.

At the Marshall Boulevard municipal plant the iron and brass foundry building has been practically completed, and the equipment is being installed. The machine and blacksmith shops and warehouses are under construction.

Plans have been prepared for much work to be done in 1915. The plans are being prepared on schedule so that all parts of the work move together in their proper order.

The following bridges were completed and opened to traffic in 1914:

	Cost
Bascule Bridges by Contract—	
Grand Avenue Bridge	$ 195,000.00
Ninety-second Street Bridge	271,000.00
Thirty-fifth Street Bridge	158,000.00
Chicago Avenue Bridge	260,000.00
Pontoon Bridges—	
Terrence Avenue Pontoon Bridge	$ 20,000.00
Fixed Bridges by Contract—	
Irving Park Boulevard Bridge	$ 66,000.00
Wilson Avenue Bridge	57,000.00
Fixed Bridges by Day Labor—	
Central Park Avenue Bridge	$ 17,000.00
N. Kedzie Avenue Bridge	19,000.00
N. Central Avenue Bridge	22,000.00
Forest Glen Avenue Bridge	20,000.00
Foster Avenue Bridge	7,000.00
S. California Avenue (I. & M. Canal) Bridge	10,000.00

Summary.

4 Bascule Bridges by Contract	$884,000.00	
1 Torrence Avenue Pontoon Bridge	20,000.00	
2 Fixed Bridges by Contract	123,000.00	
6 Fixed Bridges by Day Labor	95,000.00	
		$1,122,000.00

Construction on the various bridges progressed as follows:

Lake Street—Substructure 60 per cent completed; superstructure ready for erection April 1, 1915.

Webster Avenue—Substructure 45 per cent completed; superstructure ready for erection March 15, 1915.

Belmont Avenue—Substructure 15 per cent completed; superstructure ready for erection June 18, 1915.

Due to the changed conditions in street traffic brought about by the automobile, plans are being made to change entirely the present street signals on the bridge approaches, so as to take care of the high speed traffic.

Bureau of Streets.

The Street Cleaning Division has made many advances during 1914 resulting in improved service. Street cleaning has been standardized and during the year all hard pavements in the city were cleaned regularly by the block system and on a unit basis.

The opening of the Garbage Reduction Plant by the municipality in June did away with the much complained of garbage dumps, and now garbage from all wards, except the Eighth and Ninth, is going there, being handled promptly and in a sanitary manner. One of the most important steps looking toward the speedy solution of the garbage problem as a whole was taken recently when construction was begun on a high temperature incinerating plant at Ninety-fifth street and Stony Island avenue for the refuse from the southern section of the city.

The cost of the various activities is as follows:

Removal of pure garbage, $3.30 per ton.

Removal of ashes and rubbish, 80.63½ per cu. yd.

Street and alley cleaning, 80.31½ per thousand sq. yds.

Thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and forty-eight tons of garbage were delivered to the station at Grace street and Campbell avenue from January 1 to June 24, inclusive.

Cost of collecting and hauling	$135,803
Cost of transportation by boat	12,175
Cost of handling at loading station	6,585
Total	$154,563

Cost per ton, $4.03.

Seventy-five thousand, three hundred and sixty-five tons of garbage were delivered to the reduction plant from June 24 to December 31.

Cost of collecting and hauling	$229,945
Cost of transportation by boat	13,100
Cost of handling at loading station	6,600
Total	$249,645

Cost per ton, $3.30.

During the year 1914, the city repaired 139,805 square yards of asphalt pavement, at a total cost of $137,502.26, an average cost of 98 cents per square yard. This cost of 98 cents per square yard is a little higher than that of last year, but this is due to the fact that an overhead charge was made sufficient to take care of the equipment and plant during the winter.

During the year, 65,879 square yards of brick pavement were repaired at a total cost of $68,128.52, an average cost of $1.03½ per square yard.

There were 471,677 square yards of macadam pavement repaired, at a total cost of $102,739.01, an average cost of 22 cents per square yard.

There were 734 square yards of creosoted block repaired, at a total cost of $26,038.62, an average cost of $3.60 per square yard. This type of work represents a new system in the City of Chicago. Creosoted blocks are laid directly on a smooth concrete foundation, eliminating the sand cushion. This system is in use in European countries, where it gives very satisfactory results.

There were 892 square yards of cedar block repaired, at a total cost of $304.89, an average of 34 cents per square yard.

The city was forced, on account of insufficient appropriation, to use old style water sprinklers for the distribution of oil. This method is wasteful, and causes disagreeable conditions for abutting property owners. Provision should be made for suitable equipment.

All repairs paid for out of the vehicle tax fund were done by day labor. The greatest achievement for the year in this division was the resurfacing of macadam streets with asphaltic concrete. Another notable advance in the street division has been the installation of a utilization plant. The old material taken from the asphalt streets is hauled to this plant, and this, with the addition of a small amount of new material, is prepared for use in repair work.

Bureau of Water.

The gross collections up to December 7 reached the following totals:

		Increase
Assessed Rates	$3,146,462.65	$100,728.56
Meter Rates	2,863,658.58	71,359.33
Special Deposits and Miscellaneous	177,304.21	14,046.40
	$6,187,426.44	$186,134.29

The collections for the year will fall short approximately $266,000 on account of the extension of the collection period, from 1914 to 1915, of Wards 27, 33, 34, and 35, and $15,000 due to the increase of the discount allowed for prompt payment.

The total appropriations for the year amounted to $353,881, and the total expenses to November 19, 1914, including outstanding requisitions, amounted to $311,624.08. Of this amount, salary and wages cost $263,709.86.

The transcribing of the assessed rates fixture charges was completed on April 15 by the regular force with the assistance of extra clerks at an expense for such extra hire of $5,873.68. This work was necessary under the redistricting ordinance passed December 4, 1911, and necessitated, in addition to the transcribing, the transfer and rearrangement of about 200,000 accounts within the new ward boundaries fixed by ordinance.

On December 1 there were seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty-three meters in service, and the rate takers had reported one hundred seventy-seven thousand eight hundred ninety-two readings.

The fifty field assessors will have performed about two hundred twenty-two thousand inspections. The increase by reason of new building inspections for 1914 will amount to $140,000 and the increase through inspections of old buildings $90,000, or an average increase of $4,600 per field assessor for the year.

Bureau of Compensation.

The statement of the revenue received by the Compensation Bureau during the first eleven months of the current year:

Switch Tracks	$ 52,410.26
Bay Windows	7,836.19
Canopies	8,530.00
Scales	4,117.98
Use of Streets, Alleys and Docks	24,251.02
Sub-sidewalk and Alley Space	40,118.06
Vacations of Street and Alleys	858,222.05
Bridges over Streets and Alleys	26,862.85
Bulkheads, Platforms, etc	4,246.07
Miscellaneous	4,655.59
Water Pipe Tunnel Privileges	1,422.78
Sidewalk Openings	6,849.00
Merchandise Stands	30,217.85
Signs	430.50
Total	$1,070,170.20

It will be noted that the revenue of the bureau has reached the one million dollar mark for the first time in its history and shows an increase over the same period in 1913 of $653,801.34. This is chiefly due to the acceptance by the Union Station Company of the terminal ordinance, which was passed by the City Council on March 23, 1914. The compensation provided for in that ordinance for the vacation and use of streets and alleys amounted to $3,372,010.96, of which $825,805.04 has already been paid to the city. Against the balance a credit of $760,753.88 was allowed the grantee as the value of the space to be dedicated to the city for the widening of Canal street from eighty to one hundred feet between Washington and Twelfth streets. For the construction of a bridge across the Chicago River at West Monroe street and West Kinzie street the grantees were allowed to retain $500,000.00 and $600,000.00 respectively, the work to be done by the terminal company instead of the City of Chicago, with the provision, however, that in the event that the cost of construction shall be less than the amount retained, the balance shall be paid to the City of Chicago. There still remains a payment of $685,452.04 to be made to the city when all of the property adjoining certain streets is secured, or the consent of the owners given to the vacations.

The most notable increase in other accounts is in the revenue derived from the permits for fruit and bootblack stands, the rates for which privileges were readjusted shortly prior to the beginning of the present year. Under the new basis this revenue has increased from $14,943.29 in 1913 to $30,217.85 for the year 1914, an increase of $15,274.56, or over 100 per cent.

It is estimated that the receipts for the year of 1914 from all accounts which provide for the payment of an annual revenue approximate $250,000.00 This covers all privileges except the vacations of streets and alleys, for which a final payment is made at the completion of the negotiations.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

The functions of the Bureau of Sewers include the maintenance of the sewer system of the city, the inspection of the construction of house and building drains and the control of the establishment of street grades.

The extent of the system maintained may be shown by the following:

Sewers in place January 1	2,100 miles
Catch Basins in place January 1	92,642 miles
Manholes in place January 1	79,502 miles
House Drains in place January 1	317,082 miles

The expenditures of the bureau were:

For cleaning sewers and catch basins	$311,000
For repairing sewers and catch basins	93,000
For maintaining pumping stations	72,000
For house drain inspections	39,000
For office (salaries, etc.)	27,500
For construction	10,500
Total	$553,000

For the $311,000 spent for cleaning sewers and catch basins, the following work was performed:

6,500,000 lineal feet of sewers were flushed, an increase of 35% over 1913.
650,000 lineal feet of sewers were scraped, an increase of 66% over 1913.
46,500 catch basins were cleaned, an increase of 16% over 1913.

The most important work of the Bureau of Architecture for the last year has been in connection with the contagious disease hospital and the John Worthy School. The bureau has under way the construction of a ward building for the contagious disease hospital at a cost of $300,000, exclusive of the equipment and site. Plans also have been begun for a municipal lodging house to cost $125,000, to be located at 19-28 South Peoria street. Owing to objections on the part of the property owners in the neighborhood, it is not possible to say when this work will be begun.

Plans for a temporary building for the John Worthy School, under the supervision of the Police Department, have been prepared, the building to cost $50,000. Work will be begun as soon as contracts can be let.

Proposals are being received for a municipal market building to cost in the neighborhood of $20,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The year 1914 closes with a record showing Chicago to be one of the healthiest large cities in the United States. Our death rate for the past year was 14.17 per 1,000 population. This is 3.6 per cent less than our average yearly rate (14.70) during the previous decade, and 6.2 per cent less than 15.06, the rate for the previous year.

A close analysis of the death rate for the past year shows a marked reduction in the number of deaths from infectious and diarrheal diseases. The typhoid fever death rate is the lowest in the history of the city and is beginning to approach that of European cities. New York is the only large American city which had a lower rate last year. If the typhoid rate is an index of the state of the sanitary conscience of the community, then Chicago has reasons to be satisfied with the quickening of her sanitary conscience during past years. The typhoid fever death rate in Chicago during 1914 was 7.56 per 100,000 population, which is 28 per cent less than the rate during the previous year, and 48.07 per cent less than the average yearly rate of the previous decade.

The same reduction is noticeable in the deaths from diarrheal diseases of infants under two years of age. The rate for 1914 was 127.4 per 100,000 population, which is 7 per cent less than the rate during the previous year, and 7 per cent less than the average yearly rate of the previous decade.

The rates for scarlet fever and tuberculosis are also less, and only the diphtheria death rate was slightly in excess (6.01) of the yearly average for the previous decade, but even this disease shows a reduction of 19.3 per cent over the 1913 rate.

This marked reduction in the deaths from infectious diseases is associated with a similar reduction in the number of these diseases reported to the department, which was 48,900 in 1914 as against 56,742 in 1913. This reduction may be due in part to the yearly fluctuations in the number of those susceptible to these diseases, but doubtless the more efficient organization and work of the Bureau of Medical Inspection is also largely responsible for this prevention of sickness and saving of lives. The increased appropriation allowed for this bureau made it possible to reorganize the school inspection service and have more health officers and nurses devote a greater amount of time to the inspection of school children. In addition to this a force of inspectors was provided to run down any local outbreaks of infectious diseases. During the year a number of epidemics, especially typhoid, were suppressed in their early stages.

This year was also signalized by the establishment of four infant welfare stations and by increased activities in the Division of Child Hygiene.

The Bureau of Food Inspection shows increased activities during the year in the inspection of dairy farms, pasteurizing establishments, milk depots, markets and groceries. During the first eleven months 5,269,471 pounds of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for food.

The growing interest of the community in better living conditions is reflected in the number of complaints made to the Sanitary Bureau. The increase from 17,391 of such complaints in 1913 to 22,500 in 1914 is above the normal yearly increase.

This past year was also marked by the city assuming the function of garbage disposal, and the completion and operation of the Municipal Reduction Plant. Approximately 80,000 tons of garbage were received at this plant and handled in such a manner as to produce little or no nuisance. A revenue of $116,011.23 was obtained from the sale of the dried product, which more than pays the cost of operation and the interest on the investment. In addition it saves the city the amount previously paid the contractor.

The municipal lodging house proved a vital factor in alleviating distress among penniless and unemployed men and in preventing crime and the spread of communicable diseases. Approximately 350,000 lodgings were afforded to men during the cold and chilly months of 1914. The lodging house and two temporary annexes were forced to utilize every inch of available space to accommodate the thousands who applied for food and shelter. Every applicant was required to submit to medical examination and to take a bath and have his clothes fumigated.

About 775,000 persons took advantage of the free baths offered by the 18 city bath houses. One new bath house was constructed during the year and two were reconstructed.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The vast volume of work handled by the Law Department of the City of Chicago is rapidly increasing, not alone because of the increased scope of our municipal undertakings and problems, but also on account of the enlarged exercise of governmental powers for the purpose of securing remedial and constructive legislation. The drafting of ordinances and the rendition of opinions concerning their validity and construction and relative to the power of the City Council, has steadily increased, hundreds of such ordinances and thousands of such opinions having been prepared.

Two great municipal projects are now well under way, namely, the widening of Twelfth street and Michigan avenue. In connection with the legal phase of this work a large amount of time has been consumed.

The following cases relate to the promotion of civic betterment:

Peo. ex rel Bushing vs. Ericsson, et al.

This was a petition for mandamus to compel the building commissioner to issue a permit for the erection of a garage within 200 feet of the new Fourth Presbyterian Church and involved the validity of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of garages within 200 feet of a church, hospital or school. The Supreme Court at the April term sustained the validity of the ordinance and denied the petitioner the relief sought for.

Wise vs. Chicago.

In 1913 the Superior Court granted an injunction against the city restraining it from interfering with the construction of a garage on a street claimed to be residential, no frontage consents having been filed. Upon appeal to the Appellate Court this decree was reversed in favor of the city and the court in its decision for the first time adjudicated questions involving the method of determining the number of structures in a block and the distance to be computed in determining the length of the block.

Thomas Cusak Company vs. City of Chicago, et al.

This was a bill for an injunction to restrain the building commissioner from tearing down a billboard erected on Sheridan road without the filing of frontage consents, as required by Section 707 of the Chicago Code of 1911, which prohibits the erection of billboards in blocks in which a majority of the structures therein are used exclusively for residence purposes without the procurement of the consents of a majority of the property owners in such block to such erection.

About six weeks was consumed in the trial of this case in the Circuit Court in March and this court granted a perpetual injunction restraining the city from enforcing Section 707, holding that said section was invalid and unconstitutional. In the December term of the Superior Court this decision was reversed and the validity of the ordinance upheld.

The effect of this opinion is such that the city may now proceed to compel the removal of billboards in residence blocks wherever sufficient frontage consents are not filed.

Litigation is now pending which involves the question of the right of the steam railroad companies and elevated railroad companies to carry on advertising in their passenger coaches; the right of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railroad Company to occupy Market street, and the validity of the recently enacted deadly weapon ordinance.

Several suits were started during the past year and successfully defended in the trial courts, the effect of which otherwise would have been to tie up for an undeterminable length of time the completion of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the harbor development on the North Side.

Angelica vs. City.

In this case the Appellate Court reversed a judgment of the Superior Court granting a writ of mandamus directing the Mayor to issue a saloon license for the premises located at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, which had been refused on the ground that the location was in residential district. The court held that it is for the Mayor to determine whether a saloon in any particular neighborhood is a nuisance and that his judgment is that regard cannot be set aside by the courts unless his action is actuated by malice or is arbitrary.

Proceedings are now pending in the Federal Court to compel the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railroad Company to elevate its tracks through Austin. A number of other track elevation damage cases and several compulsory track elevation cases have been litigated and are pending.

The aggregate amount sued for in track elevation cases tried and disposed of during the last year was $711,000.00 and the total amount of judgments on the same was $33,600.00, which have been made final, and is approximately 4.7 per cent of the amount sued for.

Prosecutions for the sale of habit-forming drugs have been handled by this department and fines assessed amounting to $1,615.00, resulting in the suppression of wholesale traffic of morphine and cocaine. Investigations and prosecutions in this connection are still proceeding.

The United States District Court sustained the validity of the ordinance providing for the censoring of moving picture films to be exhibited in moving picture theaters. The immediate question involved was the right of the city to require exhibitors to produce their films before exhibition, it being contended that while the right existed to punish for the display of improper films, censoring before exhibition was unconstitutional.

City of Chicago vs. Mandel Brothers.

In this case the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the ordinance prohibiting the operation of salesrooms of department stores in sub-basements and in basements where the floor is located more than twenty feet below the surface of the adjoining street.

The condemnation suit for the acquisition of the property of the Chicago Reduction Company was concluded in January upon the County Court's ruling that the city had power to condemn said property for use as a reduction plant, said use being for city purposes. Although the demand of the company prior to the filing of said suit for the sale of this property was $492,500.00, a settlement was effected after the court's decision, by which the city acquired the same for $275,000.00, thus causing a saving of $217,500.00.

Prosecutions against the Frank Parmelee Company for its failure to comply with the ordinance prescribing the rates to be charged by public automobiles resulted in the return of a verdict for the city and an appeal in this case is now pending in the Appellate Court, and a large number of suits depend upon its decision.

Among the many important ordinances drafted or revised by this department are those which have been passed creating the Bureau of Public Welfare, Department of Public Service, Vehicle Bureau and the Commission of Local Arts.

Bills for consideration by the General Assembly of the state have been prepared requiring certificates of physical health preliminary to marriage, and a bill granting the city power to license, tax and regulate hotels and drug stores.

In connection with the preparation of an ordinance for the Union Station, other ordinances were prepared settling and defining certain rights of the railroads involved. The Union Station ordinance required the payment to the City of Chicago of $825,805.04, which payment has already been made, and the 20-foot easement in Canal street to the city has been conveyed by proper deeds.

Some of the improvements resulting to the city from the acceptance of this ordinance by the railroad companies will be the construction of a new passenger station in place of the present Union Station; the widening of Canal street 20 feet; the opening of Monroe street across the river; the connection of Canal street across the north branch of the river; the widening and reconstruction of the viaduct on Twelfth street and all other bridges across the river extending over the railroad property; the eventual opening of Congress street; the ultimate straightening of the Chicago River and the construction of a new freight terminal upon a site east of Canal street between Polk and Sixteenth streets.

Of the opinions which have been rendered perhaps those relating to the accounting features of the traction ordinance are of the greatest interest, inasmuch as their effect, if sustained, will result in a net gain to the city directly or indirectly of approximately $312,000,000.

Extended negotiations have been had with the Federal authorities relative to the harbor improvements in Harbor District No. 1, resulting in the assurance by the War Department that the breakwater protection from the north end of the breakwater toward Oak street is to be constructed at once by the Federal government, and permits were secured by the city to fill in the land north of Grand avenue, thereby connecting Lake Shore drive with Pier No. 2, which land, when filled in, will have a value of approximately $1,000,000.

Assurances were received from the War Department that the recreation portion of Pier No. 2 would not be interfered with by it as not being strictly devoted to commercial purposes.

Prosecuting Attorney.

Suits commenced by Prosecuting Attorney on complaints from various departments follow:

Health Department	2,683
Building Department	384
Fire Prevention Bureau	701
Smoke Department	445
Board of Examining Plumbers	261
City Sealer	61
Street Department	93
Department of Electricity	22
Harbor Division	7

Police Department—

Licenses	149	
Dogs	2,612	
Saloons	43	
Miscellaneous	984	
		3,188
Miscellaneous complaints		113
Total		7,958

Fire Attorney.

During the year 1,322 fires were investigated and complete reports made thereof, and filed in this office.

The Fire Attorney has examined 548 persons and has caused the arrest of 32 of them. Seventeen of them were held to the Grand Jury by the examining magistrate. Nine were convicted and the remaining cases are pending in the Criminal Court.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The first three months of the present year showed a loss in the aggregate cost of buildings for which permits were issued of $1,405,437 over the first three months of 1913. This loss could be accounted for in full account of the Cook County Hospital, for which a permit was issued by this department in January of 1913. There was no permit issued this present year during the first three months in connection with any building of so great a cost as the Cook County Hospital, therefore, that difference was rather difficult to overcome. The greater number of buildings for which permits were issued during the first quarter of the year were flat buildings and residences, as in the first three months of 1914 there were permits issued for 2,197 buildings, while for the first three months of 1913 there were permits issued for only 1,911 buildings.

For the first six months of the year, ending June 30th, permits had been issued by the department for buildings at an aggregate cost of $43,916,600 as against $48,164,207 for the first six months of 1914.

The aggregate cost of buildings for which permits were issued during the first eleven months of 1914 aggregated $77,048,060; during the same period of 1913 an aggreate cost of $83,734,577, showing a net loss for the first eleven months of this present year of $6,686,517.

From present indications the month of December of this year has been better than the corresponding month of the preceding year, and there is a prospect that the new year will see the conditions increase.

The annual inspections for the year totaled 31,628 buildings. During this period $25,688 were collected as fees. During the year the thirteen elevator inspectors in the department made more than 17,000 inspections, and the earnings of this bureau amounted to $33,166. The entire city is divided into thirty-seven districts and a building inspector is assigned to each district. During the first eleven months of this year this force has made 156,521 inspections—a greater average per man than in any previous year. All records of inspections and permits are kept in permanent record books.

The gross earnings of the department from all sources for the first eleven months of the year amounted to $182,042.85; expenses covering the same period amounted to $156,948.72, thus showing a net profit to the department of $25,094.13. The gross earnings of the department for the year of 1914 will approximate $200,000.

A reference back to the year of 1910 will show that permits were issued for buildings at a cost of $96,932,700. The gross earnings from all sources coming to the department for that year amounted to $131,869.42, an increase in the gross earnings of the department of approximately $70,000 within four years.

The department also has an engineering bureau, composed of a force of three architectural engineers. This force examined the plans for 1,730 buildings. The fees coming to this department on account of the fee inspections made by this bureau amounted to $7,280 forthe first eleven months, as against $5,035 covering

the same period of 1913. This force of three architectural engineers is not adequate to the needs of the department and force should be increased by the addition of another engineer.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Every effort has been made to put into effect, as far as possible, the provisions of the reorganization ordinance. There has been returned to regular duty approximately 200 officers who were formerly engaged in special details. The number of men on special duty has been increasing during the last few years, but there are now more policemen on the streets than there have been for some time past.

The department has maintained a high standard of efficiency in every branch of the service. It is a well known fact that criminals work spasmodically, thus causing what are generally known as "crime waves." With the advent of cold weather crime increases. The latter part of the current year has been no exception to this rule. Existing economic conditions, the geographical location of this city which maks it a central point for criminals who travel from plaee to place, the abuse of the Parole and Adult Probation laws, and the inadequate number of policemen available for regular duty were potent factors in the cause of the recent wave of robberies.

As a result of the vigilance of the Active Force, supplemented by the valuable assistance rendered by the Morals Section, Chicago is at the present time free from open or commercialized prostitution. Every form of gambling has been suppressed with the result that no open gambling exists in this city. There are many places where gambling will be carried on at the slightest opportunity, and these places are being kept under constant surveillance and are raided whenever enough evidence is secured to justify such action.

One hundred second class detective sergeants have been added to the force, making a total of 500 now in service. The work of the second class detective sergeants has not been as successful as had been anticipated. It is rather difficult to make detectives by Civil Service examination. The result is that there are now a number of men in plain clothes who have never had any experience as detectives, have been on the force only a few years, and have been engaged practically all of that time in some duty not strictly in the line of prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals. However, they were able to pass the examination with a higher mark, and in this manner became detectives. There were men relegated from citizen's clothes to the uniform rank whose records as detectives could not be surpassed in any city in the United States, whose ability, bravery and honesty had been tried and proven on many occasions. These men, although their records were well known, the General Superintendent of Police was unable to aid.

The Twenty-eighth Police Precinct was abolished and the territory covered was added to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Precincts. The officers formerly assigned to the Twenty-eighth Precinct were distributed between the other two precincts. Even with the added territory the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Precincts are not nearly as large in area as most of the other police precincts in the city. The abolishment of the Twenty-eighth Precinct is in line with the recommendation made by the Efficiency Division of the Civil Service Commission that the number of police precincts be reduced.

During the year the Traffic Division was created. Through the formation of this division all officers on traffic duty, both mounted and dismounted, are now under the control of the same commanding officers. This division is charged with the general control of street traffic in the Loop District.

The Miscellaneous Division was also established, consisting of the Vehicle Section, Matron Section, Pound Section, Marine Section, and Chauffeurs' Section.

A Board of Motor Vehicle Headlight Inspection was created by an ordinance passed March 30, 1914. This board is composed of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Captain in charge of the Traffic Division, and the Sergeant in charge of the Vehicle Section. The board since its creation has tested 105 headlight dimming devices, of which forty were passed and sixty-five rejected.

The members of the Vehicle Bureau up to December 12, 1914, made 8,791 arrests, in which cases fines amounting to $21,669 were imposed. This Bureau has added $250,000 to the Wheel Tax Fund during the year 1914. The brakes and

steering apparatus on 6,000 public passenger automobiles have been tested by the Auto Safety Appliance Examiners, and machines found unsafe and not in good working condition were ordered from the streets.

During the year 16,003 female and juvenile prisoners were handled by the Matron Section. This section also handled 3,521 lost adults and juveniles.

The members of the Pound Section impounded 10,391 dogs, of which 1,575 were vicious dogs that had bitten persons. Of this number forty-eight were rabid.

Police motor boats Nos. 1 and 2 traveled 5,887 miles along the river and water front. Twenty-two bodies were recovered and seven persons rescued from drowning.

The work of the Bureau of Identification has grown by leaps and bounds. From January 1 to December 11, 1914, 9,859 prisoners passed through this Bureau. Of this number 5,343 were suspects and through the measurements and descriptions recorded in the Bureau 4,697 of these suspects were identified as being wanted by the police for the commission of various crimes.

The officers detailed as the Motorcycle Squad made 2,330 arrests, in which cases 1,836 convictions were secured, resulting in fines amounting to $14,597 being imposed. Stolen property to the value of $39,485 was recovered. Fourteen officers were transferred from the Motorcycle Squad to various precincts to do regular work on motorcycles in the precincts. They are able to respond to calls in an incredibly short time and can apprehend offenders that men on foot would be unable to capture.

A Bureau of Firearms has been established in the Police Department, in accordance with the provisions of a City ordinance, providing that before a person can purchase a weapon a permit must be secured. This ordinance was intended to prevent the purchase of weapons by irresponsible persons. In this, from a police standpoint, it has been a failure. Since the establishment of this Bureau only 412 applications for permits to purchase weapons have been made, of which 295 were approved, 51 rejected and 66 are pending. Under the old ordinance the number of reports on sales made by the dealers averaged about 30 per day. If the crimes in which weapons are used can be taken as a standard of comparison, the practice of carrying weapons is as prevalent as before the ordinance was passed, and therefore it has not accomplished the purpose for which it was intended.

Ten policewomen were added to the force, making a total of twenty policewomen now on duty. Too much cannot be said for the work done by these women in the performance of their duties, consisting principally of ascertaining violations of the law in restaurants, cafes, public dance halls, railroad depots, etc., in cases involving women and children, the sale of liquor, tobacco and cigarettes to minors, locating gambling devices in candy stores and other places where children of tender years are wont to visit. Their work is largely of a preventive nature which cannot be shown in figures. In several cases, however, these women have performed work which could only be expected from male officers. They have arrested several men for annoying women. In one case they arrested a confidence man who was about to fleece a victim, and in another case they procured evidence which led to the arrest of three men who were in an automobile which had run down and killed a policeman. This was a particularly aggravating case in which the police had absolutely no clew, but through the intelligent and persistent work of two policewomen the occupants of the machine were arrested and confessions secured.

The general work of the Ambulance Division has increased between 20 and 25 per cent. From January 1, 1914, to November 30, 1914, the ambulances of this department covered 72,023 miles and the surgeons responded to 20,353 calls.

The Moving Picture Section up to November 28, 1914, issued 23,991 permits, inspected 9,953,000 feet of film, rejected 510,000 feet of film and eliminated 42,625 feet of objectionable features. The members of this section made 1,590 inspections of theaters and eliminated 250 objectionable parts from burlesque shows. Postal cards to the number of 24,250 were inspected, of which 453 were rejected. Inspections of theaters, noted above, were done entirely by the police officers who were formerly assigned to this section. Since the officers returned to regular duty, in accordance with the provisions of the reorganization ordinance, no inspection of theaters has been made by the Moving Picture Section.

The work of the Police Department is sadly handicapped by the many courts now in existence. There are located in the City Hall the following courts: The Boys' Court, Morals Court, Court of Domestic Relations and Speeders' Court. All

jury trials in the Municipal Court are held in the Criminal Court Building on the North Side. Oftentimes a police officer has cases set for trial in three or four of these courts at the same time. This places him in a quandary; it is a physical impossibility for him to be in more than one court at the same time, and as a result one or more of the cases have to be neglected. The complainants and witnesses in cases in these courts are put to the inconvenience of coming to the City Hall or Criminal Court Building and thus losing valuable time. In many cases they have to make several trips. The transportation of prisoners that come within the jurisdiction of these various courts requires the use of a large number of patrol wagons. Almost every morning they are lined up in front of the City Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1914, the Fire Department responded to 12,338 alarms, and the number of actual fires for the same period amounted to 9,416. There were few or no fires of very serious magnitude during that time.

In addition to the minor necessary improvements made throughout the department, such as overhauling and painting apparatus, etc., $95,000 approximately was expended in remodeling and overhauling the department buildings.

One 1,000-gallon motor pumping engine and one 700-gallon motor pumping engine were purchased and placed in service. Seven Christie Tractors and seventeen automobiles, the latter for the use of the assistant marshals and battalion chiefs, were purchased and placed in service.

The Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety has directed work throughout the year, and the following is a brief summary of what has been done:

111,170 Inspectors of buildings of all classes (including theaters).
831 Permits granted and applications for licenses approved after due inspections:
831 Gasoline tanks.
170 Projecting electric signs and canopies.
98 Dry cleaners.
116 Garages.
37 Film Exchanges.
188 Explosives (handling, use, etc.).
95 Acetylene (compression, storage and sale).
223 Amusement places (theaters, halls, etc.).
712 Special theater employes (stage firemen and fire guards being first duly examined).
117 Special men to handle high explosives (being first duly examined as to their fitness).
22 Sprinkler and standpipe equipments supervised and finally approved.
167 Fire Alarm systems approved.
674 Suits on violations started.
543 Cases non-suited upon correction of violations.
51 Fines imposed.
53 Suits pending.
219 Complaints from Boiler Department cared for.

In addition to this, the Bureau examines all building plans (with exception of Class III buildings) and plans for erection and setting of heating and other devices. It supervised five drills in manufacturing and mercantile buildings, and is being consulted to quite an extent by the public and some local departments on questions in fire prevention and public safety, and is attracting much attention from other cities.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The successful administration of civil service activities during the year 1914 has, in a large measure, been due to the close co-operation between all branches of the city government, legislative and administrative, with the Civil Service Commission, in an honest and conscientious effort to solve present problems. This, coupled with a better understanding and appreciation by employes of the intent of the uniform salary ordinance of July 15, 1912, as well as the strict adherence thereto in the 1913 and 1914 budgets, has minimized salary contro-

versies and brought about continuous and satisfactory progress in the public service.

The ideal has not been reached, but the fact that many large cities, as well as States of the Union, have in part at least adopted the basic principles of the Chicago idea, indicates the soundness of these principles.

The number of examinations held up to November 30, 1914, was 216, substantially the same as last year, but the number of applications has increased from 12,070 to 13,586, an increase of more than 10 per cent.

The total number of persons examined medically was 7,312, and, of those examined physically, 4,258. The falling off is accounted for by the fact that no examinations have so far been held in 1914 for original entrance into the police and fire services. An examination for patrolmen was called to commence December 28, 1914.

Of those examined for original entrance during the first eleven months of the year, 38 3-10 per cent failed to pass, as did about 33 per cent of those examined for promotion.

The volume of work undertaken and completed during the first eleven months of the year exceeds that of any previous year. This has been possible through the capital account granted by City Council in 1913.

In the more important investigations undertaken, the plan of joint boards appointed by the department head and this Commission, inaugurated last year, has continued with marked advantage. It results in eliminating much of the friction attendant on any investigation by an independent body, gives that body the advice and counsel of the ranking officers of the department and enables the prompt application of corrective measures.

A resume of the more important activities of the Commission follows:

Finance Committee—In addition to assisting the Finance Committee in connection with the 1914 and 1915 budgets so far as salaries were concerned, has made numerous investigations and reports on the status of city employes, and claims in connection therewith.

City Council—At the request of the City Council investigated and reported on the extent to which the police reorganization ordinance had been put into effect. That portion of the report regarding special assignments of police officers was concurred in by the committee on schools, fire, police and civil service, and by the City Council, December 14, 1914. The balance of the report is still pending before a sub-committee of that committee.

Department of Public Works—At the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, the following work has been undertaken and reports thereon made to the Commissioner:

Bureau of Streets—In co-operation with technical board (streets):

(a) Study of the operation of uniform schedules for cleaning streets and alleys, and the collection of refuse; changes made where necessary.
(b) The redistricting of wards for the collection of refuse and garbage, the the assignment of section foremen, and the instruction of laborers in their work.
(c) Study of the efficiency of various types of equipment and materials and supplies used, or applicable for use in the Bureau of Streets.
(d) Investigation of the number of vehicles operated in the loop without wheel tax license and of the number of garbage and ash teams working for the city without such license, resulting in a material increase in collections.
(e) Reported relative to changes in appropriations by transfer of funds, and as to additional funds needed on account of changes of compensation for labor and teams.
(f) Studied the operation of loading stations and dumps, and many other matters of minor importance.

Bureau of Engineering—In co-operation with the newly appointed technical board (engineering):

(a) Re-classified the expenditures for operation and maintenance of the water pumping stations and worked out a definite cost record system for such stations. Re-classification adopted and cost system being

tried out at one of the larger pumping stations. Re-classification of maintenance and operation of the divisions of construction and of water pipe extension, adopted and in force.

(b) Investigated the efficiency of the organization, system and methods in use at the municipal foundry. Preliminary report submitted.

(c) Study of conditions of employment of laborers in the water pipe extension division and the compilation of statistical data thereon. One result of this work has been the stamping out of the practice of substitutes working under the names of civil service laborers, some of whom were dead.

(d) Investigated and reported on methods in use in the purchase of lumber.

(e) Miscellaneous investigations of the efficiency of various groups of employes in various divisions of the bureau.

Bureau of Sewers—Made a study of the organization, methods and appliances used in the cleaning of sewers and catch basins.

The work for the ensuing year in addition to adhering to the established plans of the Commission to bring about a more perfect standardization of the classified service should include the following:

1. The extension of instruction in specialized duties particularly by the establishment of the following:
   A school of instruction for detectives in the Police Department; a school of instruction for recruits in the Fire Department; a fire college for officers of the Fire Department; a school of instruction of limited scope for stenographers, particularly in the lower grades, so as to insure uniformity of style throughout the stenographic service.
2. A study of the question of superannuation in the city service and connected therewith, a comprehensive study of the various pension systems covering the classified service with a view to a unified and scientific pension scheme, which will treat the employes alike with due regard to risk of service.
3. An elimination of waste due to overlapping of jurisdiction and authority, particularly in the matter of inspection.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Comprehensive reports have been made on the following subjects: The Park System of Chicago, Playgrounds Under Special Parks Commission, The House of Correction with a Study of the Case Records, Rest Rooms and Homes for Working Girls, Chicago's Cheap Lodging Houses for Homeless Men (this includes notes on lodging houses in other cities and regulations for the operation of same), Municipal Dance Halls, Police Courts and Stations, The Boys' Court, Private Employment Agencies, Homes for Men and Boys, Housing Conditions in a City Block in a Congested District.

In addition to these, several other reports are in course of compilation. These reports and studies are for the use of the general public.

A complete and comprehensive filing system was worked out in this office which not only included a system for the filing of reports and correspondence but a reference file showing the different organizations and institutions in the City of Chicago that could be counted on for co-operation in the relief work of various kinds that has come to this Department. In addition to these files, a card cross-file system was planned and established so that every case coming through this office is properly indexed and contains a complete outline of the case from the time it comes into the office until it is finally disposed of.

The most important work that has been done is the social service work. Since the establishment of this Department in its offices in the City Hall Square Building, it has had hundreds of calls from people in various walks in life who were in trouble or distress who came to the Department of Public Welfare for assistance and advice. While there was no provision made for service of this kind, the calls could not be altogether ignored, so there has gradually been built up a plan of co-operation with public and private charities, hospitals and institutions, with the result that hundreds of cases of destitution, sickness and unemployment have been taken care of.

The activities of the bureau are many and diversified and range from getting glasses for women who had made their living by sewing until their eyesight

failed, to securing transportation for an old colored man from Chicago to his son in Virginia, and for a girl who was stranded and ill here to her home in Minneapolis.

People have come to the Department for the reason that its very name, "Public Welfare," makes them feel that they have a right to apply for assistance and advice and that it will be given them.

It is essential that this Department have a Social Service Bureau under a supervisor who can devote his or her entire time to this work. There have been as many as thirty and forty calls a day for assistance of some kind.

An intensive study of the abuses of private employment agencies has been conducted, both from the standpoint of the proprietor and the patron. Investigators interviewed several hundred foreign-speaking men and women who had at various times patronized these agencies. From these sources, as well as from labor union representatives and from employers who have made use of private employment agencies, much valuable and authentic information has been secured. Scores of complaints also have been received, many of them adjusted and the balance referred to the State Inspector of Private Employment Agencies for settlement.

A report of this investigation is now being prepared which will contain recommendations to the City Council for the regulation of all private agencies operating in Chicago. Several fundamental changes for the improvement of the state law will also be suggested to the state Legislature when it meets in January.

An investigation of the lodging houses throughout Chicago has been completed and a report prepared. There is at present no regulation of these houses, except by the State Health Department, which seems to be wholly inadequate. As a result of this investigation a conference with the officials of the State Health Department was held, with a view of suggesting certain regulations for the improvement of conditions in these lodging houses, and various recommendations will be made to the State Board of Health for consideration at their next meeting at Springfield, January 12, 1915. It is the hope of this Department that several of its recommendations will receive favorable action at that time, and thus bring many of the worst evils of the cheap hotels and lodging houses of this city to an end.

A study of the facilities for women and girls "adrift" in Chicago is now being completed. This involves a separate report as to the management, scope and conduct of each institution, the rates charged, number and class of persons accommodated, and other necessary information for the use of this Bureau.

A study of the facilities of the various homes, clubs, and agencies for the care of homeless and drifting men in Chicago has also been completed. Information similar to that secured about homes for women and girls above mentioned has been collected and an individual report of each institution will be made.

A study of the cause and extent of unemployment in Chicago was made during October with a view of suggesting practical remedies for the relief of the present distressing situation. Various sections of Chicago representative of general conditions throughout the city were canvassed. Schedules were also sent to many of the largest employers in the city requesting information and asking for suggestions. From the data thus secured, several tables were prepared which shed considerable light on the present industrial situation.

Pursuant to the ordinance creating this Department, this Bureau has been engaged in the collection of information, much of it of a fugitive nature already in the hands of existing agencies. The files of the County Agent's office have been freely drawn upon and the office of the State Factory Inspector, the Illinois State Industrial Board, the United Charities, the Compulsory Education Department, and the records of various other public and private organizations will be studied, information of value gathered, correlated, and systematized for the use of the Bureau.

A system has been devised whereby men and women who are permanent residents of Chicago may register and secure first consideration for employment by the employers of labor in this city, in co-operation with this Bureau.

The distribution of identification cards and preferential employment tickets has begun, and plans for their general distribution have been completed. Many public officials, citizens and large employers, have indorsed the plan, and it is

the belief of this Bureau that the preferential employment ticket will be a factor in the relief of the present distressing situation.

The present free state employment offices in Chicago should be abolished and a joint exchange supported by the state and city substituted. The City Council has allowed a substantial appropriation for this purpose in the present budget. Governor Dunne has been seen on the question of legislation for a joint employment exchange. His favorable co-operation is anticipated.

A comprehensive system for selecting suitable men and families to be placed on farms within a convenient radius of Chicago is now under consideration. The assistance of county school teachers, farmers' institutes, and societies, rural and postmasters, and country bankers, will be utilized in carrying out this plan.

The ordinance creating the Bureau of Surveys of the Department of Public Welfare states that it "shall collect information and data relating to the actual living conditions in Chicago; facilities for recreation; the causes of vagrancy, crime and poverty; and shall recommend to the City Council appropriate ordinances or statutes for the practical betterment of social conditions."

The Department of Public Welfare has already completed a study of dance halls and as a result of their findings has established municipal dances. The Bureau of Surveys has nearly completed a study of the independent park districts and plans to extend the study of recreational facilities as far as it has means and time under the pressure of the other enormous problems with which it has to deal.

The "causes of vagrancy, crime and poverty" are more in **method** than in **matter.** Any society that blindly allows its social questions to adjust themselves will be afflicted with crime, poverty and misery. Without accurate social information all legislation must be more or less blind, and the inevitable result of such legislation is defective social adjustment, in other words, poverty, crime and misery, in spite of any amount of material wealth which may be accumulated. The very existence of organs like the Bureau of Social Surveys, which can secure accurate social information, assures the possibility of making social adjustment intelligently and thereby removes the largest cause of "vagrancy, crime and poverty."

The housing question is one of the most serious problems confronting Chicago. Chicago is far behind other world cities in its treatment of the housing question. Various partial studies of Chicago's housing conditions that have been carried on for the past fifteen years indicate the strongest probability that Chicago is infested with many houses unfit for the habitation of human beings.

Investigation of the records of philanthropic agencies indicates that, in all probability, the enormous sum of $10,000,000 and untold care and worry, which is annually expended for charity in Chicago, is poured year after year into these wretched housing districts almost exclusively, and that in spite of all this expenditure conditions do not improve as rapidly as they should.

It is up to Chicago to find out exactly what the situation is and act.

To find out even approximately what the facts are, the Bureau of Social Surveys needs to put at least six investigators in the field for the year 1915. These will only be able to canvass 125 to 150 blocks, but this would, with what information we now have, give us enough information to act wisely.

German cities have spent years in studying these broader aspects and there are hundreds of German books written on this phase of the subject.

For this housing survey the Bureau has already secured the advice and co-operation of the most competent housing authorities in Chicago, and is at the present time conducting such a survey (on a limited scale, owing to insufficient force) in the most scientific and up-to-date manner. Such a survey is the most effective method at present by which to study "actual living conditions in Chicago," and to discover the "causes of vagrancy, crime and poverty."

Chicago spends $10,000,000 a year in the name of charity and in spite of the vastness of the sum the manner of its expenditures makes it absolutely inadequate. There is not sufficient correlation of all this vast effort. Chicago should, through the Board of Social Surveys, make a study of the collection and application of money for philanthropy. This would probably bring satisfactory help to the social agencies of Chicago.

In connection with this study the Bureau of Social Surveys hopes, with the co-operation of the social agencies and social leaders of Chicago, to evolve a broad Chicago social plan, so that all the efforts of the various agencies and the Department of Public Welfare shall operate in harmony toward a common end.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

This Department has been in existence for five months. Eight civil service examinations have been held for positions in the Department and as many of the positions classified as possible. The volume of work referred to this Department by the Council and its committees, and arising from complaints, increased so rapidly that it was necessary to hire men who could handle the work and leave the matter of classification to work itself out gradually.

The report of the interlocking control of local utilities issued by the Department secured for it considerable valuable publicity, as well as reminding the public of the menace which lies in the growing concentration of the control of properties capitalized at nearly $900,000,000. It is claimed that "economies, uniformity of service and rates resulted from such concentration. Experience has shown, however, that the public does not receive the benefit from such economies, but that the greater part of it is enjoyed by a few individuals. It was my purpose in writing this report in the form presented to show to what extent consolidation already has been effected, and the consequent necessity for some means of regulation, and to prepare the reader for the belief that the Department of Public Service was a step in that direction. A study of this control should be continued to determine to what extent the New York and Boston banking interests exert a predominating influence in the local combination of public service corporations."

The Department is conducting continuously a check upon the telephone service and making a large number of test calls in several exchange districts a month, and recording on stop watches the speed of connections. The quality, pressure and calorific value of the gas furnished in the city is being determined daily by inspections in different parts of the city. A large number of complaints, especially during the fall months, arose from failure on the part of the companies to provide service owing to the lack of facilities. The Valuation Bureau has been set to work compiling physical and financial statistics on all the local utilities, including telephone, gas, surface railways, elevated railways, electric, taxicab companies, coal, ice, telegraph, stock ticker and warehouse utilities, as well as the collection of rulings and decisions from Utility Commissions all over the United States, bearing upon rates and valuations of these several kinds of services.

It is pretty generally realized that the present gas rate in Chicago is higher than it should be, even considering the high quality of gas required by ordinance. A change to more modern process of gas manufacture will make possible a reduction to a 50-cent rate. Just how soon this lower rate may be enjoyed depends upon how soon it may become an issue and how much resistance there will be to the replacement of the present antiquated plant and certain legal phases of the question.

The Department has acted as a helping hand to the various Council committees in furnishing data and advice on technical matters, drafting of ordinances and making investigations. Most of this work arises out of complaints. At every meeting of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, there have been a number of gas, telephone or electrical matter upon which they have desired information or requested action.

During the past six weeks a correct count of the number of automatic telephone subscribers has been made by the Telephone Bureau and a report will be submitted early in January giving the results. The Committee representing sixteen organizations has been appointed to check the results of the count instead of to supervise the work as was at first suggested. The Committee, however, will be given the opportunity to dispel whatever doubts they have as to the thoroughness of the count and its fairness to all parties concerned.

A request was received from a sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary, which had under consideration an ordinance amending the present taxicab ordinance, for some statistics on cab rates and operating costs. Several months

were spent in collecting such information. The Department has collected practically all the reliable data there is in existence on the subject and submitted it to the Committee in the form of a report, additional copies of which are now being printed.

A rate of 39 cents for the first half mile has been proposed with the belief that such a rate would result in the development of a city-wide taxicab service, and it is believed that such a service would meet with approval in Chicago.

The valuation of the elevated railways was the most important work taken up by the Department during the summer and consisted of an analysis of previous reports and the preparation of a valuation as of date January 1, 1915, which consists of two parts: One covering the physical property values and the other that of the intangible values. No total figures have been given for the value of the intangibles. Several values have been derived each by a different method, and the methods explained and discussed, and certain decisions of courts and commissions have been cited which support each method. The effect of electrolysis upon any value given for the intangibles is pointed out and copies of the various franchises, grants and ordinances have been included.

The complaint work of the Department has reached astonishing proportions and they are coming in at the rate of about 400 per month, largely consisting of gas, electric and telephone complaints. There are a very large number of complaints of the surface lines service, but they have not usually been susceptible to individual treatment. Wherever a traction complaint was against a condition coming under a provision of the ordinance, a check has been made and the matter taken up with the Committee and the company.

Many complaints have brought up legal and economic questions. Some have indicated defects in the ordinances and suggested changes to be taken up when there is time to do so. The complaints, together with the service checks referred to above, give a correct indication of defects in the various services.

Action has not been instituted to compel compliance with ordinance requirements except in the case of the Chicago Surface Lines. About 500 cases have been prepared showing failure to provide service, violation of regulations with respect to transfers, placing of signs, posting the ordinance inside cars, etc. These cases are being prosecuted by the Corporation Counsel.

CITY COLLECTOR.

The office of the City Collector for the year 1914 reports gross receipts of about $22,000,000. The increase in items of revenue over 1913 amounts to about $1,100,000, comprising the following:

Vehicle tax	$ 49,769.82
Street railways	168,937.81
Licenses and permits	147,929.84
Warrants for collection	633,428.35
Miscellaneous revenues	41,262.00
Total increase	$1,103,327.85

The vehicle tax shows an increase of nearly $50,000. The number of horse-driven vehicles shows a decrease of 2,339, or 4.3 per cent, while automobiles show an increase of 5,341, or 19.7 per cent. Motorcycles show a decrease of 71, or 1.4 per cent.

The total amount of special assessments to be certified to this office up to March 1, 1915, will approximate $7,000,000. This amount comprises about 1,200 warrants, an increase of a trifle over 15 per cent over the previous year. The delinquent return to the County Collector will amount to approximately $5,000,000, comprising about 275 volumes.

The total number of warrants for collection issued during the year is 114,230, amounting to $8,962,437.07. Of this number 85,220 warrants, amounting to $8,781,038, were collected. Of the uncollected balance 6,000 warrants, approximating $50,000, have been referred to the Law Department, and 2,000 warrants, amounting to $131,399.07, are in process of collection. This is an approximate statement, business for December, 1914, being estimated.

Attention is called to the fact that the statutes of the state of Illinois provide that the County Collector collect all delinquent special assessment payments. Last year the delinquent returns to the County Collector on April 1, amounted

to $4,193,790. The County Collector is allowed 1 per cent for collection, which amounted to $41,937.90. It can safely be estimated that the delinquent return this year will be about $5,000,000 upon which the City of Chicago will pay $50,000 to the County Collector. If the statutes were amended so to authorize the City Collector to retain the current special assessments until the date of sale of delinquents, all of this money would be saved to the city without any additional cost. Furthermore, it would enable the Comptroller to retire special assessment bonds more promptly owing to the fact that the City Collector makes a daily report to the City Treasurer and City Comptroller, while the County Collector makes a bi-monthly or monthly report of the special assessment collections.

The City Collector's annual comparative statement of collections, from January 1 to December 31, follows:

		1914		
	1913	Jan. 1-Nov. 31	December	Total
Sundry funds	$ 1,636,119.77	$ 2,651,484.58	$ 295,154.00	$ 2,896,633.66
Street railways	2,529,633.81	2,697,971.62	.....	2,697,971.62
Insurance tax	223,949.67	208,350.73	1,320.16	209,670.89
Vehicle tax	676,951.47	724,240.20	2,329.89	726,769.99
Licenses and permits	8,599,557.83	8,167,654.72	530,432.95	8,747,437.68
Warrants for coll'n..	2,491,001.36	3,061,428.92	120,000.79	3,186,429.71
Miscellaneous	871,065.62	639,231.56	73,125.49	912,327.05
Special assessments ..	2,420,347.59	2,127,525.23	319,918.62	2,447,441.90
Special deposits	229,221.09	228,752.51	9,053.84	237,806.35
Grand totals	$19,679,257.61	$20,656,606.22	$1,106,533.02	$22,052,543.04

* December estimated.

Special Park Commission.

The Special Park Commission is now maintaining seventy-five small parks, parkways, squares and triangles, four public comfort stations, Gage Farm Nursery, twenty-seven playgrounds, two bathing beaches, one swimming pool and city forestry.

During the year 1914, the following new parkways and triangles were acquired:

Ninety-seventh Street Parkway—Ninety-seventh street, between Eggleston avenue and Halsted street.
West End Parkway—West End avenue, between Menard and Maynard avenues.
Linden Park—Kedzie and Avondale avenues.
Dover Point—Dover and Lawrence avenues.
Beacon Point—Beacon and Lawrence avenues.
Malden Point—Malden and Lawrence avenues.
Magnolia Point—Magnolia and Lawrence avenues.
Graceland Point—Malden and Montrose avenues.

Three new comfort stations were built and water systems installed in seven parks. One new wading pool for children was added. Four new water bases for aquatic flowers were built, and two hundred tennis courts placed in various parks throughout the city. Ten pieces of play apparatus were set up and twenty thousand shrubs, twelve hundred trees, four thousand perennial flowers and eight thousand spring bulbs were planted.

In forestry work, fifty thousand trees along the streets of the city were trimmed at an average cost of fifteen cents per tree; three thousand five hundred dead and dangerous trees were removed at an average cost of one dollar and five cents per tree.

At the Gage Farm Nursery, two thousand bushels of corn, sixteen hundred bushels of oats and twenty tons of hay were harvested. One-half million rooted cuttings of trees and shrubs were developed, and two hundred thousand one-year-old rooted cuttings were transplanted into the nursery fields; approximately twenty-five thousand trees, shrubs and perennial flowers were taken from the nursery and planted for the beautification of parks, playgrounds, and pumping station grounds. This nursery, with the aid of the labor to be furnished by the John Worthy School, which is now under construction, will ultimately

provide trees, shrubs and flowers for the ornamentation of resident streets, parks, playgrounds, school grounds and around public institutions.

Eight new playgrounds were established during the year, seven of which are now in operation. The Gary Playground is in course of construction and will be placed in operation in the spring. Six of the new grounds are located in school yards and two are on property leased by the city for a five-year period. The new grounds with their locations are:

Agassiz School—Seminary avenue and Wolfram street.
Mitchell School—Ohio street and Oakley avenue.
Oakland School—Fortieth street and Langley avenue.
Thorpe School—Eighty-nineth street and Buffalo avenue.
Burroughs School—Thirty-sixth street and Washtenaw avenue.
Gary School—Thirty-first street and Lawndale avenue.
Robey School—Robey and Birch streets.
Sherwood School—Fifty-seventh street and Princeton avenue.

At two of the new grounds, the Agassiz and the Thorpe, the school gymnasium will be used for indoor gymnasium work. The total attendance for the year for the twenty-six grounds was 3,883,000, an increase over the attendance of the nineteen grounds last year of 719,035.

The Commission is now negotiating for the purchase or condemnation of property, for bathing beach purposes, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets on Lake Park avenue. Two hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for this purpose from the proceeds of the bathing beach bonds. Approximately 1,000 feet of property and 2,000 feet of riparian rights have already been purchased. It is proposed to complete the purchase of this property and construct a bathing beach thereon similar to the Clarendon Beach.

In addition to the erection of the new beaches and swimming pools, the Commision expects to establish ten new playgrounds during the coming year in congested sections of the city where they are so greatly needed, and take over and beautify various nglected triangles and parkways throughout the city.

Board of Local Improvements.

The facility to transport things and people from place to place rapidly and at reasonable cost, is one of the greatest agencies in the production and distribution of wealth. Before the advent of our present methods of transportation, things produced in one locality were largely consumed in the same neighborhood, as the mode of transportation was too slow and expensive to ship goods long distances, except along navigable water courses. It, therefore, followed that sometimes a super-abundance was produced in one portion of the country, resulting in a crowded market and the slaughtering of prices, bringing no adequate returns to the producer for his labor, while in another portion of the country there was a shortage or failure of crops, resulting in excessive prices and partial famine, simply because the overproduction of one place could not be shipped to the point where most needed in sufficient time and at a reasonable cost.

With our modern system of transportation, the local market has given way to the market of the state, the nation and the world. This constantly tends towards equitable prices.

What is true with respect to the part played by railroads and other means of rapid transit is equally true with respect to the part played by a well paved street in city, town or village over which the traffic passes, or a substantially paved highway connecting the life of the city with the life of the rural district.

The following is the approximate amount of street and alley paving done during 1914:

Asphalt	47	Miles
Asphaltic concrete	20	Miles
Asphaltic macadam	40	Miles
Brick	35	Miles
Concrete	7.5	Miles
Cresoted blocks	7	Miles
Granite blocks	2.5	Miles
Total	159	Miles

The aggregate cost of this work is approximately $5,300.000.

Assessment rolls filed in court for confirmation, comprising paving, underground work, sidewalks and openings and widenings, total estimated cost, $10,136,800.73.

During the year the following sidewalks were built:

231 miles of cement sidewalks	at a cost of.....	$1,143,926.00
56 miles of cinder sidewalks	at a cost of.....	112,000.00
Total 287	at a cost of.....	$1,253,926.00

The assessment roll has been filed in the proceedings for the widening of West Twelfth street, and the case will be tried the first part of the coming year.

The Commisioners are working on the spread of the assessment for the Boulevard Link, and expect to file their report in court the early part of the new year.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

This department during the year issued about 40,000 orders to business houses and about 5,000 stock orders, at an approximate total of $1,050,000, an approximate average of 150 orders being issued daily. This is an increase over the year 1913 in the total amount of purchases made of about $283,000, or an increase for 1914 of more than 36% over the previous year.

A suitable warehouse should be constructed for a central delivery and distributing point, for commodities such as oil, cement, soap, water marked paper, etc., which are purchased under specifications and require inspection of a technical nature.

The question of creating a central purchasing department, the establishment of a suitable warehouse and the standardizing of supplies, is a large and important proposition and is being considered generally by cities throughout the United States, this department having received numerous requests during the past year from cities seeking information along these lines.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

The additions and changes in the street lighting system during the year, and as proposed for next year, are shown in the following table:

	In Service Jan. 1, 1914	Added During Year of 1914	Proposed Additions for 1915
Municipally operated area	17,410	....	....
* Type "C" lamps	....	2,977	5,923
Rented flame arcs	1,156	163	581
80 C. P. tungstens	3,622	3,553	2,425
Gas lamps	11,751	252	....
Gasoline lamps	6,005	....	1,119
Subway incandescents	340	5,954	496
Totals	40,184	12,909	10,544

(* Type "C" lamps are a new type and equal in effective illumination to an arc lamp and these were, in a very large measure, used to displace gas and gasoline and old arc lamps.)

Work is in progress on the installation of lamps in the downtown district, and west of the river to Cicero avenue between Belmont avenue and Kinzie street. This work will be completed early in 1915.

During the year 580 street signs have been added, making a total of 12,227 signs now in place.

Special engineering work has been done on the electrical equipment for the new municipal pier now under construction, for the new municipal contagious disease hospital and the municipal foundry, and a report has been made on a municipal plant to furnish power, heat and light for the latter two.

The Bureau of Electrical Inspection has made approximately 122,000 inspections and produced a total revenue of about $227,000.

A general policy for removing all overhead wires in the downtown district and the stock yards, and ultimately in the outlying districts has been formulated.

The general study of electrolysis conditions has been continued throughout the year. The work of checking the compliance of the various ordinances by the corporations affected has been pursued with beneficial results.

Investigation of all reported cases of electrolysis damage to the Chicago fire alarm and police telephone and electric light cable, water mains and service pipes was carried out and where electrolysis was found to be the cause, the cost of repairs was billed to the railways where the responsibility could be determined. Up to the present time no settlement of these bills has been effected, although the companies have made no formal refusal to do so.

The Bureau ot Arc Lamp Maintenance has repaired 8,000 arc lamps, replaced 7,563 defective lamps, replaced 96,000 outer globes and distributed 1,121,000 arc lamps carbons (representing approximately 310 tons) to the trimmers' respective headquarters. Two automobiles and three single rigs were used in doing all of the above work.

Smoke Department.

At the beginning of the last year, the Department put into effect a rule throughout the territory regularly inspected which extends from Bryn Mawr avenue on the north to Seventy-ninth street on the south, taking in about 82% of the population of the city, that suit would be begun where two violations of the Smoke Ordinance occurred within thirty days. Previous to January 1, 1914, the thirty-day rule had been in force only in the downtown district. The enforcement of this rule has been carried out without any unusual difficulties. The stationary plants have accepted it as a matter of course, and the results have been satisfactory. Personal visits are made on each violation, and the total number of violations for the city have decreased greatly, owing to the ruling.

Putting the entire city on a thirty-day basis made it necessary to rearrange the suit policy with reference to railroads. A scheme was worked out, giving the railroads a certain number of violations without suit, depending upon the number of locomotives operating inside the city on that railroad, and the opportunity for observing these railroads as shown by the records for the past seven years. From this data a schedule was arranged which gives each locomotive the same liability as the average stationary plant. The Joint Smoke Inspectors' Association for the railroads has accepted the schedule and it is working out satisfactorily to all concerned.

During 1914, there have been 443 cases started in court, of which 97 are still pending. There has been a total of $3,700 collected in court and there are fifty cases yet to be started this year.

For the coming year, the Department plans to institute a campaign against smoke in South Chicago, where no supervision has, as yet, been attempted. Also, an educational campaign will be conducted among the flat building janitors, instructing them how to operate fire box boilers burning Pocahontas coal. This latter work will be done in conjunction with the Clean Air Committee of the Woman's City Club, who are now printing posters to be placed on the walls of boiler rooms in the various flat buildings.

The Department will keep up its efforts of former years towards the instruction of stationary firemen in high pressure power plants and the standardization of requirements for smokeless settings.

Inspector of Oils.

A review of the work of the Oil Inspector the last year compared with the preceding year is as follows:

	1913 Barrels	1914 Barrels	Net Receipts of Office Paid Into City Treasury
January	68,802	70,485	$ 2,915.85
February	60,293	63,460	2,475.25
March	70,965	72,097	3,005.42
April	72,794	75,989	3,240.07
May	78,849	34,460	3,747.55
June	81,544	90,178	4,069.35
July	82,014	53,240	3,655.82
August	73,364	56,936	3,716.52
September	32,792	36,975	3,901.49
October	33,012	35,126	3,796.51
November	75,401	75,560	3,205.11
December	79,573	.....	.....
Total	917,103	671,566	$37,728.94

The total number of barrels inspected for the eleven months of 1914 was 871,566 and the net receipts for the same months were $37,728.94.

The month of December, figuring the number of barrels to be the same as during the last month of the preceding year, will increase the total barrels inspected for the year to 951,139 and make the net receipts of the office $41,063.77, which is a net gain in number of barrels inspected in 1914 over the year of 1913 of 34,036 barrels and a net gain of $1,041.87.

Board of Examining Engineers.

The receipts of the year amounted to $17,246, an increase of $102 over 1913. The disbursements amounted to $12,915.69, a decrease of $31.54. The receipts exceed the disbursements by $4,330.31.

Eight hundred and eighty-nine applicants were examined for the engineer's licenses and 191 applicants were examined for water tender's licenses. Of the above number, 482 applicants received engineer's linceses and 118 applicants received water tender's licenses.

The inspectors visited 2,953 steam plants during the year and traveled 3,436 miles in making the inspections.

Explosions in two low pressure plants, resulting in the death of five people, emphasize the necessity of amending the ordinance to place such plants under the jurisdiction of this department.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

Examinations held	19
Number examined for Master Plumber's certificates	218
Passing	38
Failing	180
Number examined for journeymen plumber's certificates	331
Passing	69
Failing	262

Receipts:

Master's certificates, 39 @ $50.00 each	$ 1,950.00
Renewal certificates, 939 @ $10.00 each	9,390.00
Journeymens' certificates, issued at $1.00 each	65.00
Renewal certificates, issued at $1.00 each	1,922.00
	$13,327.00

Complaints received and investigated	695
Cases filed in Municipal Court	237

The appropriation for the Board was $8,232, which was for salaries only, and the revenue was $15,322. No appropriation was made for supplies nor for investigators.

A separate appropriation should be made for the supplies and investigators needed by the Board to enforce the law. It should not be compelled to call

upon the Police Department, excepting in cases of extreme emergency, to investigate complaints received, in fact unless the officers were regularly assigned to the Board, it would be impractible.

This Board is in its first year of existence and, in order that mason contractors who have been in business a number of years might not be disqualified, it is necessary to proceed with particular care. The Board has heard of no cause of unjust discrimination and practically all mason contractors of recognized standing have received licenses.

The enforcement of the law creating this Board has met with general satisfaction by the building trade in Chicago, so much so that the carpenter contractors are contemplating having a similar law passed governing the licensing of carpenter contractors engaged in the construction of buildings. Such a law would create a revenue for Chicago of at least twice as much as has been turned over by this Board.

Receipts and expenditures of the Board are as follows:

Receipts to date		$36,750.00
Receipts from date to December 31, approximate		600.00
Total		$37,350.00
Expenditures:		
Salaries to December 31	$3,530.43	
Stationery, etc.	370.92	
Furniture, etc.	134.75	
Services, benefits, etc.	652.63	
Approx. add. expenditures to Dec. 31	75.00	
	$4,600.73	
		$4,600.73
Total net receipts		$32,749.27

Boiler Inspection.

More permits for the installation of new plants have been issued by this department and more inspections have been made than in any previous year. For the eleven months ending December 1, 2,058 permits were issued and 14,823 inspections were made, producing a revenue of $63,465. The cost of maintaining the department was $43,793, a net earning for the department of nearly $20,000.

Department of Weights and Measures.

The Department of Weights and Measures inspected 60,732 scales during the year of 1914, of which number 9,054 were condemned. A total of 45,750 measures were inspected, of which number 7,717 were condemned.

The fees collected by the department for the year totaled $26,715.80, while the expenditures amounted to $37,859.87. The fines collected brought the total income of the department up to $32,757.80 for the year.

Track Elevation Department.

During the year of 1914 the work of elevating tracks within the City of Chicago has been carried on by the following railroads, resulting in the elimination of sixty-six grade crossings:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.
Wabash Railroad.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company have completed the construction of the subway under their tracks at Seventy-ninth street near Stony Island avenue.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has completed the subways under its tracks at South California avenue and South Albany avenue. No traveled streets are now crossed at grade by the Chicago & Alton Railroad from Canal street to Kedzie avenue.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company have completed the construction of the subway under their tracks at South Chicago avenue. All track elevation work provided for under the ordinance of June 25, 1906, through South Chicago, has been completed, with the exception of the subway at Ninety-sixth street and the elevation of the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company from Colfax avenue to Stony Island avenue.

Chicago Public Library.

By using all of its available special funds derived as income from endowments, the Chicago Public Library has added considerably to its outside agencies during the year of 1914. Seven new branches were started, one in a school building, one in rented quarters, four in park field houses, and one was acquired by the annexation of Morgan Park. There are now thirty-two branches, each provided with a reading room, reference books, children's department and circulating collection. The entire number of agencies maintained by the library, including those in school buildings and in business houses, is 716. An average of 20,000 persons use the library and its branches every day of the year. The total home circulation of books for the year was nearly four million issues. If to this number are added the volumes and titles used in the reading rooms, the total record of use reaches the large total of 7,500,000.

For the coming year, the library authorities are planning no extensions, as there are no funds that will permit any expansion. The number of branch libraries remains, unfortunately, insufficient, as there are petitions from Ravenswood, Woodlawn, South Chicago and many other sections of the city, which cannot be provided for lack of sufficient revenues. There are still eleven wards of the city, with a population of 700,000 that do not have a single library branch.

Harbor and Subway Commission.

The contract for the superstructure of Pier No. 2, Harbor District No. 1, was entered into December 18, 1913, and actual construction work was started March 16, 1914. On account of stormy weather on the lake, continuous work during the summer was impossible, with the result that the contract was not completed on October 1, the date specified. This work and the placing of foundation piles is now finished, except placing of the top filling, which will require a few more weeks.

Commencement of the work on the freight and passenger buildings was delayed by the failure of the substructure contractor in completing his work, but since starting it has been carried along as fast as the laying of underground pipes for the plumbing, sewage and automatic sprinkler systems would permit. Reinforced concrete floors, girders and footings are in place for about 600 feet in each building.

The head house steel is all set and the building practically enclosed with brick and terra cotta. Interior work here is being pushed rapidly.

Contracts have been let for plumbing, gas, drainage and sewage systems, also for automatic sprinkler systems, and the underground work on these systems is half completed.

The rebuilding of the dock east of Ogden Slip, authorized by the City Council, is now finished.

Plans for the recreation end are under way. Bids for this part of the work and for electric lighting system will be advertised for as soon as plans and specifications are completed.

As the government permit for filling the new area north of Grand avenue extended, and east of Lake Shore Drive, was obtained too late to do any work this year, this improvement will not be started until spring.

The plans for the extension of Grand avenue street car line and elevation of the tracks to the second floor of the pier structure are in such shape that construction will be possible in the next few months.

Although the Federal appropriation of $1,250,000 for extension of the outer protection breakwater was made in 1912, only a portion sufficient to build 1,500 feet was made available. This part will be built early next year off Chicago avenue, leaving no provision for extending the breakwater south from the east end of the present government breakwater.

Board of Education.

The citizen will find a field for study and interest in the statement that $58,000,000.00 represents the value of Chicago's school property—land, buildings and contents. That amount is based on original cost. Increased land values probably would overbalance physical depreciation. For the school year ended June 30, 1914, $12,137,631.00 was expended for educational and $5,434,784.00 for building purposes.

In the last school year four buildings costing $1,840,000 were completed. One, the Carter H. Harrison Technical High School—costing, with equipment, $950,000 and on a site purchased for $125,350 is one of the largest of its kind in the country. In appointment and equipment it is not surpassed.

The four new buildings and additions to six and extensive alterations to six other buildings cost, approximately, $2,597,000. Under construction on June 30 were six other buildings to cost $1,225,000 and additions to cost $500,000. Further, on that date, new buildings and extensive alterations, for which contracts had not been let, had been authorized, to cost approximately $4,540,000.

Rapidly increasing population of the whole city and sectional shiftings of residence parts made it difficult to provide class room accommodations for all districts all of the time to meet the emergency. One hundred and ninety-five portable buildings with 9,360 seats and 16 rented buildings with 2,078 seats, were in use on June 30. Since that date approximately 100 additional portables with 4,800 seats have been placed.

While no Chicago child is denied admision to the public schools, the portable and rented buildings and the half-day sessions are unsatisfactory expedients. A building policy must be adopted that eventually will catch up with past overflow and keep pace with future growth.

Growing sentiment favoring more general use of school buildings for other than school purposes should be encouraged. Neighborhoods and districts represented by improvements associations, parent-teacher organizations, athletic societies, Boy Scouts and other bodies created for social improvement or recreation, frequently appeal for the free use of the schools.

There are several kinds of large and direct returns from the comparatively small expenditures for evening schools. Society at large profits from the greatly increased earning capacity of the students; there is increased intelligence, elevated moral tone and less vandalism and other misconduct in neighborhoods where evening schools are maintained. Each result is measurable and an emphatic argument in favor of evening sessions for a longer portion of the school year.

It is unfortunate the board's finances do not permit pronounced expansion of the plan, if only on account of the increased earning capacity of students.

In administrative routine one of the most important advance steps was the adoption of the segregated budget plan and accompanying changes in the system of accounting control which will be in full effect on January 1, 1915. The education fund for the present year was definitely appropriated and the building fund included in the method on January 1. Under the system each school is a unit and all activities are functionalized.

School ground beautification is an old subject, but one near to the hearts of pupils, the teaching force, the board and the public it serves. There is a tendency to consider the surroundings in planning the new and improving old schools. The tendency should be a positive general plan that in the near future will develop nature culture along lines equal to building advance. The two should be a hand-

in-hand proposition. A long step forward is the recently adopted method of including school ground improvements with the building contracts. Work on the grounds to begin after completion of the building.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

Officers:

Charles L. Hutchinson, President.
Martin A. Ryerson, Vice-President.
Ernest A. Hamil, Treasurer.
N. H. Carpenter, Secretary.
William A. Angell, Auditor.

Board of Trustees—Edward E. Ayer, Adolphus C. Bartlett, William O'Gormon, Frank W. Gunsaulus, John C. Black, Bryan Lathrop, Chauncey J. Blair, R. Hall McCormick, Edward B. Butler, John J. Mitchell, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, Honore Palmer, Henry H. Getty, Howard Shaw, John J. Glessner, Albert A. Sprague.

Ex-Officio Trustees—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor; Michael Zimmer, City Comptroller; John Barton Payne, President South Park Commissioners; Joseph Donnersberger, Auditor South Park Commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago—or more accurately, Chicago's Art Institute—was incorporated May 24, 1879, upon the application of Marshall Field, Murry Nelson, Charles D. Hamill, Ferd W. Peck and George E. Adams, for the founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means. The building was erected at a cost of $1,250,000 and was first occupied November 1, 1893. It was formally opened as a museum December 8, 1893. Its whole cost up to the present time has been $1,890,000.

The ownership of this building was vested in the City of Chicago until 1904, when it passed to the South Park Commissioners, while the right of use and occupation is vested in the Art Institute so long as it shall fulfill the purposes for which it was organized, and shall open the museum free to the public on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, make the Mayor and Comptroller of the city ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees. and conform to some other simple conditions. This property, comprising 400 feet front on Michigan avenue, is exempt from taxation of all kinds.

The institute has a library of 12,625 volumes devoted exclusively to art, and it is consulted by 78,000 persons a year. The number of visitors to the art galleries during the year ended June 1, 1913, was 861,267.

The school of instruction in art practice includes departments of painting, sculpture, decorative designing and architecture. There are day and evening classes for beginners and for advanced pupils. The instructors number about seventy and the pupils will average about 10,000 a year.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

President—MICHAEL J. COLLINS.

Vice-President—Jacob M. Loeb.
Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.

Membership of the Board:	Term expires
Ernest J. Kreutgen, 248 Addison street	1917
Harry A. Lipsky, 1214 S. Halsted street	1917
Mrs. John MacMahon, 5426 East View Park	1917
Jacob M. Loeb, 1737, 175 W. Jackson boulevard	1917
John J. Sonsteby, 605, 19 S. La Salle street	1915
William Rothmann, 1349, 38 S. Dearborn street	1915
Dr. Otto F. Warning, 908, 8 N. State street	1916
Robert J. Roulston, 436 W. 61st place	1915
Michael J. Collins, 925 Railway Exchange Building	1916
Charles S. Peterson, 531 Plymouth place	1915
Mrs. George P. Vosbrink, 4846 Forrestville avenue	1916

Gertrude Howe Britton, 800 S. Halsted street..... 1916
Dr. Peter C. Clemensen, 6156 Evans avenue..... 1916
John C. Metz, 6406 Emerald avenue..... 1915
Ralph C. Otis, 302, 7 W. Madison street..... 1916
Joseph A. Holpuch, 3734 W. 26th street..... 1917
John W. Eckhart, 311 N. Carpenter street..... 1917
Dr. Stephen R. Pietrowicz, 2134 Pierce avenue..... 1915
Mrs. Charles O. Sethness, 4209 N. 42d avenue..... 1917
Mrs. William E. Gallagher, 4150 Vincennes avenue..... 1917
William E. Schlake, 1717, 111 W. Washington street..... 1917

Committee on School Management—Mrs. MacMahon, Chairman; Mr. Loeb, Mr. Lipsky, Mr. Schlake, Mr. Eckhart, Dr. Pietrowicz, Mr. Ernest J. Kreutgen, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. Vosbrink, Mrs. Sethness. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Otis, Chairman; Mr. Rothmann, Dr. Warning, Mr. Metz, Mrs. Britten, Mr. Sonsteby, Mr. Holpuch, Mr. Roulston, Dr. Clemensen, Mrs. Gallagher. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Finance—Mr. Peterson, Chairman; Dr. Pietrowicz, Mr. Otis, Mr. Rothmann, Mr. Holpuch, Dr. Clemensen, Mr. Schlake, Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. Britten, Mrs. Vosbrink. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Rules—Mr. Loeb, Chairman; Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. Kreutgen, Mr. Metz. Heads of all departments, advisory. The President, ex-officio.

Regular Committee Meetings—Meetings of the Committee on School Management are held on alternate Thursday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds are held on alternate Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Finance are held on alternate Monday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

President of Board of Directors—ANTONIO LAGORIO.

Vice-President—Max Henius.

Board of Directors:

Antonio Lagorio, 812 Dearborn avenue.
Max Henius, 1135 Fullerton avenue.
Philip M. Ksycki, 58 W. Washington street.
Samuel Despres, 224 S. Market street.
Charles C. Breyer, 1545 W. Division street.
James J. Healy, 30 N. Dearborn street.
Frank J. Pokorney, 1501 S. Crawford avenue.
T. Frank O'Connell, 133 W. Washington street.
Oscar G. Mayer, 1241 Sedgwick street.
Secretary of the Board—Harry G. Wilson.
Librarian—Henry E. Legler.

Committee on Library—Samuel Despres, Max Henius and Frank J. Pokorney.

Committee on Administration—Oscar G. Mayer, T. Frank O'Connell and Charles C. Breyer.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—James J. Healy, Charles C. Breyer and Philip M. Ksycki.

Chicago Historical Society.

(632 Dearborn Avenue)

Officers:

President—CLARENCE A. BURLEY.
Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Conover, Otto L. Schmidt.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Executive Committee—Clarence A. Burley, ex-officio; Charles H. Conover, Otto L. Schmidt, Edward F. Swift, Seymour Morris, George Merryweather, William H. Fuller, Joy Morton, Charles F. Gunther, John H. Spoor and Edward L. Ryerson.

Field Museum of Natural History.

Board of Trustees—George E. Adams, Edward E. Ayer, Watson P. Blair, William J. Chalmers, Marshall Field III., Stanley Field, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Arthur B. Jones, George Manierre, Cyrus H. McCormick, George F. Porter, Frederick J. V. Skiff, Albert A. Sprague II.

Officers—STANLEY FIELD, President; Martin A. Ryerson, First Vice-President; Watson F. Blair, Second Vice-President; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of the Museum, Secretary; D. C. Davies, Assistant Secretary and Auditor; Solomon A. Smith, Treasurer.

The Newberry Library.

Officers—President EDWARD A. RYERSON; First Vice-President, George E. Adams; Second Vice-President, Horace F. Martin; Secretary and Financial Agent, John L. Moss; Librarian, William N. C. Carlton, M. A.

Board of Trustees—George E. Adams, John P. Wilson, Bryan Lathrop, George Manierre, Moses J. Wentworth, Horace H. Martin, David B. Jones, John A. Spoor, John P. Wilson, Jr., Edward L. Ryerson, Frederic I. Carpenter, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Charles H. Hurlburd.

The John Crerar Library.

Officers—President, MARTIN HUGHITT; First Vice-President, Thomas D. Jones; Second Vice-President, Robert Forsythe; Secretary, Leonard A. Busby; Treasurer, William J. Louderback; Librarian, Charles W. Andrews.

Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Thomas D. Jones, John M. Clark, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Frank S. Johnson, Robert Forsythe, Peter Stenger Grosscup, Chauncey Keep, Marvin Hughitt, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B. Smith.

Directors Ex-Officio—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago; Michael Zimmer, Comptroller of Chicago.

Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction.

The school was incorporated not for profit, in 1907, under the laws of the state of Illinois. The officers of administration are:

President—G. B. YOUNG, Commissioner of Health.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Editor and Director of Publicity—E. R. Pritchard.
Board of Directors—G. B. Young, Commissioner of Health, President.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard, Secretary Department of Health.
Gottfried Koehler, Assistant Commissioner of Health.
W. K. Murray, Chief of Bureau of Hospitals.
Herman Spalding, Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection.
W. K. Armstrong, Chief of Bureau of Food Inspection.
M. O. Heckard, Chief of Bureau of Vital Statistics.
F. O. Tonney, Director of Laboratory.
C. B. Ball, Chief of Bureau of Sanitation.
S. F. Manning, Office Secretary.

The school is maintained in connection with the Department of Health, City of Chicago, for the purpose of educating the Chicago public in preventive medicine, for the instruction and training of the employes of the Department of Health, for giving courses of instruction in public health work to regular matriculants, and for the dissemination of information to visitors and co-oworkers in the field of preventive medicine.

The school was incorporated not for profit, in 1907, under the laws of the State of Illinois.

All probationary employes in the Department of Health are required to take the courses herein outlined for the various classes of employes. Employes may also register and take courses other than those prescribed for their respective classes, provided that the taking of such courses does not interfere with the regular work required of such employes.

Other candidates for admission must make application to the Secretary and be registered for the courses which they desire to take. At the time of registration a time schedule is arranged for the elected course and a registration card issued entitling the student to enter the courses at the stated time.

The number of candidates admitted to the various courses must of necessity be limited to the number indicated in the syllabus for each course. Applicants are registered for the various courses in the order in which they apply. No fees are charged students taking the courses.

Certificates given to employes satisfactorily fulfilling and completing the duties of positions in the department which are in the nature of under-graduate work, such as interne.

Certificates will not be issued to department employes taking the courses prescribed for the class of employes to which they belong. Employes taking courses other than those prescribed for their class may receive a certificate covering the same.

OFFICIALS OF THE GREAT PARKS OF CHICAGO.

Lincoln Park System.

Commissioners—Timothy O'Bryne, Leo Austrian, Bernard Jung, Nelson N. Lampert, William H. Rehm, Bertram M. Winston, John P. Friedlund.

Officers—TIMOTHY J. O'BRYNE, President; Nelson N. Lampert, Vice-President; John P. Friedlund, Auditor; George G. Crowley, Secretary; Edwin A. Kanst, Superintendent; Francis O'Shaughnessy, Attorney; Frederick H. Rawson, Treasurer.

In Lincoln Park proper there are 308 acres, and in the extension, 250 acres, in all 558 acres. The miles of Lincoln Park boulevard number 9.33 miles.

Office at North Clark and Center streets.

West Park System.

Commissioners—John Anda, James C. Denvir, William F. Grower, Michael Kolassa, Edwin Mullen, Peter J. O'Brien, Dr. C. Volini.

Officers—WILLIAM F. GROWER, President; James C. Denvir, Auditor; Edward Mullen, Treasurer; Timothy Cruise, Secretary; Frederick Papenbrook, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant; A. C. Schrader, Superintendent and Engineer; Jacob C. Le Bosky, Attorney; Jens Jensen, Consulting Landscape Architect; P. J. Wall, Acting Captain of Police.

Office: Union Park and Ashland avenue.

In the West Park System there are 808.21 acres, and with 29.52 miles of boulevards.

South Park System.

Commissioners—Joseph Donnersberger, Edward Tilden, John Barton Payne, Charles L. Hutchinson, Albert Mohr.

Officers—JOHN BARTON PAYNE, President; Joseph Donnersberger, Auditor; George M. Reynolds, Treasurer; John F. Neil, Secretary; J. F. Foster, General Superintendent; B. Redfield, Attorney; H. C. Carbaugh, Superintendent of Employment.

Offices in Washington Park, near Fifty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue.

In the South Park System there are 2,038.49 acres, with 32.98 miles of boulevards.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

(Superior Court Rooms, Eighth Floor, Court House.)

William H. McSurely (R.), Chief Justice, term expires 1917.
Theodore Brentano (R.), term expires 1915.
Richard E. Burke (D.), term expires 1917.
William Fennimore Cooper (D.), term expires 1917.
Thomas C. Clark (D.), term expires 1917.
William E. Dever (D.), term expires 1917.
Joseph H. Fitch (D.), term expires 1917.
Martin M. Gridley (R.), term expires 1916.
Marcus A. Kavanaugh (R.), term expires 1917.
Charles A. McDonald (R.), term expires 1916.
John M. O'Connor (D.), term expires 1915.
Albert C. Barnes (R.), term expires 1917.
Henry V. Freeman (R.), term expires 1917.
Charles M. Foell (R.), term expires 1917.
Hugo Pam (R.), term expires 1917.
M. L. McKinley (D.), term expires 1917.
Dennis E. Sullivan (D.), term expires 1917.
Clarence M. Goodwin (D.), term expires 1917.
Extra judges on tenth floor.
Clerk—Richard J. McGrath.
Chief Deputy Clerk—Silas F. Leachman.
Chief Depty Clerk—Silas F. Leachman.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Charles C. Stillwell, appointed by Judge Cooper.
John S. Humer, appointed by Judge McDonald.
C. Arch Williams, appointed by Judge McSurely.
Sidney S. Pollack, appointed by Judge Sullivan.
Wirt E. Humphrey, appointed by Judge Brentano.
James I. Ennis, appointed by Judge Fitch.
Charles J. Trainor, appointed by Judge Dever.
Martin J. Isaacs, appointed by Judge Burke.
James V. O'Donnell, appointed by Judge Kavanaugh.
David F. Matchett, appointed by Judge Barnes.
Edward F. Dunne, Jr., appointed by Judge Goodwin.
Frank Hamlin, appointed by Judge Foell.
Charles T. Mason, appointed by Judge Pam.
James Turnock, appointed by Judge Clark.
Charles P. Abbey, appointed by Judge Smith.
Joseph Weissenbach, appointed by Judge Freeman.
Leo J. Doyle, appointed by Judge Gridley.
Michael E. Maher, appointed by Judge McKinley.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

(Circuit Court Rooms, Seventh Floor, Court House.)

Adelor J. Petit (R.), Chief Justice, term expires 1915.
Merritt W. Pinckney (R.), term expires 1915.
Frank Baker (D.), term expires 1915.
Jesse A. Baldwin (R.), term expires 1915.
John Gibbons (R.), term expires 1915.
Charles M. Walker (D.), term expires 1915.
Lockwood Honore (D.), term expires 1915.
George Kersten (D.), term expires 1915.
Edward O. Brown (D.), term expires 1917.
Kickham Scanlan (R.), term expires 1915.
Frederick A. Smith (R.), term expires 1915.
John P. McGoorty (D.), term expires 1917.
Richard S. Tuthill (R.), term expires 1915.
Thomas G. Windes (D.), term expires 1915.
Clerk—John W. Rainey.
Chief Deputy Clerk—William J. Graham.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Sigmund Zeisler, appointed by Judge Walker.
William A. Doyle, appointed by Judge Windes.
Stillman Jameison, appointed by Judge Gibbons.
Frederick Sass, appointed by Judge Smith.
Granville W. Browning, appointed by Judge Honore.
Ralph W. Condee, appointed by Judge Petit.
Dennis W. Sullivan, appointed by Judge Kersten.
John W. Ellis, appointed by Judge Pinckney.
George Mills Rogers, appointed by Judge Baker.
Fortin Q. Ball, appointed by Judge Baldwin.
Albert W. Brickwood, appointed by Judge Scanlan.
Rich S. Folsom, appointed by Judge Brown.
Horatio L. Wait, appointed by Judge Tuthill.
Roswell B. Mason, appointed by Judge McGoorty.

COOK COUNTY COURT.

Judge of the County Court—THOMAS F. SCULLY.

Jury Commission.

Commissioners—William A. Amberg, President; Joseph H. Barnett, Secretary; Otto Pampel.

Clerk—Roswell B. Mason.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Chief Justice—HARRY OLSON.

Associate Justices:

Charles N. Goodnow (R)
Frank H. Graham (D.)
David W. Sullivan (D.)
John Stelk (R.)
Sheridan E. Fry (R.)
Joseph Z. Uhler (R.)
Joseph E. Ryan (D.)
S. H. Trude (R.)
Edward J. Jarecki (R.)
D. Flannagan (D.)
Aronld Heap (R.)
Jacob H. Hopkins (D.)
Charles A. Williams (D.)
Joseph A. Sabath (D.)
John R. Rooney (D.)
Harry P. Dolan (D.)
James C. Martin (D.)
John R. Newcomer (R.)
John K. Prindiville (D.)
Harry M. Fisher (D.)
John A. Mahoney (D.)
John Courtney (D.)
Edward T. Wade (D.)
Joseph P. Rafferty (D.)
Joseph S. LaBuy (D.)
William N. Gemmill (R.)
John R. Caverly (D.)
John J. Sullivan (D.)
Hugh J. Kearns (D.)

Administrative Staff:

Attorney—J. Kent Green.
Executive Assistant—Walter V. Haight.
Assistant—Roy E. Miller.

Executive Staff of the Court:

Clerk—Frank P. Danish.

Clerk's Office:

Chief Deputy Clerk—John S. Derpa.
Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk, Civil Department—Robert W. McKinlay.
Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk, Criminal Department—Charles H. Krimbill.

Bailiff's Office—

Bailiff—ANTON J. CERMAK.
Chief Deputy Bailiff—George H. Woods.
Assistant Chief Bailiff—Isaac Doff.

Antiquity of Bailiffs.

William Fitz Stephen, noting the state of London city in the time of King Henry II, "hath these words," words quoted by John Stow in his "The Survey of London," first published in 1618: "And now for the name of bailiff. In the first year of King Richard I, the citizens of London obtained to be governed by two bailiffs, which bailiffs are in divers ancient deeds called sheriffs, according to the speech of law, which called the shire Balliver, for that they, like the portgraves, used the same office of shrievewicke, for which the city paid to fee farm three hundred pounds yearly, as before, since the reign of Henry I, which also is yet paid by the city into the Exchequer unto this day.

"The names of the first bailiffs, entering into their office at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of Christ 1189, were named Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere, bailiffs."

JUVENILE COURT.

Judge—MERRITT W. PINCKNEY.

Assistant Judge—Mary M. Bartelme.
Police Sergeant in Charge—Martin F. Rogers.
Director Juvenile Psychopathic Institute—Dr. William Healy.

The Circuit Court Judges choose one of their own number each year to do the work of the Juvenile Court. Judge Pinckney has been selected for five successive years.

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over all dependent and delinquent boys under seventeen years of age and all dependent and delinquent girls under eighteen years of age. No matter what the charge is against the child, the case must first be heard in the Juvenile Court. If it is deemed advisable, a delinquent boy or girl may be held over for the grand jury, but this was done only six times last year. The Juvenile Court also commits truants to the Parental School or places them on probation. Children brought before this court may either be placed on probation, committed to institutions or placed in families other than their own. The work of the court is growing each year so that in the fiscal year from December 1, 1912, to December 1, 1913, there were 4,695 dependent and delinquent children brought before the court. In order to properly handle these cases seventy-six county probation officers and forty-nine police officers are detailed to juvenile duty in the different police precincts and for the various dependent and delinquent institutions.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT.

Judge—SHERIDAN O. FRY.

State's Attorney—Eugene C. O'Reilly.
Minute Clerk—John Lich.
Warrant Clerk—Draper Allen.
Social Secretaries—Carolyn Grimley and Elizabeth Moriarity.

The Domestic Relations Court is a branch of the Municipal Court, and was established on April 3, 1911. The following classes of cases are heard in this court: Wife and child abandonment, parents' failure to support children, contributing to the delinquency of children, actions in bastardy, violation of the truancy laws and selling liquor to minors.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

The city is, for convenience, divided into two districts. The First District comprises practically all that part of the city north of Seventy-first street and west of Cottage Grove avenue; the Second District comprises that part of the city south of Seventy-first street and east of Cottage Grove avenue.

First District—In the First District are located twenty-four branch civil courts on the 8th, 9th and 11th floors of the City Hall. In these civil branches, nine of the judges hear jury cases. Judges from other counties sit from time to time in the civil branches of the court, trying both jury and non-jury cases.

There are fourteen criminal branches of the court in the First District, presided over by ten judges, located as follows:

Criminal Court Branch 1	Criminal Court Building
Criminal Court Branch 2	Criminal Court Building
Harrison Street Branch 2	625 S. Clark street
Desplaines Street branch	120 N. Desplaines street
Maxwell Street Branch	Morgan and Maxwell streets
Hyde Park Branch	5233 Lake avenue
West Chicago Avenue Branch	1123 West Chicago avenue
Shapespeare Avenue Branch	2138 N. California avenue
East Chicago Avenue Branch	113 West Chicago avenue
Sheffield Avenue Branch	2742 Sheffield avenue
Englewood Branch	6347 Wentworth avenue
Thirty-fifth Street Branch	740 W. Thirty-fifth street
Branch 3	806 City Hall
Domestic Relations Branch	902 City Hall

Second District—In the Second District, one branch court disposes of both civil and criminal litigation in the district. It is located at No. 8855-7 Exchange avenue. Jury trials are held in the Second District as necessity demands.

The Municipal Court of Chicago has jurisdiction in all actions when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds $1,000. In criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus. In criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases. In civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed $1,000; actions for the recovery of personal property valued at less than $1,000; actions of forcible retainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act creating the Municipal Court. In quasi-criminal actions. In proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; and proceedings involving use of search warrants.

WARD SUPERINTENDENTS.

Ward.	Superintendent.	Yard.	Telephone.
1.	Lake, Geo. J.	Randolph & Central Sts.	Central 1513.
		Randolph & Central Sts.	Randolph 5596.
		224 W. 26th St.	Calumet 4952.
2.	Creighton, A. J.	3400 Armour Ave.	Douglas 578.
3.	Cochrane, R. M.	118 E. 47th St.	Oakland 981.
4.	Grand, Leopold	2901 Lowe Ave.	Yards 218.
5.	Carroll, Jno.	3152 Ashland Ave.	Yards 3090.
6.	Cashey, Peter	Wabash Ave., bet. 50th & 51st St.	Drexel 5434.
7.	Kearney, E. W.	6109 Cottage Grove Ave.	Hyde Park 152.
8.	Murphy, M.	93d St. & So. Chicago Ave.	South Chicago 142.
9.	Smith, Howard	116th St. & Indiana Ave.	West Pullman 141.
10.	Scanlon, Jno.	15th Pl. & Loomis St.	Canal 965.
11.	McGann, D.	15th Pl. & Loomis St.	Canal 965.
12	Corbett, J. J.	Whipple & 26th Sts.	Lawndale 1436.
13.	Ryan, Thos.	Fillmore & Central Pk. Av.	Kedzie 372.
14.	Butler, J. J.	419 Hart St.	Seeley 3943.
15.	Twomey, J. J.	2720 W. Chicago Ave.	Humboldt 968.
16.	Burke, J. H.	1700 W. North Ave.	Monroe 2155.
17.	Walsh, Chas. F.	1034 Austin Ave.	Monroe 841.
18.	McDonald, Chas.	208 S. Racine Ave.	Monroe 2291

Ward.	Superintendent.	Yard.	Telephone.
19	Hurley, F. A.	806 S. May St.	Monroe 2168.
20.	Schug, Jacob	16th & String Sts.	Canal 1351.
21.	Alden, Emmons J.	1128 N. Clark St.	North 1452.
22.	Murphy, A. E.	942 Orleans St.	North 909.
23.	Mitchell, F. S.	2020 Larrabee St.	Lincoln 939.
24.	Conrath, W. G.	2559 N. Ashland Ave.	Lincoln 3216.
25.	Sullivan, R. P.	3608 N. Halsted St.	Lake View 360.
26.	Vanderbosch, H. L.	Ashland Ave. & Byron St.	Lake View 623.
27.	Higgins, W. J.	Grimm & Lipps Aves.	Irving 525.
28.	Monahan, Frank	Campbell Ave. & Cortland St.	Humboldt 1469.
29.	Avery, S. C.	1434 W. 47th St.	Yards 1040.
30.	McInerney, Jas.	337 Swan St.	Yards 5.
31.	Wiggins, S. J.	216 W. 59th St.	Wentworth 967.
32.	Dodson, A. T.	69th St. & LaFayette Ave.	Wentworth 912.
33.	Smith, Chas. I.	Kinzie St. & Cicero Ave.	Austin 70.
34.	McGrath, Thos. W.	1629 Komensky Ave.	Lawndale 2286.
35.	English, M.	Kinzie St. & Cicero Ave.	
	Loading Station (Thos. Fitzpatrick).	653 W. Chicago Ave.	Monroe 4756.
	Asphalt Plant	15th St. & Ashland Ave.	Canal 3089. Canal 5970.
	Portable Plant	95th St. & Vincennes Ave.	Beverly 221.

Extensions of Chicago Territory.

Since the original laying out of the Town of Chicago, which four years later became the City of Chicago, there have been sixteen extensions of territory. Beginning with 10.635 square miles, the growth in this wise has carried the figures up until the City has 194.415 square miles, as is shown by the following table:

Original Town and City of Chicago in square miles		10.635
1.	Extension—February 16, 1847	3.375
2.	Extension—February 12, 1853	3.988
3.	Extension—February 13, 1863	6.284
4.	Extension—February 27, 1869	11.380
5.	Extension—May 16, 1887	1.000
6.	Extension—April 29, 1889	7.150
7.	Extension—June 29, 1889	126.070
8.	Extension—April 1, 1890	1.773
9.	Extension—May 12, 1890	2.899
10.	Extension—November 4, 1890	4.603
11.	Extension—April 7, 1891	.981
12.	Extension—April 4, 1893	3.875
13.	Extension—November 7, 1893	2.125
14.	Extension—February 25, 1895	1.000
15.	Extension—April 4, 1899	3.500
16.	Extension—April 22, 1914 (Morgan Park)	3.125
		194.415

The Latest Extension.

Law Department,
Chicago, February 15, 1915.

Hon. Francis D. Connery, City Clerk:

Dear Sir—By the passage of an ordinance on February 8, 1915, annexing a part of the City of Evanston, the following described territory has become a part of the City of Chicago:

"All that part of the City of Evanston, County of Cook, State of Illinois, lying east of the east line of the original right-of-way of the

Chicago, Evanston and Lake Superior Railway Company and south of the south boundary line of Calvary Cemetery and said south boundary line produced east to the east boundary line of said City of Evanston."

Under the law the annexation became effective as of the date of passage, the Mayor having signed the annexation ordinance immediately after it was passed.

Yours truly,

(Signed) LEON HORNSTEIN,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Approved:

(Signed) JOHN W. BECKWITH,
Corporation Counsel.

This annexation embraces sixty acres, or about one-eleventh of a square mile.

Population of Chicago from Its Incorporation as a City.
(March 4, 1837, to June 30, 1910.)

Year	Census taken by	Population
1837	City	4,170
1840	U. S.	4,479
1843	City	7,580
1845	State	12,088
1846	City	14,169
1847	City	16,859
1848	City	20,023
1849	City	23,047
1850	U. S.	29,963
1853	City	59,130
1855	State	80,000
1856	City	84,113
1860	U. S.	109,206
1862	City	138,186
1864	City	169,353
1865	State	178,492
1866	City	200,418
1868	City	252,054
1870	U. S.	306,605
1872	City	367,396
1874	City	395,408
1876	City	407,661
1878	City	436,731
1880	City	491,516
1880	U. S.	503,298
1882	City	560,693
1884	City	629,985
1886	City	703,817
1888	City	802,651
1890	City	1,208,669
1890	U. S.	1,099,850
1892	City	1,438,010
1894	City	1,567,657
1896	City	1,600,413
1898	City	1,851,588
1900	City	2,007,695
1900	U. S.	1,698,575
1904	City	1,714,144
1908	City	1,924,060
1910	U. S.	2,185,826

Municipal Pension Fund of the City of Chicago.

The following is the statement of the Board of Trustees of the Municipal Pension Fund of the City of Chicago, reported to the City Council, as provided for in the act of 1911, for the period from July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1914:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

City Paymaster	$328,071.79	$ 5,315.00	Clerk's Salary.
Board of Education	37,882.08	4,744.37	Refunds (Errors, etc.).
Interest (Bonds—Dep.)	20,197.37	2,712.54	Interest (Accrued).
Treasurer's Receipt Form	3,866.42	355,791.25	Investments (Cost Bonds).
Chicago Public Library—Kelly Branch	64.33	1,798.24	Accounts Payable, Expense.
	$390,081.99	$370,361.40	
	370,361.40		
	$ 19,720.59		Available CASH Balance, Dec. 31, 1914.
	360,000.00		Face Value of Investments.

SUMMARY.

Available CASH Balance		$ 19,720.59
Salary (Clerk)		5,315.00
Accounts Payable (Expense)		1,798.24
Interest (Accrued)		2,712.54
Refunds (Errors—Abolishments)		4,744.37
BONDS (Face Value)		360,000.00
		$394,290.74
Less difference between Face Value	$360,000.00 and	
Cost of BONDS	355,791.25	4,208.75
AMOUNT of RECEIPTS from July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1914		$390,081.99

Audited by
BERNARD McMAHON,
HARRY E. WALLACE,
Trustees.

W. D. CASSIDY,
Clerk, Board of Trustees.
Municipal Pension Fund of City of Chicago.

Act authorizing payments to beneficiaries becomes operative July 1, 1916.
5,280 contributors in December.

WORLD'S POPULATION HAS DOUBLED IN 100 YEARS.

A comparison of the best estimates of the world's population of 100 years ago with accepted statistics of today indicates that the population of the world has more than doubled in a single century, and that this increase has been shared in a considerable degree by countries which were even then looked upon as overpopulated. Conservative estimates of the population of the world for the first decade of the last century put the total at approximately 700,000,000, while the latest census records and official estimates show a grand total for the world of approximately 1,650,000,000 in 1914, an apparent increase of about 130 per cent in the last 100 years. In that period Europe shows an increase from 190,000,000 to 450,000,000, a gain of 137 per cent, while America as a whole shows an increase of 700 per cent, and the United States alone more than 1,000 per cent.

COOK COUNTY'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

Cook County Officers

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's Attorney for Cook County—MACLAY HOYNE.

Chief Assistant State's Attorney—Frank Johnson, Jr.

Assistant State's Attorneys—Michael F. Sullivan, B. J. Mahoney, Henry A. Berger, Charles C. Case, Jr., Marvin E. Bernhart, Francis E. Hinckley, Thomas J. Finn, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Eugene C. O'Rilley, Ernest Langtry, Irwin N. Walker, George C. Bliss, John R. Herren, Patrick J. Murphy, John Prystalski, E. J. Raber, John T. Fleming, William W. Witty, Stephen A. Malato, H. N. Bell, Dwight McKay, John K. Murphy, Robert E. Hogan, Joseph A. Smejkal, James C. Dooley, Wm. H. Duval, Joseph R. Fahy, E. E. Wilson, E. H Evans, James C. O'Brien, Daniel G. Ramsay, Augustus Kelly, James M. Gavin, James R. Quinn, John P. Moran, Herbert C. Lust, Hart E. Baker, Ernest Buehler, John F. Higgins, Joseph Conerty, Morris Schaeffer, Richard J. Prendergast, Charles P. Schwartz, W. W. Holly, Henry Eckhardt, W. W. D'Armond.

Private Secretary—Edw. J. Fleming.

Duties of State's Attorney.

(Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois.)

To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county, in which the people of the state or county may be concerned.

To prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions and proceedings for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the state or his county, or any school district or road district in his county; also to prosecute all suits in his county against any railroad or transportation companies which may be prosecuted in the name of the People of the State of Illinois.

To commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity.

To defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county or against any county or state officer, in his official capacity, within his county.

To attend the examination of all persons brought before any judge on habeas corpus, when the prosecution is in his county.

To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor, for which the offender is required to be recognized to appear before a court of record, when in his power to do so.

To give his opinion, without fee or reward, to any county officer and to justices of the peace, in his county, upon any question of law relating to any criminal or other matter, in which the people of the county may be concerned.

To assist the attorney-general whenever it may be necessary, and in cases of appeal or writ of error from his county to the Supreme Court, to which it is the duty of the attorney-general to attend, he shall, a reasonable time before the trial of such appeal or writ of error, furnish the attorney-general with a brief, showing the nature of the case and the questions involved.

To pay all moneys received by him in trust, without delay, to the officer who by law is entitled to the custody thereof.

To perform such other and further duties as may, from time to time, be enjoined on him by law.

To appear in all proceedings by collectors of taxes against delinquent taxpayers for judgments to sell real estate, and see that all the necessary preliminary steps have been legally taken to make the judgment legal and binding.

SHERIFF OF COOK COUNTY.

Sheriff—JOHN E. TRAEGER.

Assistant Sheriff—Otto Spankuch.
Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.
Jailer—Will T. Davies.
Custodian County Building—John Czekala.
Custodian Criminal Court Building—Jacob Pomaranc.
Chief Bailiff, Civil Courts—Morris Wilson.
Chief Bailiff, Criminal Court—John C. Ryan.
Real Estate and Bond Clerk—John E. Kelly.

The Sheriff is elected for the term of four years. It is his duty to execute the orders of the County Courts, and is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the preservation of the peace, and the maintenance of good order within the county. He may arrest offenders on sight, he is keeper of the jail, and has the custody of prisoners.

Historically considered, as actually at this time, the office of Sheriff is of great dignity and authority, weilding as anciently he did in England the power of the crown, and as on occasion now in Illinois he wields the power of the State. In New England from the beginning, and in all the states there, the title of this officer was High Sheriff, which implied a certain official supremacy and, too, carried on a foreign tradition brought to America by the first governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

President of the Board—PETER REINBERG.

Commissioners:

Peter Reinberg (from City of Chicago).
Frank Ragen (from City of Chicago).
Daniel Moriarty (from City of Chicago).
Albert Nowak (from City of Chicago).
Bartley Burg (from City of Chicago).
Daniel Ryan (from City of Chicago).
Thomas Kasperski (from City of Chicago).
Joseph M. Fitzgerald (from City of Chicago).
Owen O'Malley (from City of Chicago).
William D. Scott (from City of Chicago).
William Busse (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
Joseph Carolan (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
Dudley D. Pierson (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
George A. Miller (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
William H. MacLean (from Towns outside City of Chicago).

By and with the advice and consent of the Board, the President appoints all non-elective officers of the county.

The Officers:

Warden of County Hospital—Clayton F. Smith.
Superintendent of Public Service—Henry A. Zender.
Superintendent of Oak Park Institutions—Henry A. Bailey.
County Physician—Dr. Adam Szwajkart.
Committee Clerk County Board—Peter Ellert.
County Architect—Eric E. Hall.

County Civil Service Commission:

Commissioners: Melville G. Holding, President; Hugo L. Pitte, Secretary; Ralph L. Peck.

COUNTY AGENT.

County Agent—WILLIAM H. EHEMANN.

The most important officer connected with the care of dependents by the county is the County Agent. He is the representative of the county to whom all applications for county aid must be made. In this work he is governed by

the provisions of the so-called "Pauper Law" which requires recipients of aid to have been residents of the state and county for at least one year, and which provides, within certain degrees of kinship, that when possible relatives shall support relatives.

The County Agent also co-operates with the federal authorities, giving them the names of persons liable to be deported under the United States immigration law, which provides that immigrants who have become public charges within three years after admission from causes existing before admission, and immigrants who were admitted although they, as a matter of fact, might have been discovered to be liable to become public charges, may be returned to their former home.

COOK COUNTY CORONER.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman.

Chief Deputy Coroner—David R. Jones.
Assistant Physicians—H. G. W. Reinhardt, Joseph Springer, Wm. E. Burmeiste, E. R. LeCount.
Deputies—Geo. Leo Lindeman, S. L. Davis, David J. Gillespie, M. P. Hartney, A. Hermann, Geo. L. Hitzman, C. F. Kennedy, Wm. Osborne, Henry Spears, Michael Walsh, Geo. A. Webster.
Chemist—Wm. D. McNally.
Assistant Chemist—W. L. Bergman.

The Coroner is elected by the people for a term of four years and receives an annual salary of $9,000. He is commissioned by the Governor upon the certification of the County Clerk of his election, filing of bond and taking the oath of office. He is required to give bond in the sum of $15,000. The most important function of the Coroner is to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have come to their deaths by violence, casualty, or any undue means, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause and manner of death. The following extracts from the revised statutes of Illinois define the principal powers and duties of the Coroner:

> "Each Coroner shall be conservator of the peace in his county, and, in the performance of his duties as such, shall have the same powers as the sheriff."
>
> "When it appears from the papers in a case that the sheriff or his deputy is a party thereto, or from affidavit filed that he is interested therein, or is of kin, or partial to or prejudiced against either party, the summons, execution, or other process may be directed to the coroner, who shall perform all the duties in relation thereto, and attend to the suit in like manner as if he were the sheriff; and the interests, consanguinity, partiality, or prejudice of the sheriff shall not be the cause for a change of venue."
>
> "Where the office of the sheriff is vacant, the coroner of the county shall perform all the duties required by law to be performed by the sheriff, and have the same powers, and be liable to the same penalties and proceedings, as if he were sheriff, until another sheriff is elected or appointed and qualified."

COUNTY RECORDER.

Recorder of Deeds, Register of Titles, and Official Abstract Maker of Cook County—JOSEPH F. CONNERY.

Chief Deputy Recorder—John P. Dougherty.
Chief Clerk—Tirenu Moran.
Examiners—A. H. Tyrell, Edgar Parnell, James F. Fardy.

The Recorder of Deeds keeps a copy in full of deeds, mortgages, and various legal papers which the law requires shall be recorded in order to make them valid.

The Register of Titles keeps a record of all documents filed for record under the land registration act, known as "The Torrence System of Land Registration."

COUNTY CLERK.

County Clerk—ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
Chief Clerk—A. F. Gorman.
Marriage License Clerk—Louis C. Legner.
Vital Statistics—Chris Jensen.
Redemptions—Archibald Van Winkle.
Cashier—Jerry S. Meyer.
Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Tax Extension—Martin J. O'Brien.
Map Department—M. J. Browne.
Election Department—Daniel Herlihy.

The Clerk of the County Court receives and files documents of the County Court and issues processes, keeps registers, dockets and indexes; receives and disburses fees of the court and other funds chiefly in non-support cases; makes minutes of court proceedings; makes certified copies of records and documents on file at the office. The County Clerk issues marriage licenses and keeps a record of births, deaths and marriages. In his office the taxes of the different taxing bodies of the county are extended on the collector's warrants.

COUNTY COMPTROLLER.

County Comptroller—ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.
Chief Clerk—M. J. O'Connor.

The duties of the County Comptroller are those which relate to the financial affairs of the county. He devises plans for the raising and distribution of the revenue of the county, and at the same time maintain the public credit. He prepares and issues warrants on the treasury for all appropriations used by the Board of County Commissioners.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

County Superintendent of Schools—EDWARD J. TOBIN.

The qualified male voters of Cook County elect quadrennially a County Superintendent of Schools, who enters upon the discharge of his duties on the first Monday of December after his election. Before taking office he must execute a bond to be approved by the County Board or the judge of the County Court.

Cook County, outside of the City of Chicago, contains one hundred and seventy-five school districts, one hundred and one of which are typical one-room, one-teacher rural schools; twenty-eight have two teachers each; nine have three, and five districts have four teachers in their employ. The remaining thirty-two districts employ a number varying from five up to one hundred and seventeen each. The "Oak Park" district employs the greatest number of teachers. Besides these, there are fourteen township high schools and two other high school districts, making a total of one hundred and ninety-one different school districts, each governed by a separate board, one-third of whose membership is elected annually by the direct vote of the qualified electors. Districts having a population of less than one thousand inhabitants are governed by boards of directors consisting of three members, while those having a population of more than one thousand elect boards of education consisting of a president and six members. Provision is made by statute for the enlarging of these boards as the population increases. The revenue of each district is derived from a direct tax levied upon the assessed valuation of the property in the district and a small amount received as each district's proportionate share of the state school fund.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM CHICAGO DISTRICTS.

First District.

The First Ward, the Second Ward, that part of the Third Ward east of the center line of Stewart avenue, that part of the Fourth Ward lying east of the center line of Halsted street, that part of the Sixth Ward north of the center line of Forty-third street, all in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Martin B. Madden, Republican.

Second District.

That part of the Sixth Ward south of the center line of Forty-third street, the Seventh Ward, the Eighth Ward, and the Thirty-third Ward, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, James R. Mann, Republican.

Third District.

The towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet in Cook County, and that part of the Twenty-ninth Ward south of the center line of Fifty-first street, that part of the Thirtieth Ward south of the center line of Fifty-first street, the Thirty-first Ward and the Thirty-second Ward, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, William W. Wilson, Republican.

Fourth District.

That part of the Third Ward lying west of the center line of Stewart avenue, that part of the Fourth Ward lying west of the center line of Halsted street, the Fifth Ward, that part of the Eleventh Ward south of the center line of Twenty-second street, that part of the Twelfth Ward lying south of the center line of Twenty-second street, that part of the Twenty-ninth Ward north of the center line of Ffty-first street, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, James T. McDermott, Democrat.

Fifth District.

The Ninth Ward, the Tenth Ward, that part of the Eleventh Ward north of the center line of Twenty-second street, and that part of the Twelfth Ward north of the center line of Twenty-second street, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat.

Sixth District.

The towns of Proviso, Cicero, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook County, and the Thirteenth Ward, the Twentieth Ward, the Thirty-fourth Ward, and that part of the Thirty-fifth Ward south of the south line of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, James McAndrews, Democrat.

Seventh District.

The towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park in Cook County, the Fourteenth Ward, that part of the Fifteenth Ward west of the center line of Robey street, the Twenty-seventh Ward, the Twenty-eighth Ward, and that part of the Thirty-fifth Ward north of the south line of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Frank Buchanan, Democrat.

Eighth District.

That part of the Fifteenth Ward east of the center line of Robey street, the Sixteenth Ward, the Seventeenth Ward, the Eighteenth Ward and Nineteenth Ward in the city of Chicago.

Representative to the Sixty-fourth Congress, Thomas Gallagher, Democrat.

Ninth District.

The Twenty-first Ward, the Twenty-second Ward, that part of the Twenty-third Ward east of the center line of Halsted street, and that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward south of the center line of Graceland avenue, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Fred A. Britten, Republican.

Tenth District.

That part of the Twenty-third Ward west of the center line of Halsted street, the Twenty-fourth Ward, that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward north of the center line of Graceland avenue, and the Twenty-sixth Ward, in the city of Chicago; also the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield in Cook County, and the County of Lake.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, George E. Foss, Republican.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Chicago State Senators.

John J. Boehm (D), 1901 S. Halsted street.
John Broderick (D), 122 S. Aberdeen street.
Patrick J. Carroll (D), 3533 S. Hermitage avenue.
Willette H. Cornwell (R), 3825 Alta Vista terrace.
John T. Denvir (D), 1847 S. Crawford avenue.
Samuel A. Ettelson (R), 3315 Calumet avenue.
Edward J. Glackin (D), 745 Lytle street .
Al. F. Gorman (D), 5436 S. Morgan street.
George F. Harding, Jr (R), 2536 Indiana avenue.
George W. Harris (P), 3901 Lincoln avenue.
Daniel Herlihy (D), 2743 N. Albany avenue.
Edward J. Hughes (D), 260 N. California avenue.
Morton D. Hull (R), 4855 Woodlawn avenue.
Francis A. Hurley (D), 1015 Cypress street.
Patrick J. Sullivan (D), 301 W. Chicago avenue.
John A. Swanson (R), 6842 Harper avenue.

Chicago Representatives.

Thomas A. Boyer (R), 4458 Emerald avenue.
Frederick J. Bippus (R), 4733 W. Chicago avenue.
William M. Brinkman (R), 3119 Indiana avenue.
William M. Brown (R), 2161 Eastwood avenue.
George R. Bruce (D), 1419 N. Ridgway avenue.
John S. Burns (D), 622 Blue Island avenue.
Bernard J. Conlon (D), 444 Pine street, Lincoln Park boulevard.
Thomas Curran (R), 2023 S. Racine avenue.
Gotthard A. Dahlberg (R), 63 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth street.
Thomas P. Devereux (R), 1357 W. Ohio street.
James M. Donlan (D), 954 W. Madison street.
Jacob W. Epstein (D), 1133 Newberry avenue.
James H. Farrell (D), 1147 Wells street.
Charles L. Fieldstack (R), 4016 N. Harding avenue.
E. I. Frankhauser (R), 5517 Winthrop avenue.
John J. Gardner (R), 1523 W. Thirteenth street .
John Griffin (D), 2020 Indiana avenue.
Harry F. Hamlin (R), 4730 Malden street.
John H. Helwig (R), 6931 Vernon avenue.
George C. Hilton (D), 5440 Winchester avenue.
Joseph O. Hruby (D), 1806 S. Racine avenue.
Michael L. Igoe (D), 5429 Greenwood avenue.
Robert R. Jackson (R), 435 E. Thirty-seventh street.
John G. Jacobson (D), 1625 N. Claremont avenue.
Hubert Kilens (D), 5026 S. Ashland avenue.

George U. Lipshulch (D), 920 S. Ashland boulevard.
John H. Lyle (R), 6305 Yale avenue.
Christian M. Madsen (S), 3220 Cortez street.
Joseph M. Mason (S), 3037 N. Spaulding avenue.
Medill McCormick (P), 909 Lake Shore Drive.
James C. McGloon (D), 1544 S. Trumbull avenue.
Benjamin M. Mitchell (D), 3246 Washington boulevard.
Robert J. Mulcahy (D), 3243 Archer avenue.
Louis J. Pierson (R), 730 Lake avenue, Wilmette.
Joseph Placek (D), 2333 S. Kedzie avenue.
James T. Prendergast (D), 1233 S. Lawndale avenue.
Solomon P. Roderick (R), 1328 S. Spaulding avenue.
Albert Rostenkowski (R), 1237 Noble street.
Isaac S. Rothschild (R), 4715 Michigan avenue.
Frank Ryan (D), 2139 W. Thirteenth street.
Frank J. Ryan (D), 6828 Bishop street.
James W. Ryan (D), 3246 E. Ninety-first street.
Edward M. Santry (D), 116 E. Thirty-sixth place.
Henry F. Schuberth (D), 7832 Lowe avenue.
Frank J. Seif, Jr. (D), 1529 Orchard street.
David E. Shanahan (R), 115 S. Dearborn street.
Edward J. Smejkal (R), 560 Bunker street.
Peter F. Smith (D), 1608 S. Union avenue.
William G. Thon (R), 2210 Cortez street.
Joseph A. G. Trandel (D), 1332 Julian street.
Sheadrick B. Turner (R), 21 E. Twenty-eighth street.
John P. Walsh (D), 701 W. Thirty-first street.
Joseph A. Weber (D), 3134 N. Robey street.
Robert E. Wilson (D), 4025 Greenview avenue.
C. A. Young (R), 2809 E. Seventy-sixth street.

"THE WORLD'S PRICE."

David Lubin, delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, in a recently published article states the meaning of the term, "the world's price," to be as follows:

What do we mean when we say the "world's price"?

We mean the price that is tendered and accepted in the world's bourses and exchanges, which we might call the world's auction rooms.

And how is this price arrived at?

The first factor in arriving at the world's price is the prevailing opinion as to the state of the world's supply. If the supply be above the normal, the price is expected to fall below the normal; if the supply be below the normal, the price is expected to rise above the normal.

By "supply" we do not mean the quantity produced or available in any one locality, in any one country; we mean the total world's supply. The supply in any given state may be above the normal, and yet if, at the same time, it be below normal for the world, the price in that state should, nevertheless, be high. Or, vice versa, the supply in a given state may be below the normal, yet if the world's supply be above the normal the price in that state should be low.

But the supply is by no means the only factor in the formation of the world's price. There is another factor, and an important one, the cost of ocean carriage. If the average cost of ocean carriage be above the normal it should correspondingly reduce the price paid to the producer below the normal. And, on the contrary, if the average cost of ocean carriage be below the normal it should correspondingly raise the price paid to the producer above the normal.

Therefore, calculations on rational lines for arriving at a knowledge of what the world's price ought to be should, first of all, take into consideration the status of the world's supply, and, secondly, the status of the cost of ocean carriage.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, BY TOWNS, FOR 1913.

Beginning with the year 1909, in accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature increasing the assessed valuation of property from one-fifth to one-third of the full value, the assessed valuation of property for tax purposes, herewith given, as assessed by the Board of Assessors, then reviewed by the Board of Review and finally equalized by the State Board of Equalization, is one-third of the assessed actual, or full value.

Town.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Railroads.	Capital Stock.	Grand Totals.
South Chicago	$240,834,381	$118,664,858	$ 7,250,275	$31,157,899	$397,907,413
West Chicago	167,269,662	35,085,924	12,803,930	1,589,856	216,749,372
Hyde Park	89,019,988	19,166,565	8,855,780	260,796	117,303,129
North Chicago	45,721,617	17,664,035	1,492,195	603,814	65,481,661
Lake	52,063,107	11,787,149	9,450,797	376,149	73,677,202
Lake View	56,999,752	8,724,367	2,238,376	146,981	68,109,476
Jefferson	26,588,821	1,770,267	1,359,694	26,517	29,745,299
Calumet (part)	4,424,481	966,717	1,278,137	34,949	6,704,284
Evanston (part)	5,085,511	460,832	97,419	8,333	5,652,095
Norwood Park (part)	231,464	20,290	33,716	.....	285,470
Maine (part)	125,907	7,180	16,427	.....	149,514
Niles (part)	22,661	.....	.....	.....	22,661
Total 1913	$688,387,352	$214,318,184	$44,876,746	$34,205,294	$981,787,576
Total 1912	670,652,219	195,473,058	42,731,480	31,593,414	940,450,171
Total 1911	663,376,027	187,168,194	40,793,191	36,410,080	927,747,492
Total 1910	603,022,875	179,243,879	37,363,934	29,363,848	848,994,536
Total 1909	586,253,655	175,219,881	37,354,520	34,322,841	833,150,897

TAX RATE FOR THE YEAR 1913 IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.*

	State.	County.	City (a).	Schools (b).	Sanitary.	Park.	Town.	Lake Shore Protection.	Lincoln Park Bond.	Total Rate.
South Chicago	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.39	....	....	....	5.32
West Chicago	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.74	....	....	....	5.67
Hyde Park	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.39	....	....	....	5.32
North Chicago	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.52	0.12	0.01	0.06	5.64
Lake	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.39	....	....	....	5.32
Lake View	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.55	0.10	....	0.06	5.64
Jefferson: Area not in Park District	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	....	....	....	....	4.93
Jefferson: Irving Park District	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.20	....	....	....	5.13
Jefferson: Northwest Park District	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.09	....	....	....	5.02
Jefferson: Old Portage Park District	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.60	....	....	....	5.53
Calumet: Area not in Park District (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	....	0.05	....	....	4.98
Calumet: Calumet Park District (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.51	0.05	....	....	5.49
Calumet: Fernwood Park District (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.57	0.05	....	....	5.55
Calumet: Ridge Park District (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.54	0.05	....	....	5.52
Evanston: Ridge Park District (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.25	0.02	....	....	5.20
Evanston: North Shore Park District (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.39	0.02	....	....	5.34
Norwood Park (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	....	0.08	....	....	5.01
Maine: Area not in Park District	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	....	0.18	....	....	5.11
Maine: Edison Park District (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	0.55	0.18	....	....	5.66
Niles (c)	0.70	0.54	1.66	1.51	0.52	....	0.12	....	....	5.05

(*) Tax rates apply to the $100.00 assessed valuation, which is one-third of the actual or full value.
(a) Includes city corporate, interest, sinking funds, tuberculosis sanitarium and public library.
(b) Includes educational and building purposes.
(c) Part of township within city limits.

RATE OF TAXATION AND AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED BY THE COUNTY CLERK FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEARS 1913 AND 1912.

	Rate in 1913.	Taxes Levied in 1913.		Rate in 1912.	Taxes Levied in 1912.	
Municipal:						
City Corporate (includes interest and sinking funds)	1.52375	$14,959,988.19		1.10	$10,344,951.88	
Tuberculosis Sanitarium	0.09625	944,970.54		0.10	940,450.17	
Public Schools, Educational	1.05	10,308,769.55		1.05	9,874,726.79	
Public Schools, Buildings	0.46	4,516,222.84		0.34	3,197,530.58	
Public Library	0.04	392,715.03		0.04	376,180.07	
Total for Municipal Purposes	3.17		$31,122,666.15	2.63		$24,733,839.49
Parks:						
South Parks	0.39	2,296,662.20		0.38	$ 2,140,585.18	
West Parks	0.74	1,603,945.35		0.69	1,421,580.04	
Lincoln Park System, total	....	801,809.60		....	688,413.31	
North Chicago (including Lake Shore protection)	0.59	386,341.80		0.49	329,600.65	
Lake View	0.61	415,467.80		0.56	358,812.66	
Jefferson: Irving Park District	0.20	15,003.04		0.19	13,089.75	
Jefferson: Northwest Park District	0.09	11,707.28		0.13	15,488.66	
Jefferson: Old Portage Park District	0.60	13,113.10		0.17	3,537.05	
Evanston: North Shore Park District	0.39	17,354.38		0.34	14,526.12	
Evanston: Ridge Avenue Park District	0.25	3,005.64		0.27	2,976.44	
Calumet: Ridge Park District	0.54	7,315.59		0.44	5,781.31	
Calumet: Calumet Park Ditsrict	0.51	7,194.85		0.66	8,975.53	
Calumet: Fernwood Park District	0.57	5,267.73		0.49	4,431.01	
Maine: Edison Park District	0.55	794.01		....	.....	
Total for Park Purposes			4,783,172.77			4,319,384.40

Town Taxes:					
North Chicago	0.12	$ 78,577.99	0.12	$ 80,718.53	
Lake View	0.10	68,109.48	0.11	70,481.06	
Calumet (part)	0.05	3,352.14	0.05	3,097.34	
Evanston (part)	0.02	1,130.42	....	.....	
Maine (part)	0.18	269.12	....	.....	
Norwood Park (part)	0.08	228.38	0.06	165.60	
Niles (part)	0.12	27.19	0.21	27.01	
Total for Town Purposes		151,694.72			154,489.54
State Purposes	0.70	6,872,513.03	0.38		3,573,710.65
County Purposes	0.54	5,301,652.91	0.52		4,890,340.89
Sanitary District Purposes	0.52	5,105,295.40	0.49		4,608,205.83
	Av. Rate		Av. Rate		
Grand Total of Taxes Levied	5.433	$53,336,994.98	4.496		$42,279,970.81

RATE OF TAXATION AND AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED BY THE COUNTY CLERK FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEARS 1913 AND 1912 BY TOWNSHIPS.

Township:	Rate in 1913*	Taxes Levied in 1913.	Rate in 1912*	Taxes Levied in 1912.
South Chicago	5.32	$21,168,674.37	4.40	$16,690,593.66
West Chicago	5.67	12,289,689.39	4.71	8,703,828.98
Hyde Park	5.32	6,240,526.46	4.40	4,957,698.28
North Chicago	5.64	3,693,165.68	4.63	3,114,389.78
Lake	5.32	3,919,627.15	4.40	3,137,431.18
Lake View	5.64	3,841,374.45	4.69	3,005,056.01
Jefferson: Total	....	1,506,266.65	....	1,147,872.74
Jefferson: Area not in Park District	4.93	347,573.58	4.02	276,207.97
Jefferson: Irving Park District	5.13	384,827.92	4.21	290,041.26
Jefferson: Northwest Park District	5.02	653,006.12	4.15	494,445.53
Jefferson: Old Portage Park District	5.53	120,859.03	4.19	87,177.98
Calumet: (Part) Total	....	353,651.50	....	271,311.62
Calumet: Area not in Park District	4.98	150,128.52	4.07	106,492.93
Calumet: Calumet Park District	5.49	77,450.39	4.73	64,324.64
Calumet: Fernwood Park District	5.55	51,291.05	4.56	41,235.58
Calumet: Ridge Park District	5.52	74,781.54	4.51	59,258.47
Evanston: (Part) Total	....	300,138.72	....	233,568.43
Evanston: North Shore Park District	5.34	237,621.46	4.36	186,276.07
Evanston: Ridge Park District	5.20	62,517.26	4.29	47,292.36
Norwood Park	5.01	14,302.05	4.08	11,260.80
Maine: Total	....	8,434.18	4.23	6,027.38
Maine: Area not in Park District	5.11	263.06	....	.....
Maine: Edison Park District	5.66	8,171.12	....	.....
Niles	5.05	1,144.38	4.14	931.95
Average rate for entire city and total taxes levied	5.433	$53,336,994.98	4.496	$42,779,970.81

*The variation of the tax rate in the different townships within the city is caused by the variation of the rate for park purposes. The tax rates as fixed in 1909 and for each subsequent year are based upon an assessed valuation of one-third of the actual or full value. In 1908 and prior years tax rates were based on an assessed valuation of one-fifth of the actual or full value.

THE STATE

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICERS.

Governor
EDWARD F. DUNNE, Chicago.

Lieutenant-Governor
BARRETT O'HARA, Chicago.

Secretary of State
LEWIS G. STEVENSON, Bloomington.

Auditor of Public Accounts
JAMES J. BRADY, Chicago.

Treasurer
WILLIAM RYAN, JR., Danville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
FRANCIS G. BLAIR, Charleston.

Attorney-General
PATRICK J. LUCEY, Streator.

Clerk of the Supreme Court
J. M'CANN DAVIS, Springfield.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected November 5, 1912, and hold office for four years, except the Treasurer, who holds office for two years. All are Democrats.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected November 8, 1910, for a term of four years. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose term of office is six years, was elected November 3, 1908. Both are Republicans.

Edward F. Dunne, twenty-fifth Governor elected, Democrat, of Cook County, was born at Waterville, Conn., October 12, 1853. Was educated in the public grammar and high schools at Peoria, Ill., and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Admitted to practice law in Illinois in 1877. In the practice of the law, he has been associated in partnership with Judge Scates, William J. Hynes, etc. In 1892 was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Twice re-elected judge of the same court. Resigned from the bench in 1905, when elected Mayor of Chicago. In the year 1912, received the Democratic nomination for Governor and was elected Governor in November of that year by a plurality of 124,651 votes.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Term Six Years.

(Elected November 5, 1912. All Democrats.)

John R. Trevett, Champaign.
Ellen M. Henrotin, Chicago.
Florence Elinor Watson, Iola.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

James Hamilton Lewis, Chicago, Democrat.
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican.

James Hamilton Lewis (Democrat), of Chicago, was born in Virginia; is 46 years of age; reared and schooled in Georgia; attended the University of Virginia; went to the State of Washington and began the practice of law; married Miss Rose Lawton Douglas, of Georgia; was member of the upper house of the

Legislature of Washington; Democratic Congressman at large for the state of Washington; was presented by the Northwestern Pacific coast states as candidate for the Vice Presidency in the Democratic convention of 1900; officer Spanish-American war, serving respectively upon the staffs of General Brook in Cuba and General Frederick D. Grant in Porto Rico; subsequently accredited to the commission settling the disputes between England and America on the Alaskan boundary, and general disputative questions during the years 1889 and 1890, the commission assembling at Washington, D. C., and London, England; moved to the city of Chicago, resuming the practice of the law; was chosen Corporation Counsel of Chicago in 1905; candidate for Governor in 1908, defeated; joint author with Prof. A. H. Putney of "Laws and Decisions upon Elections;" also Lewis & Putney on "Constitutions, Statutes and their Constructions;" author of "The Two Great Republics, Rome and United States;" late lecturer law department Northwestern University, Illinois; President and lecturer Webster College of Law, Chicago; member Geographical and Historical Society, Paris, France, and Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia; held incidental offices in general forms of trust ordinarily reposed from time to time in the ordinary citizen; unanimous nominee by the primary vote at large for United States Senator (Democrat) in 1912, and elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature in March, 1913. His term of office will expire March 3, 1919.

Lawrence Y. Sherman (Republican), of Springfield, Illinois, born November 8, 1858, in Miami County, Ohio; brought to Illinois by parents when about one year old; raised on farm, educated in common schools of Jasper County, Lee's Academy, Coles County, and McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. Became practicing lawyer in 1882; elected City Attorney of Macomb, McDonough County, in 1885; elected County Judge of McDonough County in 1886 and served to 1890. Married Miss Ella M. Crews in 1891, who died in 1893. From 1891 to 1903 was member of Macomb Board of Education. From 1897 to 1905 member of Illinois House of Representatives. In 1906 took up residence in Springfield, Illinois; was speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives during 1899 and 1903. In 1908 married Miss Estella Spitler, who died in 1910 leaving one child, Virginia Sherman, now six years old. From 1905 to 1909 was Lieutenant-Governor and ex-officio President of the Illinois Senate; 1909-1913 was President of the State Board of Administration, having charge of the seventeen state charitable institutions. On March 26, 1913, was elected United States Senator, and again was elected United States Senator by popular vote of the state, November 3, 1914.

Restaurant Kitchens in Berlin.

Word having been received at the Chicago Police Department that hotel and restaurant kitchens in Berlin are subject to police regulation, Mr. Hans Kempinski of the celebrated restaurant of that name in that city was communicated with. He replied that during his lifelong experience as a restaurant proprietor he had never seen or heard of a written set of sanitary regulations applying to restaurant and hotel kitchens. So far as he knew the only official regulations governing these matters were to be found in sections of the trade laws of the Empire and the general police regulations, and it seemed to be his opinion that the conditions existing in German kitchens were attributable to the care of proprietors and managers rather than to any control exercised by the police. It seems to be quite certain, at all events, that there is no systematic visiting of kitchens by police inspectors, and therefore any possible infractions of the law can be dealt with only in case of complaints or conditions so obviously bad as to compel police intervention.

Uniforms for London Municipal Employes.

London municipal employes are required to wear during work hours a uniform style of clothing, provided by the authorities. From advertisements in April of this year for manufacturers' proposals to supply new uniforms, tenders were received ranging from 15 to 60 per cent more than last year's prices, and in consequence the London County Council determined to buy cloth direct from the manufacturers and get it made up.

COMING CENTENARY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

December 3, 1818—December 3, 1918.

Illinois as a Territory.

The territory now included within the State of Illinois was part of the "territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," to which the well-known ordinance of 1787 applied. The state of Virginia by the act of the General Assembly of December 20, 1783, and by the deed of cession of March 1, 1784, had previously made over to the United States all her right and title to the soil and jurisdiction of this section. Upon the organization of the United States of America under the constitution, one of the first acts of Congress was to pass a law to provide for the government of the northwest territory. On July 4, 1800, the northwest territory was divided, and Indiana territory formed of that part which lay "westward of the line beginning at the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada." Illinois territory in turn was formed March 1, 1809, by dividing Indiana territory; the new government to include all that part of Indiana territory lying west of the Wabash River and of a direct line north from the Wabash and Post Vincennes to the Canadian line. Michigan territory had already been separated from Indiana territory by the act of Congress approved January 11, 1805.

These several territorial governments which successively were formed for the western country were very similar, providing for representative government as soon as the population would warrant. In each case it was further provided that all the existing laws should continue in force until they should be supplanted by other laws enacted by the competent authorities. The first legislative body of the new territory of Illinois consisted of the Governor and the three judges appointed by the President. This body met June 16, 1809, and passed a code of laws, re-enacting most of the laws already in force. Upon the meeting of the first representative assembly a similar omnibus bill was passed December 13, 1812, re-enacting all the laws passed by the Indiana Legislature and by the Governor and judges of Illinois territory, which were then in force.

The seat ofd government was fixed at Kaskasia. The territorial government was continued under the first grade from 1809 until 1812, when by a vote of the people the second grade was adopted. Under the first grade, the Governor and judges, who received their appointment from the President, constituted the Legislative Council, and enacted laws for the government of the people. The Governor possessed almost unlimited power in the appointment of officers; the Secretary of the Territory being the only officer not appointed by the Governor. Under the second grade, the people elected the Legislature, which was composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council was composed of five members, and the House of Representatives of seven members.

The Legislature enacted the laws for the government of the people, but the Governor was possessed of the absolute veto power, and was therefore in a position to dictate the laws, if he choose to exercise the power.

The people also elected the delegate to Congress by popular vote.

The following is a complete roster of Territorial Officers from 1809 until the organization of the state government in 1818. The term of the Governor's appointment was two years. Governor Edwards was reappointed from time to time, as his time expired, and served through the entire period of territorial government:

Governors.—John Boyle, March 7, 1809; declined. Ninian Edwards, April 24, 1809, to December 6, 1818.

Secretaries.—Nathaniel Pope, March 7, 1809, to December 17, 1816. Joseph Phillips, December 17, 1816, to October 6, 1818.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—H. H. Maxwell, 1812 to 1816. Daniel P. Cook, January 13, 1816, to March 7, 1817. Robert Blackwell, April 5, 1817, to August 28, 1817. Elijah C. Berry, August 28, 1817, to October 9, 1818.

Attorneys General.—Benjamin H. Doyle, July 24, 1809, to December, 1809. John J. Crittenden, December 30, 1809, to April, 1810. Thomas T. Crittenden,

April 7, 1810, to October, 1810. Benjamin M. Piatt, October 29, 1810, to June 1813. William Mears, June 23, 1813, to February 17, 1818.

Treasurer.—John Thomas, 1812 to 1818.

Delegates to Congress.—Shadrach Bond, December, 1812 to 1814. Benjamin Stephenson, September 29, 1814, to 1817. Nathaniel Pope, 1817 to 1818.

Applies for Admission Into the Union.

At the January session of the Territorial Legislature in 1818, the Congressional Delegate, Nathaniel Pope, was directed to present a petition to Congress requesting that body to pass a law to enable the people to form a state government. Accordingly Congress, by the act of April 18. 1818, made provision for the calling of a convention of the representatives of the people of the territory to form for themselves a constitution and state government, fixing the northern boundary of the proposed state.

Act of Congress, April 18, 1818.

Enabling the people of Illinois to form a state constitution.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the territory of Illinois be, and they hereby are, authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And, be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash River; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northern corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42° 30′; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi River; and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio River; and thence up the latter river along the western shore, to the beginning; Provided, that the convention hereinafter provided for, when formed shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; otherwise they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; Provided, also, that the state shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the state of Indiana on the Wabash River, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to both, and also concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi River, with any state or states to be formed west thereof, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to both.

Sec. 3. And, be it further enacted, That all white males, citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of 21 years, and have resided in said territory for six months previous to the day of election, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the General Assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned among the several counties as follows:

From the County of Bond, two representatives; from the County of Madison, three representatives; from the County of St. Clair, three representatives; from the County of Monroe, two representatives; from the County of Randolph, two representatives; from the County of Jackson, two representatives; from the County of Johnson, two representatives; from the County of Pope, two representatives; from the County of Gallatin, three representatives; from the County of White, two representatives; from the County of Edwards, two representatives; from the County of Crawford, two representatives; from the County of Union, two representatives; from the county of Washington, two representatives; from the County of Franklin, two representatives.

And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the first Monday of July next, and the two following days, throughout the several counties of the said territory, and shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulation, as prescribed by the laws of the said territory regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. And, be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be and they are hereby authorized to meet at the seat of government of the said territory, on the first Monday of the month of August

next, which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be, or be not, expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, and, if it be expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government, which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance, and shall then form for the people of said territory a constitution and state government; Provided that the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1837, between the original states and the people and states of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, excepting so much of said articles as relate to the boundaries of the states therein to be formed; And provided, also, that it shall appear, from the enumeration directed to be made by the Legislature of the said territory, that there are, within the proposed state, not less than 40,000 inhabitants.

Sec. 5. And, be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 6. And, be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the said territory of Illinois, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said state:

First. The section numbered 16 in every township, and, when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within such state, and the land reserved for the use of the same, shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the said state, and the same to be used under such terms, and conditions, and regulations as the Legislature of the said state shall direct: Provided, the Legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time.

Third. That 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such state, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz.: Two-fifths to be disbursed, under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the state, the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the state, for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university.

Fourth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of the said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said Legislature; Provided, always, that the four foregoing propositions, herein offered, are on the conditions that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January, 1819, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under any authority of, the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the day of sale; And, further, that the bounty lands granted, or hereinafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt, as aforesaid, from all taxes, for the term of three years, from and after the date of the patents respectively, and that all the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the territory of the United States lying north of the state of Indiana, and which was included in the former Indiana territory, together with that part of the Illinois territory which is situated north of and not included within the boundaries prescribed by this act, to the state thereby authorized to be formed, shall be, and hereby is, attached to and made a part of the Michigan territory, from and after the formation of the said state, subject, nevertheless, to be herafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance

aforesaid, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects, with the other citizens of the Michigan territory.

Ordinance of Acceptance, August 26, 1818.

Adopted at Kaskasia, August 26, 1818, by the Convention which framed the first Constitution of Illinois.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in the act entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," passed the 18th day of April, 1818, have offered to this convention for their free acceptance or rejection, the following propositions which, if accepted by the convention, are to be obligatory upon the United States, viz.:

1. That section numbered 16 in every township, and when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

2. That all salt springs within such state, and the lands reserved for the use of the same, shall be granted to the said state for the use of the said state, and the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the Legislature of said state shall direct: Provided, the Legislature shall never sell or lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time.

3. That five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such state, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz.: Two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the state, the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the state for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university.

4. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said Legislature.

And whereas, the four foregoing propositions are offered on the condition that this convention shall provide by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January, 1819, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county or township, or any other purpose.

Remarks on the Constitution of 1818.

The constitution of 1818 was a comparatively brief document, its main provisions being taken from the existing constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio, New York and Indiana. The three departments of the government were differentiated, but the executive power was made comparatively weak. The Legislature was invested with an extensive appointing power, which was an extremely important function, since the only officers to be elected by the people were the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Sheriff, Coroner and County Commissioners. Nearly all the other state officers down to 1848 were appointed by the Legislature, either directly, or indirectly, through the delegation of its authority to the Governor or to the people of the several counties. The executive was also weakened by the fact that in place of the power of veto, the Governor and judges of the Supreme Court were constituted a council of revision with authority to pass on the validity of legislation. If this board disapproved of any act they returned it to the Legislature for reconsideration, and a majority of all the members elected was then required to pass it over their objection.

Of local government under the constitution of 1818, the county was the unit, but with the exception of the Sheriff, Coroner and County Commissioners, all officers whose jurisdiction was confined within the county were to be appointed in such manner as the General Assembly might propose. The development of the sentiment of local self-government gradually compelled the Legislature to delegate a part of the appointing power to the people. By an act of

December 12, 1826, justices of the peace and constables were made elective, and by an act of March 4, 1837, the appointment of probate justices of the peace was likewise made dependent upon the suffrages of the people (1). The constitution itself had never been submitted to the people for ratification, and the only evidence of a wide trust in popular government shown by that instrument was in the suffrage clause, which extended the franchise to all white male inhabitants above the age of 21 who had lived in the state six months. All votes were to be given viva voce until changed by the General Assembly, and this method was the usual method of voting down to the constitution of 1848, which provided that all voting should be by ballot.

All Governors of the State.

There have been twenty-five gubernatorial elections since the organization of the state. One Governor, Bissell, died while in office, and three, Reynolds, Oglesby and Cullom, have resigned to accept places in the Congress of the United States—Reynolds as Representative and Oglesby and Cullom as Senators. In consequence of these vacancies, four Lieutenant Governors have succeeded to the governorship. Oglesby was three times elected to the office, French twice, Cullom twice and Deneen twice—so that, with twenty-five elections, but twenty men have been elected to the office.

Of the twenty-four governors of Illinois, but two have been natives of the state, though the others all came to the state early in life and were closely identified with its interest at the time of their election. Seven were born in Kentucky, four in New York, two in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, two in Virginia, two in Illinois, and one each in New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, and Prussia.

Name.	When Inaugurated.	From What County.	Remarks.
Shadrach Bond, Dem.....	Oct. 6, 1818	St. Clair.....	
Edward Coles, Dem.....	Dec. 5, 1822	Madison.....	
Ninian Edwards, Dem.....	Dec. 6, 1826	Madison.....	
John Reynolds, Dem.....	Dec. 6, 1830	St. Clair....	Resigned Nov. 17, 1834; elected Representative to Congress.
Wm. L. D. Ewing, Dem...	Nov. 17, 1834	Fayette	Vice Reynolds.
Joseph Duncan, Dem.....	Dec. 3, 1834	Morgan	
Thomas Carlin, Dem.....	Dec. 7, 1838	Greene	
Thomas Ford, Dem.....	Dec. 8, 1842	Ogle	
Augustus C. French, Dem..	Dec. 9, 1846	Crawford	
Augustus C. French, Dem..	Jan. 8, 1849	Crawford ...	Re-elected under Constitution of 1848.
Joel A. Matteson, Dem....	Jan. 10, 1853	Will.....	
Wm. H. Bissell, Rep.....	Jan. 12, 1857	Monroe	Died March 15, 1860.
John Wood, Rep.....	Mar. 21, 1860	Adams	Succeeded to office, vice Bissell.
Richard Yates, Rep.....	Jan. 14, 1861	Morgan	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep..	Jan. 16, 1865	Macon	
John M. Palmer, Rep.....	Jan. 11, 1869	Macoupin	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep..	Jan. 13, 1873	Macon	Resigned Jan. 23, 1873; elected United States Senator.
John L. Beveridge, Rep...	Jan. 23, 1873	Cook	Succeeded to office, vice Oglesby.
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	Jan. 8, 1877	Sangamon	
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	Jan. 10, 1881	Sangamon ..	Resigned Feb. 8, 1883; elected United States Senator .....
John M. Hamilton, Rep...	Feb. 6, 1883	McLean	Vice Cullom, resigned.
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep..	Jan. 30, 1885	Macon	
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.....	Jan. 14, 1889	McLean	
John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	Jan. 10, 1893	Cook	
John R. Tanner, Rep.....	Jan. 11, 1897	Clay	
Richard Yates, Rep.....	Jan. 14, 1901	Morgan	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep...	Jan. 9, 1905	Cook	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep...	Jan. 18, 1909	Cook	
Edward F. Dunne, Dem....	Feb. 3, 1913	Cook	

FACTS ABOUT THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

The following tables, copied from a late number of the National Geographic Magazine, present facts about the countries of Europe and their situation at the outbreak of the present great war:

POPULATION AND AREA.

	Total Population.	Population per Square Mile.	Area, Square Mile.
England:			
Home	46,000,000	376	121,316
Colonial	390,000,000	....	13,123,712
Germany:			
Home	66,000,000	316	208,794
Colonial	15,000,000	....	1,026,000
France:			
Home	39,600,000	191	207,129
Colonial	54,000,000	....	4,165,000
Belgium:			
Home	7,579,000	666	11,373
Colonial	20,000,000	....	913,127
Netherlands:			
Home	6,144,000	466	13,171
Colonial	38,107,000	....	828,000
Austria-Hungary	51,505,000	197	261,000
Bulgaria	4,401,000	118	37,199
Denmark	2,775,000	178	15,586
Italy:			
Home	34,687,000	313	110,688
Colonial	1,279,000	....	458,000
Norway	2,392,000	19.19	124,675
Roumania	7,248,000	143	50,715
Russia	170,000,000	20	8,500,000
Servia	2,957,000	158.55	18,650
Sweden	5,609,000	32.44	172,920
Switzerland	3,781,000	236.97	15,955
Turkey in 9urope	2,000,000	18	11,100

Glasgow City-Owned Tramways.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Glasgow Corporation taking over the management of the tramways was celebrated a few days ago by a gathering of uniformed employes held at the City Chambers. Councillor Kirkland stated that when the tramways were taken over, there was a staff of 538 conductors and drivers; today there were 3,200 motormen and conductors in the service. Sir James Bell, who was Lord Provost when the tramways were taken over, said the corporation was told at the time that the enterprise was foredoomed to failure, but today the tramways were yielding a surplus profit of over £50,000 per annum.

Tree Culture Pays In German Cities.

In the principal German cities the parks in a limited sense are a source of income. That is to say, the whole acreage of municipal grounds, and other acres containing trees, are for certain purposes put under control of a forestry department, which, by a judicious and non-destructive harvesting of the timber of the municipal domain, is able to keep up paths and lawns, to pay all its own salaries and expenses, and to turn over as net profits 50 per cent of the gross revenues from the sale of timber and firewood.

TABLE GIVING THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN IN EACH OF OUR CITIES HAVING 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.

City	Foreign-born population	Per cent of population that is foreign-born	Countries having highest per cent of foreign-born
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	18.2	Germany
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	2.9	Russia and Finland
Baltimore, Md.	77,662	13.9	Germany
Birmingham, Ala.	5,730	4.3	Italy
Boston, Mass.	243,365	36.3	Ireland
Bridgeport, Conn.	36,264	35.5	Hungary
Buffalo, N. Y.	118,689	28.0	Germany
Cambridge, Mass.	35,328	33.7	Ireland
Chicago, Ill.	783,428	35.9	Germany
Cincinnati, Ohio	56,859	15.6	Germany
Cleveland, Ohio	196,170	35.0	Austria
Columbus, Ohio	16,363	9.0	Germany
Dayton, Ohio	13,892	11.9	Germany
Denver, Col.	39,749	18.6	Germany
Detroit, Mich.	157,534	33.8	Germany
Fall River, Mass.	50,958	42.7	England
Grand Rapids, Mich.	28,387	25.2	Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemberg
Indianapolis, Ind.	19,842	8.5	Germany
Jersey City, N. J.	77,987	29.1	Germany, also Ireland
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	10.3	Germany
Los Angeles, Cal.	66,133	20.7	Germany
Louisville, Ky.	17,473	7.8	Germany
Lowell, Mass.	43,494	40.9	Ireland
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	5.0	Germany
Milwaukee, Wis.	111,529	29.8	Germany
Minneapolis, Minn.	86,099	28.6	Sweden
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	2.7	Russia and Finland Ireland Germany
New Haven, Conn.	42,989	32.2	Italy
New Orleans, La.	28,333	8.4	Italy
New York	1,944,357	40.8	Russia and Finland
Manhattan Borough	1,116,477	47.9	Russia and Finland
Bronx Borough	149,427	34.7	Germany
Brooklyn Borough	574,730	35.2	Russia and Finland
Queens Borough	79,329	27.9	Germany
Richmond Borough	24,394	28.4	Germany
Newark, N. J.	111,007	31.9	Germany
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	27.2	Germany
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	21.9	Germany
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	36.2	Italy
Philadelphia, Pa.	384,707	24.8	Russia and Finland
Pittsburgh, Pa.	140,924	26.4	Germany
Portland, Ore.	50,312	24.3	Germany
Providence, R. I.	76,999	34.3	Italy
Richmond, Va.	4,136	3.2	Germany
Rochester, N. Y.	59,076	27.1	Germany
St. Louis, Mo.	126,223	18.4	Germany
St. Paul, Minn.	56,657	26.4	Germany
San Francisco, Cal.	142,298	34.1	Germany
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	27.0	Russia and Finland
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	28.4	Sweden
Spokane, Wash.	21,820	20.9	Sweden
Syracuse, N. Y.	30,848	22.5	Germany
Toledo, Ohio	32,144	19.1	Germany
Washington, D. C.	24,902	7.5	Ireland Germany
Worcester, Mass.	48,596	33.3	Ireland

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE FIRST CENSUS, 1790.

District.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont	22,435	22,328	40,505	255	16	85,539
New Hampshire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885
Maine	24,384	24,748	46,870	538	None	96,540
Massachusetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	None	378,787
Rhode Island	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825
Connecticut	60,523	54,403	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946
New York	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094
Maryland	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677
North Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751
South Carolina	35,576	37,722	66,880	1,801	107,094	249,073
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Total	807,094	791,850	1,541,263	59,150	694,280	3,893,635

Population at Each Census Since 1870.

Second Census,	1800	5,308,483
Third "	1810	7,239,881
Fourth "	1820	9,633,822
Fifth "	1830	12,866,020
Sixth "	1840	17,069,453
Seventh "	1850	23,191,876
Eighth "	1860	31,443,321
Ninth "	1870	38,558,371
Tenth "	1880	50,155,783
Eleventh "	1890	62,622,250
Twelfth "	1900	*77,256,630
Thirteenth "	1910	93,402,151

*Includes 953,243 persons enumerated in Porto Rico in 1899, according to the census of Porto Rico taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department.

Norwegian Pavilion at San Francisco.

Norway broke ground for a Norwegian pavilion on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco on October 31. Other nations have used silver and gold spades in the formal ground breaking, but Norway used two shovels of special significance, having a part in Viking romance. One is an ice shovel of the "paddle" type, made of wood from the ship Victoria, of the Sir John Ross Arctic expedition. The wood is held together by thongs and the blade is tipped with whalebone. Walrus tusks form a part of the hand-hold. The other shovel is one brought through the Golden Gate by Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the Northwest Passage and the South Pole. It was a part of the equipment of the Gjoa, which now rests in Golden Gate Park.

Postcripts

AN EXPERT'S OPINION OF THE "CHICAGO CITY MANUAL."

Delos F. Wilcox of New York City, a true expert, in his book, "Great Cities of America," makes mention of the "Chicago City Manual" as follows:

"One slight indication of the spirit of the city and of the civic pride and civic interest out of which all good things must come, is the publication by the City Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library, of the 'Chicago City Manual,' which comprehends within its less than 300 pages, historical, departmental, and statistical information about the city and its various undertakings sufficient to equip the intelligence and stimulate the enthusiasm of any citizen desiring to do his part."

Thereto let there be said, this:

When the compiler of the experimental Chicago City Manual, the first of the series, that of 1908, was about to commence the work he had before him a deterring example in the monster heaps of neglected "Chicago Statistics" that had been expensively printed and systematically offered to the public, but with the result that only very few persons accepted them with any the least degree of interest. They were an array of tabulated figures, as repellant as they were dreary, which barely told how many miles of street paving, how many miles of sidewalks, how many miles of sewers had been laid down or constructed in the past year; and how many more, or how many fewer, miles of each there were as compared with those items for the previous year; what number of criminals of all grades had been arrested and exemplarily, or otherwise, dealt with in the same period of time, and how their numbers stood in relation to similar ones of the year before, etc., etc. Such and none other were the statistics their compiler presented to the unreceiving citizens. It was then that the succeeding City Statistician bethought him to compile a limited number of such tables, and besides to collect and present to the public statistics that should not be all figures. To begin with, he proved by reference to the earliest and best authorities on the subject that anything, and all things, of fact, either in prose or verse, are statistics. Following out on this as a plan, he has year by year, now for seven years, through the good will of the finance officers of the city, and with the approval of the City Council, given to the public the leading facts of legislation, administration, and executive initiative and enterprise, pertaining to the government of the City of Chicago. Great numbers of citizens and others have shown their appreciation. The City Manual is popular; each of the new, more popular than any of the preceding ones. Copies may be found in practically all the great libraries of this country, and in the offices of the mayors of all cities of the first class. And copies—requested copies—have gone to the ends of the earth. They are to be found in the book collections of many of the munici-

palities of Europe, and also of the Far East. If any fail to reach Tokio in what, there, is thought due time, Tokio's high official writes again for it.

The edition of the Chicago City Manual is three thousand copies, and in less than a year's time all are taken. Of the work for four years of the seven of the publication there are not even the necessary office copies on the shelves of the Municipal Reference Library. And were the numbers of the edition doubled, still they would all go out upon request in the twelvemonth.

Gratifying as it is to know that the little book favorably advertises our city far beyond the city's boundaries, it is greatly more so to have daily calls at home for it, even though there are no more copies to be had of any of the seven issues. In the single week of this present writing, besides having requests for that of 1913 from the chief librarian at Liverpool, England, and from the town clerk of Sydney, New South Wales, there have been twenty-one individual requests by callers at this bureau.

THE CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION.

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Frank I. Bennett, Vice Chairman.
Walter D. Moody, Managing Director.

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John Barton Payne, President Board of South Park Commissioners.
Thomas A. Smyth, President Sanitary District.

Commissioner on Behalf of City Council.

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William J. Healy, Alderman of Eighteenth Ward.
John Powers, Alderman of Nineteenth Ward.
Matt. Franz, Alderman of Twentieth Ward.
Ellis Geiger, Alderman of Twenty-first Ward.
Victor J. Schaeffer, Alderman of Twenty-second Ward.
Jacob A. Hey, Alderman of Twenty-third Ward.
August Krumholz, Alderman of Twenty-fourth Ward.
Henry D. Capitain, Alderman of Twenty-fifth Ward.
William F. Lips, Alderman of Twenty-sixth Ward.
G. Ed. Trebing, Alderman of Twenty-seventh Ward.
Harry E. Littler, Alderman of Twenty-eighth Ward.
Felix B. Janovsky, Alderman of Twenty-ninth Ward.
Geo. P. Latchford, Alderman of Thirtieth Ward.
James A. Kerns, Alderman of Thirty-first Ward.
Albert J. Fisher, Alderman of Thirty-second Ward.
Irwin R. Hazen, Alderman of Thirty-third Ward.
John Toman, Alderman of Thirty-fourth Ward.
Martin J. Healy, Alderman of Thirty-fifth Ward.

American Horses for Export.

The world's stock of horses is 100,000,000, of which Russia has 25,000,000 and the United States over 24,000,000. Exports from this country during the four months, September to December, 1914, totaled 75,000 horses. It has been feared by some that there would be such large numbers exported to the warring European countries as to cause an acute shortage of horses in the United States. The Department of Agriculture, however, sees no immediate danger of this, and says that we could sell two or three times the number already exported without there being an appreciable shortage of work horses. Those which have been shipted are mediocre animals, which ordinarily sell for less than $100, and are of a class which we can well afford to be rid.

The big demand for horses will probably occur after peace has been declared, when they will be needed for farming. The demands on this country, which has one-fourth of the world's supply of horses, will be large, and will probably continue for a number of years.

Growth of American Silk Business.

The silk manufacturers of the United States since 1880 have increased the value of their output from $41,000,000 to upwards of $200,000,000; have consumed in that time about 450 million pounds of raw material, and have increased their proportion of the domestic consumption of silk goods from a little over one-half the total in 1880 to more than four-fifths in 1910.

The fiscal year 1914 surpassed all previous years in the quantity of raw silk imported into this country, the total for that year, according to the figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, being 34½ million pounds, against 32 million in 1913, 13 million in 1900, 2½ million in 1880, and a half million in 1870.

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